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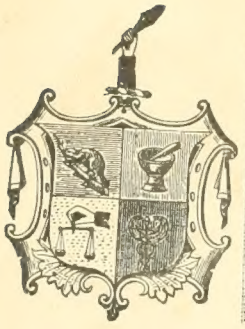

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The Canadian Druggist

A MONTHLY JOURNAL

Devoted to the Interests of the General Drug Trade and to the Advancement of Pharmacy.

VOLUME XI.

January to December, 1899.

W. J. DYAS,
63 YONGE STREET, TORONTO, CANADA.

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The Canadian Druggist

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Canadian Druggist

Devoted to the interests of the General Drug Trade and to the Advancement of Pharmacy.

VOL. XI. TORONTO, JANUARY, 1899. NO. 1

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If a man have not energy neither shall he have prosperity.

Bad debts are the result of a bad system of doing business.

Our Tenth Anniversary.

We take special pleasure in closing this year to refer to the fact that with its close the CANADIAN DRUGGIST has ended its first ten year period of successful existence. That it has been successful in a business sense is merely a matter of gratification to ourselves, but that it has proved a success as a distributor of practical and helpful information to our readers is to them, we trust, as it is to us, a matter of mutual gratification.

The policy of the "Druggist" has always been, Canadian pharmacy to the front. We have striven with what ability we possess to foster this idea, and, while we do not lay claim to any special credit for doing so, we do feel that some of the advancement which has been made has been achieved along lines we have frequently advocated. Our constituency, which includes all the provinces of the Dominion, is one which embraces a multiplicity of interests, and we would be lacking in the vanity writers are so well-known to possess if we did not feel flattered by the many eulogistic letters we have received expressive of appreciation of our efforts to serve these. This journal will in the future, as in the past, be open to the free use of our readers and we will be glad indeed, during the coming years, to have them help us in building it up so that its practical usefulness to the trade may make it more widely known and more highly valued. The experience of the past ten years has taught us that we have much to learn, but, as we know that to be the experience of more gifted men than ourselves, we are not dismayed. Our faults, our readers will find out. Our good intentions, we know ourselves, and our success we leave to the fate which has been so kind to us in the past.

Wishing all our readers a bright, prosperous and happy New Year, we remain in mutual service. THE EDITOR.

Hopeful.

In conversation with a gentleman, who has visited the drug trade in various parts of Canada during the past year, we learned that in his opinion prospects were daily becoming brighter, and that in nearly every instance where he had made inquiries the volume of business done was in excess of the preceding year. In Vancouver, North-west Territories, and Manitoba trade was unusually promising. The Maritime Provinces were in a healthy business condition. The provinces of Ontario and Quebec were suffering more than the others, but even they were making satisfactory business progress, and gradually emerging from the uncertain condition of trade induced by the advent of price cutting. Everywhere hope was again springing up, and aiding to restore that feeling of confidence without which trade never has been, and never will be, satisfactory.

With better times the demand for price cutting was diminishing, as the consumer was beginning again to feel that he could afford to live and let live, and to yield up his mite to restore hope and success in the business community.

The Proposed Indian and Colonial Addendum.

We are in receipt, from the General Medical Council, of copies of the report of the Pharmacopœia Committee on the proposed Indian and Colonial Addendum to the British Pharmacopœia of 1898. This report has been approved and adopted by the Council, and has now been issued to the medical and pharmaceutical authorities in India and the colonies, with suggestions for their consideration. The articles named in the report are not numerous, and but few of them suggest themselves to the pharmacists of Canada as being a necessary addition to the B.P. as far as this country is concerned. We cannot compliment the Council on their manner of dealing with "the colonies," as regards Canada, at least, and when we mention that the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, who are the administrative body governing three-fifths of the pharmacists of Canada, and with a college through whose portals all graduates *must* pass before becoming licentiates, to say that this body has not been officially recognized, either in the first instance by being asked for suggestions for the proposed addendum, or at the present time not forwarding them a copy of the work, shows a lack of courtesy on the part of some one, whether it be of the Medical Council or the Colonial office of the British Government, or else an indifference, which makes matters still worse.

We have given, in the limited space at our command this month, the substance of the report, omitting merely those parts which relate to the "character" of the plant named and some of the notes stating by whom they are recommended.

We have submitted the report to several leading pharmacists in the various provinces for examination, but the late date of its arrival prevented our receiving criticisms from those at a distance. We give, however, the opinion of a recognized leader in pharmacy, Mr. Henry R. Gray, Montreal, in answer to our request for his views. He says of it:

"I do not believe we possess any indigeneous drugs of such real and proven value as would entitle them to a place in the proposed addendum to the British Pharmacopœia. Those drugs, common to both Canada and the United States, which are of any real value, are already represented in the B.P., while others, which have little or no value (castoreum for instance), have been wisely omitted. I, for one, believe there should be no doubtful therapeutic substances in a national pharmacopœia. It is possible there are some things in the B.P., 1898, which might be eliminated, even now, with advantage as, for instance, musk.

Of course, it is possible that we may have some wonderful drug in Canada which deserves canonization in the B.B.; all I can say is that I know not of it. As to modification of formulæ to suit the great variation between summer and winter in our climate, I see no reason why a skilled pharmacist cannot make such alterations, so long as the therapeutic activity of the drugs is not affected.

I really do not see what we in Canada can suggest to make the B.P more applicable to our requirements than it is at present, unless to suggest that the United States and British pharmacopœias should be revised and condensed into one, so as to become the pharmacopœial standard for all the English-speaking peoples of the world."

The number of United States prescriptions daily dispensed in Canada is an argument, so far as Canadians are concerned, for having a united pharmacopœia for the English speaking people of the world published simultaneously in London and New York.

Correspondence.

The editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions of correspondents.
Correspondents must in all cases send name and address, not necessarily for publication.

Why Not Have own Pharmacopœia in Place of a Reference Work like the B. P. ?

To the Editor of CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

Toronto, January 12th, 1899.

DEAR SIR,—Is not the present time an opportune one for the renewal of an agitation in favor of a Canadian Pharmacopœia?

Have the pharmaceutical chemists of Canada given the B. P. of 1898 careful study, and become convinced that our official guide falls far short of meeting the requirements of a work of its character, that it is merely a book of reference, and not a book from which one can directly work?

The absence of molecular weights, saturation tables, statements of extent of solubility at definite temperatures, alcoholometric tables, statements as to percentage of purity the volumetric determinations convey, occasional explanatory notes, and other omissions too numerous to mention, are inclined to induce the pharmaceutical chemist to discard the book, and consult some commentary to supply that which the official standard should furnish.

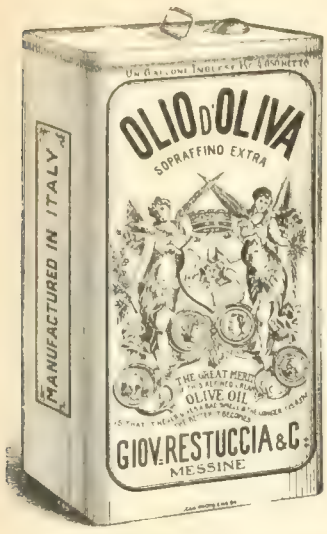
Is there not some ground for suspicion that there is a design on the part of the Pharmaceutical section of the General Council to play directly into the hands of the proprietor of "Squire's Companion," by withholding matter from the B.P. that would make it a convenient workbook, knowing that the other work referred to would supply the same, thus making it imperative on the part of the pharmacist to purchase the "Companion"? Why not, then, have our own Pharmacopœia, wherein many of the drugs and preparations of daily use in Canada, and not official in the B. P., may be properly treated, and the general and specific information now conspicuous owing to its absence in the work referred to supplied.

Yours truly,

DISAPPOINTED PHARMACIST.

You will be what you make yourself, not what your father's dollars make you.

Every man's will is the wheel upon which he either climbs to success or rolls to ruin.



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with many thanks to our correspondents for the kind favors bestowed during the past year.
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HALIFAX, N.S.

Review of the Year 1898.

In placing before our readers our annual review of the progress in pharmacy and the science upon which pharmacy depends we are naturally inclined to give the premier position in importance to the publication of the much-delayed

BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA, 1898.

The method of publication calls for a word of comment, as never has such an important work been issued in such an objectionable manner. The day before Good Friday, when most of the London pharmaceutical press had suspended their labors for the week, a copy of the new B.P. was sent them, apparently for review. No further copies were obtainable, and it was some time after this that a copy was sent to us, but the distinct statement of the secretary of the General Medical Council indicated that it was only on loan. At the end of May the book was gazetted, and according to the best authorities immediately came into force in England. Pharmacists were placed in the sublimely ridiculous position of having to conform to the regulations of a work which was actually unobtainable. Private enterprise fortunately came to the rescue; the drug journals published copious extracts, and in one case so well was this done that a copy of the B.P. was quite unnecessary, and it was just a question for some days whether the Copyright Act would not be called into motion to stop the publication of the epitome. Then followed various Notes and Guides on the New B.P., several of them being distributed free to medical men and pharmacists through the enterprise of wholesale drug firms. Chief among these may be noted Umney's Guide, which was issued only a few days after the press copies of the B.P. were distributed, and therefore called forth some envious comments. Hewlett's Notes were also of great value, and we abstracted some of the more important parts. Gadd's Synopsis, published at 12 cents, is a little book which is wonderfully complete and specially adapted for pharmaceutical students.

CRITICISMS OF THE NEW B.P.

There has been no falling off in the usual number of criticisms that always crop up when a new edition of the B.P. appears. The strongest and truest remark is that it is becoming more and more a physician's pharmacopœia rather than a pharmacist's. That is to say, the convenience of the physician has been chiefly consulted, and most of the radical alterations are only inconvenient to the pharmacist. The natural result is that, in spite of the strenuous efforts of the pharmacopœia committee of pharmacists, upon whom the duty of devising formulæ and revising old processes naturally fell, the new B.P. makes it still more difficult for the retail pharmacists to manufacture even galenicals. Thus, the loss of spirit in making a pint of one of the 1 in 5 tinctures is so great that a retail pharmacist would inevitably find it cheaper to purchase than to make. The wholesalers, with their hydraulic presses, recovery of spirit from marcs in the still, and standardization of large batches, are placed in a better position than before. This has been mentioned by critics as a stricture on the pharmacopœia committee, but, as there were only about three wholesale druggists and nine retail on the committee, it is very certain that their action was compelled by the pressure of medical opinion.

Once again the new B.P. comes out well in its botany and materia medica, although Druce has found fault with several of the botanical sources of drugs. In many instances, however, the exact species is only a matter of conjecture, and, as the committee had the assistance of E. M. Holmes, Curator of the Pharmaceutical Society's Museum, and the greatest living authority on the subject, it is not surprising that this part was well done.

WHOLESALERS' CRITICISMS

were based chiefly on the alterations in the strength of tinctures, the absurd striving for unattainable purity in commercial chemicals, the complete disregard of wholesale methods and convenience, and absence of preparations that were expected by everybody in a new pharmacopœia.

E. Merck has shown that the color reaction for morphine with sulphuric acid is incorrect, that borax seldom answers the degree of purity laid down, and that some of the specific gravities and melting points do not agree with the Ph. Germ. and N.S.P. D. Howard objected to the monograph on quinine and the details for testing bicarbonate of sodium. He also showed that, in altering Warrington's standard for lead in citric and tartaric acids, the committee had made a mistake. Moss raised many objections to the solid and liquid extracts of the new pharmacopœia, and Fletcher used very plain language about the ridiculous directions given for producing the new concentrated liquors of calumba, chiretta, etc. His criticism is to the point as he invented the concentrated liquors for the quick production of corresponding tinctures, decoctions, infusions and syrups. Bryant has shown that the method of making liquid extract of belladonna does not exhaust the root. Umney has protested against the exclusion of a liquor gentianæ co., and to the new method of preparing compound spirit of ether so that only ether-makers can produce it. Millard has proved that the specific gravity of liquid paraffin is incorrect and Stern Brothers, the largest makers of this article, have confirmed it. Schimmel & Co. have criticized the particulars given respecting oil of juniper and the specific gravities of oil of dill, etc. Naylor and Bryant have made out a strong case for the standardization of the green extracts of belladonna and henbane. Bird pointed out the well-known defects in the formula for syrup of rhubarb, and criticized the omission of boric acid from hemlock ointment which now soon goes mouldy. Gadd stated that glycerin of boric acid turns pink on keeping, but this is unconfirmed. Stanford does not consider that the dried thyroid gland is so effective as thyro-glandin.

AND RETAILERS.

Some excellent points have been made by retail pharmacists and analytical chemists. The general complaint is that although not intentional the new B.P. makes it imperative that the pharmacist should more than ever purchase all galenicals such as tinctures, concentrated liquors, etc. Wilson has not only criticized the assay methods for liquid extracts of belladonna and ipecacuanha—which was easy—but has suggested improvements and modifications that render the process much more simple and exact. Bird suggested an improvement in the method of making ung. hyd. nit., by heating the lard and intrals of mercury together to a high temperature until the reaction nearly ceases and then adding the olive oil. Jowett has given an improved method of estimating the purity

of hypophospites. Dowzard has pointed out some slight errors in the calculations of the percentages of purity of chemicals. A. J. Cownley has demonstrated that the test for the purity of sulphate of quinine is defective and allows six per cent. of cinchonidine to be present. A. H. Allen expressed his regret at the continued defective nature of the test for strength of pepsin. Martindale would have preferred the tinctures of decimal strength and liquid extract of cascara made by extraction with twenty per cent. alcohol instead of water only, but advanced no proofs in favor of this. There have been numerous minor complaints, such as objection to the deletion of old favorites and alterations in established formulæ, and to most of these objections the only reply that has been forthcoming was to the effect that the changes were made at the instigation of the medical committee and the pharmacists had no option but obey.

This opened up the whole question of the methods of pharmacopœia production, and a comparison with other countries is not favorable to the present British system, whereby all the directing is done by medical men, pharmacists merely carrying out their suggestions or making recommendations which may or may not be accepted by the authorities.

CHEMISTRY.

Had it not been for the introduction of the new B.P. chief importance would have been assigned to the liquefaction of hydrogen and helium by Dewar, and the discovery of krypton by Ramsay, as epoch-marking events of 1898. Not satisfied with liquid air and detailing its properties, which are sufficiently remarkable, Dewar has succeeded in producing appreciable quantities of liquid hydrogen and determining its boiling point and density hitherto unaccomplished with exactitude. It is true that Olszewski claimed to have performed this feat, but details were lacking and his figures proved incorrect. When it is remembered that the boiling point of liquid hydrogen is 238°C., it seems as if the lowest possible degree of cold has been reached. Indeed, it is Dewar's own opinion, as this is within 30° of absolute zero. Krypton is of no less interest, and its discoverer, who has added argon and terrestial helium to our elements, has recently lectured on the subject at the Berlin Chemical Society. This is confirmatory of Ramsay's address at Toronto in 1897 that there was possibly an element between argon and helium. The spectrum has been carefully differentiated from that of argon, and the density is about 22.5, oxygen being 16. Besides this element Crookes has added another spectroscopic discovery in monium, wrested from the rare earth group of yttrium, samarium, etc., and found its density to be about 118, that is between yttrium and lanthanum. Nacini, of Padua, adds another element, discovered by spectroscopic investigation in the gases evolved from Vesuvius, and has identified it with coronium, long known to exist in the corona of the sun. The crystalline form of iodoform has been definitely setled by Pope as hexahedræ when crystallized from acetone. Rimini has introduced a new test for formaldehyde, depending upon the reaction with phenylhydrazine hydrochloride and hydrochloric acid with formaldehyde yielding a red coloration. Acetylene has gained greatly in popularity as an illuminating agent and is becoming so important as to require literature devoted to it. There have been several accidents with it, and the best generator has not yet been devised that will provide safety, efficiency and economy. In a bicycle lamp acetylene is a distinct success. Hubons has patented the method of preparing pure lamp-black by decomposing acetylene under pressure in a steel cylinder by an electric spark. Colloidal mercury is Lottermoser's description of a soluble form obtained by reduction with staunous nitrate. Colloidal gold is prepared by Zzigmody by reduction with formaldehyde and then dialysing. Liebermann has directed fresh attention to the alkaline reaction given by some glass apparatus, which might affect analyses. Robin revived the well-known test for nitrites in drinking water, where iodine acts upon starch when acidulated with acetic acid in the presence of iodide of potassium and nitrites. The use of formaldehyde in pharmacy as a preservative has caused the various tests in use for its detection to be compared, and C. E Smith has published a modification of Legler's ammonia method which is quantitative. Endemann has given a useful table showing the action of formaldehyde on phenolic compounds by evaporation and addition of strong sulphuric acid and noting the coloration. Fenton has discovered a volumetric method of estimating sodium by means of dihydroxytartaric acid in the presence of permanganates. Work on the various alkaloids steadily progresses, and gradually the compositions of these complex organic molecules are being revealed as the result of patient research. Martindale, in Schmidt's laboratory, has investigated corydaline and examined its reduction compounds. Orloff has prepared pure physostignine in a crystalline form, and F. da Silva has devised a new reaction for this alkaloid which depends upon the fact that a solution in strong nitric acid yields on evaporation a green residue. Merck, Harnack and Petit have worked on pilocarpine and pilocarpidine. A new color reaction for veratrine has been detected by Laves depending upon the action of strong sulphuric acid with a small quantity of furfuraldehyde. The separation of brucine from strychnine is of interest as the new B. P. method in assaying extract of nux vomica is open to objection. Sandor has recommended treatment with permanganate in acid solution, which completely destroys brucine but leaves the strychnine unaffected. Bailey and Lange show that the action of sulphuric acid on strychnine by charring, as usually pursued in forensic investigations, resulted in a loss of fully 50 per cent. of the strychnine. Emetine and cephæline have been further examined by Paul and Cownley, and also by Hasse, in order to affix their formulæ. Puckner proposed a modification of Keller's method for the assay of belladonna and henbane. New alkaloidal reactions have been published by Brunner and Strykonski, in which tables are given of the effect obtained by means of chloral hydrate and sulphuric acid, bromal hydrate and acid, paraldehyde and acid, furfural and acid, and also nitrophenolpropionic acid.

The chemistry of essential oils is still going strong. Umney has given particulars and constants for oil of dill, oil of lemon, and oil of spike. Schimmel have continued their regular reports and researches. Parry has described the physical constants of the oil of eucalyptus toxophleba ; tardy, the oil of bitter fennel ; Bertram and Walbaum, oil of basilicum from the island of Réunion ; Bialobrzeski, oil of buchee. The characteristics of oil of spearmint as given in the American pharmacopœia are not inconsistent, according to Kremess and Schreiner with an adulteration of 33 per cent. of cedar wood oil and 16 per cent. of gurjuse balsam.

The preparation of synthetical perfumes or of the odorous principles of essential

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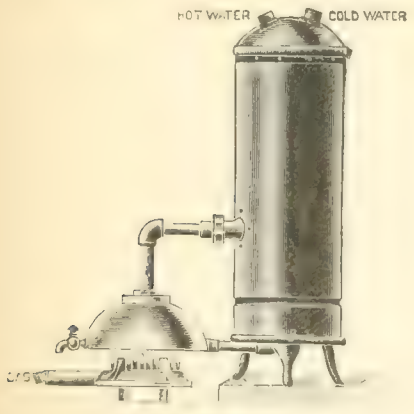

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The principle involved is somewhat similar to that used in a hot water range, and practical druggists who have this heater in operation, claim that it is as nearly perfect as it is possible to get.

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Why not make money out of your fountain AT THE YEAR ROUND by purchasing one of our "Demon" Heaters, which are inexpensive, durable and effective. This Heater is also suitable for use in hotels, barber shops, bath rooms, etc.

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oils proceeds apace. Iso-eugenol is the subject of a recent patent; violettone is a competitor with ionone, and rhodinol and anethol have been the subject of much work.

Darmstædter and Lifschütz have continued their researches on the chemistry of wool fat. Wijs has studied Hübl's method of iodine absorption in the case of oils and suggested a modification consisting of a solution of iodine monochloride in acetic acid as absorption is much quicker than by the original method. Grier has related his experience in taking the melting point of soft paraffins and indicated a new method depending upon coating the butt of the thermometer with the paraffin and allowing it to dip below the surface of a beaker-full of mercury. Another method, suggested by Crossley, depended upon capillary attraction of a melted body, the moment that a rise is noted being taken as the m.p. The detection of cotton-seed oil in lard is an old difficulty with analysts; Tortelli and Ruggeri suggested a modification of the well-known Bechi test, which is capable of detecting 1 per cent. of the adulterant. A novel method has been suggested in our column of Science Notes for the detection of tallow in lard, depending upon the fact that melted lard when cooled and dissolved in chloroform gives off no air bubbles, whereas tallow does. Some easy tests for the purity of turpentine are used at the Custom Houses in Germany, shaking with hydrochloric acid and noting the rise in temperature, being the principle. The use of guaiacum wood oil as an adulterant for otto is the most recent addition to the long list of contaminations and as it has a crystalline character and mild, agreeable smell it can be used by itself. No direct test has been proposed, but the m.p. of genuine otto is never below the limits of the new B.P. A quick method of distinguishing quaiacol from creosote, according to Vrenens, is to evaporate a drop with a drop of nitro-muriatic acid; the former gives needle-shaped crystals, the creosote only an oily residue.

Dowzard has devised a quick method of standardization of tincture of strophanthus, and determines the coloring matter of saffron by comparison with a solution of chromic acid of known strength. Wanters suggested a test for saffron depending upon the tinctorial power dyeing a sample of wool, cotton and silk in the presence of tartaric acid.

Adam has give the analytical data for huile de cade with the conclusion that most of the commercial article is adulterated. Organic glycerophosphates have been produced by Aarian and Trillat. The chemistry of thyroid gland has advanced since the discovery of thyroidin by Baeyer, and the presence of iodine has been suggested by McWalter as a means of standardization. Swinton found only traces of iodine in the precipitated extract, commonly called thyroidin, used largely in hospitals. Stanford has fallen foul of this statement and maintains that the iodine was not extracted by the method used. He has also introduced a new preparation of the gland, called thyroglandin, which he claims to contain all the properties of the glands. Wroblewski has prepared pure diastase by a method based upon the fact that diastase is insoluble in alcohol above 65 per cent., but soluble in 45 per cent. Several new methods have been suggested for the determination of uric acid in urine; Rayleigh stated that nitrogen evolved from urea by the hypobromide method is accompanied with nitrous oxide. Smith estimated nitrous ether in spirit of nitre by adding silver nitrate, chlorate of potassium and nitric acid, and determining the silver salt by means of $\frac{N}{10}$ potassium sulphocyanate. Gladding estimated boric acid by distilling the borate with methylic alcohol and hosphoric acid, and litrating the distillate after the addition of glycerin with standard soda. The action of hydrogen peroxide on carbohydrates in the presence of a trace of ferrous iron has been studied by Cross and Bevan, whilst Fenton has carried the research to the sugar group. Smith has compared the accuracy of titrimetric and gasometric methods of estimating hydrogen peroxide in the presence of preservatives.

Mona extracted nickel from its ore by combining the metal with carbon monoxide. The absorption of CO_2 by magnesia was not so great as was suspected, according to Paul and Cownley, and has reference to the keeping of Gregory's powder. Reduced iron is not satisfactory according to Peck and arsenic is usually present.

Reference should be made to the loss to chemical science in the death of Lord Playfair and George Dragendorff.

PHARMACOGNOSY.

New drugs do not require much space as the references to them are so meagre that much more work is required before they attain sufficient importance to find place in our dispensatories and pharmacopœias. Chione glabra, a native of the Windward Islands, has yielded a volatile oil, but no other characteristics, to Paul and Cownley. Dunstan has also separated an organic body from this oil, but no medical details have been given. The drug is used locally as an aphrodisiac and tonic. Neurolœna lobata, from the same islands, has an alkaloid to which is attributed its virtues as a substitute for quinine and anti-dysenteric remedy. Heffter examined the cactus alkaloids with the result that pellotine has revealed its composition. Several alkaloids have been isolated from the mescæ plant by the same author and the results confirmed by White, and their physiological effects studied by Dixon. Briefly, they are cardiac stimulants. Oxycannabin can be obtained from cannabinol according to Dunstan and Henry, and has a simpler formula than that assigned to it by Bolas and Francis. Phallin is the poisonous substance present in species of amanita according to Kobert. Gruettner has isolated fat, tannin and sugar from hamamelis. Ough found that hamamelin, the dry alcoholic extract from hamamelis, prepared by strong alcohol from the leaves, was much more efficacious than that prepared from the bark. Kain has discovered a new glucoside in senega root and found the three chief constituents of an aqueous extract to be senega-saponin, this new lævo-rotatory glucoside and saccharose. Houghton, in a communication on aseptic ergot confirmed Kobert's statement that the most satisfactory test of the activity of ergot is obtained by means of feeding fowls with it. An active preparation darkens the combs and wattles and ultimately gangrene. A large proportion of the drug, as offered in commerce, is unfit for medical use according to this author. Bourquelot and Herissey found that the pectin of gentian root yielded mucic acid when treated with nitric acid, and hydrolized with sulphuric acid gave arabinose, thus resembling the pectin of beet-root. Bourquelot and Nordin have examined the sugar from gentian, it is dextro-rotatory, white, does not reduce Fehling's until inverted. Hartwich drew attention to a false sarsaparilla coming from the Amazon River, and closely resembling true sarsæ, but without calcium oxalate or starch. Stockman has described the history, source and constituents of arrow poisons. Kiliani is still working at digitalin and

digitoxin, which he considered identical; his formula for digitalin is now $C_{35}H_{56}O_{14}$. Keller considered digitoxin the most potent constituent of the drug and the chief ingredient in digitalin, he also published a method for its determination in the leaves. Fromme followed with an examination of commercial digitalis, showing the amount of crude and pure digitoxin contained in leaves of different months. Indian henbane has been shown by Dunstan and Henry to yield pure hyoscyamine to the extent of 0.1 per cent. and unaccompanied with atropine. Indian podophyllum has been examined by the same authors, who found the same constituents as exist in American rhizome. Mackenzie has examined the various constituents and found some of them more active than the corresponding resins from ordinary podophyllum. Millard found that manufacturers were introducing podophyllin resin, made from Indian instead of American podophyllum, and calling it B.P. He also gave a test to distinguish the two resins due to the insolubility of the Indian resin in proof spirit with a small quantity of alkali. Cowan examined commercial samples of kamala and confirmed the adulteration to which this article is subjected ; the ash varied from forty-one to fifty-three per cent. He also found slippery-elm bark powder containing common flour. Sayre has studied official rhubarb and compared its microscopical appearance and micro-chemical reactions with common rhubarb and canaigre root. Kraemer described wild ginger (*asarum Canadense*). Naylor confirmed Boehm's statement as to the presence of cascarilline in cascarilla bark, an alkaloid resembling choline. Cooley described the essential differences between the bark of *juglans cinerea* and *J. nigra* and gave methods of distinguishing the powders. Bosisto drew attention to an Australian drug, daviesia latifolia, which is used as a remedy for low fevers, hydatids, etc., and Paul and Cownley found a glucoside in the drug.

The importance of microscopical examination of drugs is daily being recognized. Day read a paper on the subject which should be most useful to students as the method of preparing the specimen ; clearing the tissue and general *technique* were fully described. It may be added that good works on this subject are not numerous, but Gérard's "Traité Practique de Micrographie" and Strasburger's "Practical Botany" are most useful.

PHARMACY.

Full reference has already been made to the new B.P. and to many of the comments on the pharmacy of that volume. There has been published also a "Farmacopea Venezolana," which is the first Venezuelan pharmacopœia. It is Spanish with Latin synonyms, and partakes of the nature of a treatise on chemistry and pharmacy as well as drugs. It is up to date and has none of the conservatism noticeable in older established pharmacopœias. For instance, it includes ethyl chloride, maté, ingluvin, kava-kava, apiol, aristol, thalline, exalgine, guarana, etc. A novel list at the end comprises first those proprietary preparations approved by the medical corporation, whose medicinal composition is known, and a second list, which has not been submitted for approval, but which are in common use. The two English-speaking parliaments of pharmacy, the American Pharmaceutical Association and British Pharmaceutical Conference, met in Baltimore and Belfast respectively ; the new president of the A.P.A. being Chas. E. Dohme, of Baltimore, and of the B.P.C., J. C. C Payne, of Belfast. The proceedings of the American body are of greater interest as practical every-day subjects, such as the extreme cutting by departmental stores, are considered by the commercial section. The nearest approach to this at Belfast was a perfunctory and inconclusive debate on the unsatisfactory features that surround the revision and publication of the British Pharmacopœia. An interesting question has arisen as to the liability of the magnesia in Gregory powder to absorb moisture and CO_2 from the air, as the result of a prosecution in England of a chemist for the presence of carbonate in the powder. As the result of several communications there can be little doubt that little or no absorption takes place when stored in a closed bottle only opened at intervals. The presence of a notable percentage of magnesia carbonate can be more easily traced to the cheaper nature of this chemical. The effect of heat in altering the specific gravity of oil of theobroma has been noted by White and Braithewaite, so that a 15 grain suppository may vary ½ grain according to the time allowed for its removal from the mould.

Percolation under pressure has been the subject of several communications, and is obviously of much value with drugs that tend to clog the percolator. Angosti recommended creosote in pills, to be made up with liquorice powder and water. Kieselguhr or dialomite has been lauded by Moss as invaluable for tooth powders, as a dusting powder and filtering medicine. Arny concluded that there was very little difference in medicated waters made by different methods, such as percolating through cotton wool impregnated with the oil, or diluting the oil with calcium phosphate or using hot water. Chamberlin has discovered bacillus subtilis in a solution of citric acid used for rapidly producing liquor potass. citratis. He recommended sterilization as a remedy. Pencils of yellow oxide of mercury are recommended by Babcock for ophthalmic use, containing twenty grains to the half ounce of oil of theobroma. Shoemaker has suggested an ingenious method of benzoinating lard by means of an ethereal tincture of benzoin, which is evaporated with castor oil so that the oil has all the odor of benzoin. The addition of a little white wax is necessary when adding this odorous oil to lard to compensate for the liquid. Squibb has returned to the subject of extraction of drugs by means of acetic acid instead of alcohol, and is evidently convinced in its favor. But no statement as to the keeping properties of a fluid extract so made is vouchsafed. Cowley and Catford, on the other hand, show that acetic acid has no advantage over weak spirit for the extraction of colchicum seeds. Hahn recommended acetone as a solvent for the extraction of jalap, podophyllum and scammony. He does not explain that it is better and cheaper than duty-free alcohol, which is the crucial point. The pharmacy of cantharides has been elaborately worked out by Greenish and Wilson, and new formulæ suggested for all preparations. The plasters of belladonna of commerce are not all they should be, and pharmacists should be careful to buy only those of reputable makers, who will give a written guarantee that they answer the requirements of the B.P. Julliard pointed out the incompatability of fluid extract of hamamelis with that of hydrastis. A thick gelatinous mass separates after a short time. The stability of calomel, even in the presence of chlorides, acids and albuminoids has been reaffirmed by Jovanne. Methylene blue is not a nice article to make into pills, or to handle at all. The suggestion to use crystals and rub with glucose and roll in charcoal obviates most of the trouble. McWalter has described the pharmacy of the pancreas and also of the organoids—a name for pepsin and other animal prod-

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TRIANGLE WHEAT
BABY FOOD
is rich in mineral matter, and the conversion of the starch of the grain into dextrine renders it easily digestive. It is most nourishing to the blood, teeth, bones and nervous system.

Extract from Prof. Heebner's Report.

"Your Baby Food has a peculiar characteristic digestibility, not in the least unnaturally easy of digestion, but simply suited to the functions of the child, and, therefore, entitled to the highest rank."

Certificate from a New York Lady.

New York City, Oct. 29, 1898.

MR. SMITH.

Dear Sir —It is with a great deal of pleasure that I respond to your request for a few words concerning the merits of your Baby Food. Last summer nothing I tried seemed to agree with my little one. He had wasted away till he was not much better than a skeleton, and I seemed to be able to do nothing to help him. A friend of mine living in Canada, having used your Food with great success, recommended it to me, and I resolved to try it, though I had used so many different kinds, with no success, that I felt very little confidence in it. But from the moment I began to use it my little boy began to mend, and now he is so big and fat that he looks twice his age. Your Food, without doubt, saved my baby's life, and I gladly recommend it others, and feel assured if people will only give it a trial they will be more than satisfied with the results.

Very truly yours,
MRS. J. CHAMBERS,
92 Barrow St.

A large number of similar certificates on file

Try TRIANGLE FOOD when all other INFANT FOODS have failed

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$500 for a Belladonna Plaster Test

IT has come to our knowledge that certain manufacturers have placed upon the market Belladonna Plasters which are made to show a high test for alkaloids, but which it is openly stated are not made of Belladonna, but of other drugs. (See Proceedings A.P.A. 1890, page 155, also *American Journal of Pharmacy*, April, 1898, page 182) We are also in possession of facts that tend to show that plasters made strictly in accordance with the Pharmacopœia, containing a proper portion of Extract of Belladonna, from the laboratories of the most reputable pharmacists in the world, such as Allen & Son, London; E. R. Squibb & Sons; Parke, Davis & Co.; Lloyd Bros., Cincinnati, are condemned by certain assayists as being below the pharmacopœial standard.

We are also aware that Belladonna Plasters, containing little or no Belladonna, but stuffed with alkaloids for show assay, are accepted as conforming to the Pharmacopœia. We are also aware of the many difficulties and the lack of uniformity in the chemical assay of Belladonna Plasters, especially in rubber compound. (A recent published report of an assay by several analysts shows a variation of several hundred per cent. as applied to the same sample of Belladonna Plaster.)

In view of the uncertainty and unreliability of chemical tests commonly applied to Belladonna Plasters, and in view of the fact that they are of little value to the druggist or physician, who is unable to verify or disprove them, we are led to make the following offer:

We will pay Five Hundred Dollars for the best process of testing Belladonna Plasters, adapted to the use of the druggist and physician possessed of ordinary intelligence and faculties, which will show:

1. Whether a given sample of Belladonna Plaster is made of Belladonna, or is compounded from some other drug or drugs, or filled with mydriatic alkaloids for assays or other purposes.

2. Whether or not a given sample of Belladonna Plaster conforms to the pharmacopœial requirements.

In other words, a process which will enable any buyer or prescriber to judge of the reliability of the Belladonna Plasters on the market.

Further details and information as to this award will be made upon application. The award will be made by a committee of pharmaceutical and medical authorities to be hereafter named.

Johnson's Belladonna Plaster is made of Belladonna; it conforms in strength of drug to the United States Pharmacopœia (incidentally to the B.P. 1885).

We are desirous of securing a process that can easily be applied, and that will convince buyers of Belladonna Plasters of the accuracy of this statement.

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Care of **GILMOUR BROS.**
485 St. Paul St., Montreal
Sole agents for the Dominion of Canada.

Johnson & Johnson
New Brunswick, N.J., U.S.A.

That Silky Surface

Counts for a great deal in

Toilet Papers

and customers are asking for Eddy's make.

We can stock you up in full; we make over 20 brands—$5 to $16 per case.

THE E. B. EDDY CO.
(Limited)
HULL. MONTREAL. TORONTO.

WE SELL

Containers

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As well as Fine

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KNOWLES & CO.

Lithographers and Printers to the Drug Trade.

LONDON, ONT.

LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID
NON-POISONOUS
SHEEP DIP
AND CATTLE WASH.

For the Destruction of Ticks, Lice, Mange, and all Insects upon Sheep, Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Dogs, etc.

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc.

Removes Scurf, Roughness, and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy, and healthy.

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion Experimental Farms at Ottawa and Brandon, at the Ontario Industrial Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion; and is pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

☞ 17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at **75c.** Is wanted by every Farmer and Breeder in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.
Sole Agent for the Dominion.
To be had from all wholesale druggists in Toronto, Hamilton, and London.

TRADE C_6H_5 MARK
Little's Soluble Phenyle
DEODORISER & ANTISEPTIC
NEW DISINFECTANT.
FOR UNIVERSAL USE

Cheap, Harmless, and Effective

A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking and Preventing Contagion from Infectious Diseases.

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

In a test of Disinfectants, undertaken on behalf of the American Government, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Disinfectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants, at 50 per cent., proved worthless.

"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

Used in the London and Provincial Hospitals and approved of by the Highest Sanitary Authorities of the day.

The Phenyle has been awarded Gold Medals and Diplomas in all parts of the world.

Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 50c. Bottles, and $1.00 Tins.

A 25c. bottle will make four gallons strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted by every Physician, Householder, and Public Institution in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.
Sole Agent for the Dominion.
To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

ucts, such as thyroid—with useful suggestions for the improvement of pharmaceutical preparations. Barclay has detailed standards for all official tinctures. As we write, the proposed Indian and Colonial Addendum to the B.P. has been issued in draft form and sent to the various authorities for criticisms and suggestions. This is, perhaps, a happy precedent for future revision of the B.P. itself.

THERAPEUTICS AND NEW REMEDIES.

In the purely physician's department of therapeutics, nothing has agitated the minds of the profession more than the claim on behalf of Behring's patent for diphtheria antitoxin serum. This procedure, although it may be strictly correct, is so repugnant to the best feeling and interests of the medical profession that condemnation has been universal. The general opinion is that such a step is lowering to the reputation and dignity of a distinguished *savant*, but Behring retorts that this is a matter that only concerns himself. The successful use of glycerophospate of lime has caused Adrian and Trillat to prepare organic glycerophosphates including those of quinine, cocaine, etc. The value of bromide of potassium in the treatment of whooping cough has been noted by some observers; and Tilho claimed excellent results with 10 per cent. solution of citric acid in simple syrup for the same complaint. It is specially mentioned as most useful also as a prophylaxis. Judd tried large doses of calomel in cases of diphtheria with success ; he administered 10 grains to a child of 18 months, with 5 grains every hour after for 8 hours. With adults the dose was 20 grains for a start and 10 grains after until 360 grains had been given. No ill-effects from the treatment are stated to have occurred. Testevin used a decotion of scoparius as a local application for erysipelas. Renzi employed iodoform and tannin in phthisis. Temieres recommended an emulsion of euphorbium resin containing a quarter of a milligram in each cc. as a dose as injection for the same disease. Spermatic neuralgia was relieved by Domingo by internal doses of 10 centigrams of methylene blue every other hour. Tunnicliffe found guaiacolate of piperidine of considerable service in phthisis. It is fairly soluble and has none of the irritating properties of guaiacol, whilst it is an efficient vascular and nervine tonic. Iodoform and calomel have been recommended in the treatment of wounds. Glycerol of terebene has been suggested as an antiseptic dressing ; it is a viscous combination of terebene with glycerin. Chelidomum, suddenly vaunted as a remedy for cancer, has been tried and found wanting.

Monsonia is a Cape plant that has a local reputation as a remedy for dysentery. Pelargonium reniforme, also belonging to the same natural order, is highly spoken of for the same complaint. Blepharis capexsis enjoys great repute among the Kaffirs in the treatment of anthrax, and Blaine successfully treated a case with a tincture made from the herb. Fluid extract of glaucium lateum is stated by Marpmann to be useful in diabetes in ½-drachm doses three times a day before meals. Luff has published some important researches, and also a work, upon the treatment of gout. He favored certain mineral waters and a vegetable and fish diet, although not exclusively vegetarian. Hydrastis has been recommended in the treatment of bronchitis. An interesting research by Chittenden and Gies indicated that borax and boric acid, largely used as food preservatives, have no effect up to 45 grains daily. They also show that alcoholic drinks have little effect on the digestion, as the retarding effect of alcoholic upon the activity of digestive fluids is counterbalanced by increased secretion and rapid absoption of the alcohol. The action noted some years ago that potassium permanganate was an efficient antidote for morphine has been confirmed by Sayre, who reported upon several poisoning cases. The latest suggestion for sterilization of instruments is that of Wright, who dips instruments and glass syringes into olive oil at a temperature of 160° to 180° C. Some practical experiments by Belcher indicated that common salt hastens the hardening of plaster of paris, whilst a small quantity of glycerin is sufficient to retard the setting. He found that two drachms of plaster, mixed with one drachm of a 5 per cent. solution of salt, set in two minutes.

The steady flow of new remedies continues, and the diary of an English journal of pharmacy has compiled a list of nearly 100 as having seen the light during 1898. Fortunately Darwin's generalization as to the survival of the fittest applies more clearly to these new remedies than even to human beings. The tendency to adapt trivial names to true chemical compounds is on the increase Amongst the more important compounds are :

Anilipyrin, a combination of acetanilide and antipyrin, recommended in rheumatism, influenza, etc., in doses of 5 to 15 grains.

Argentamine, a substitute for silver nitrate for injections and as an eye-drop in 5 per cent. solution in water.

Bromalin (bromethyl formin), recommended for epilepsy in doses of 30 to 60 grains daily.

Bromipin, produced from oil of sesame and bromine, and given in epilepsy in doses of 1 to 3 teaspoonfuls per diem.

Captol, from tannin and chloral, suggested as an application to the scalp in seborrhœa capitis, in a 1 or 2 per cent. alcoholic solution or ointment.

Di-iodoform (ethylene-tetraiodide), prepared from iodine by means of calcium carbide, and used as a substitute for iodoform.

Euphthalmine Hydrochloriæ, a powerful mydriatic, and stated to be superior to bromatropine.

Geosote (guaiacol valerianate), a non-irritating substitute for guaiacol, and vaunted for its properties in relieving pulmonary catarrh, etc.

Hæmatogen, a liquid containing hæmoglobin, and recommended for anæmia, scrofula, etc.

Heroin, a new organic derivative of morphine, claimed to have specific action in coughs, and superior to codeine.

Iodoformogen, a compound of iodoform with albumin.

Largin, the name given by Pezzoli to a new compound of silver and albumin. Stated to have prompt action upon gonococci, and used as injection and eye-drop.

Ossalin, an ointment base, prepared from bone marrow.

Phenosal (phenacetine salicyl-acetate), introduced as a remedy in neuralgia and as an antipyretic in doses of from 5 to 10 grains.

Protargol, another silver compound suggested to replace nitrate of silvr eas much less irritating.

Salubrol (dimethylene-antipyrin-bromide), used in dentistry as an antiseptic and hæmostatic.

Tannigen, tasteless astringent for chronic and acute diarrhœa in doses of 5 to 8 grains.

Thyroglandin, a patented preparation of thyroid gland.

Validol, a combination of menthol and valerianic acid, stated to be a specific for

sea-sickness and powerful carminative. It is inhaled and taken internally in 5 to 10 drop doses.

Valerydine, a compound of phenacetine with valerianic acid, recommended as a remedy in hysteria, neuralgia, etc., in doses of 8 to 16 grains.

Xeroform, a combination of tribromophenol and bismuth; praised by Kaiser as a substitute for iodoform.

BOTANY.

Progress is chiefly to be recorded in physiological botany, where many able workers have been engaged in elucidating phenomena for years past. Darwin controverted former statements that stomates of marsh and aquatic plants do not close when the leaves are gathered. The function of stomates is a source of considerable discussion amongst botanists. Ramann found that no diminution of the mineral substances in leaves takes place during the autumn. The same author also found that potassium and phosphoric acid greatly preponderate in the ash of the pine pollen. Stoklasa reported that arsenic has a highly poisonous effect on plants, although in the presence of superphosphates it is not injurious as long as the quantity does not exceed 0.3 per cent. Strasburger has contributed to our knowledge of the celt wall, especially as regards the growth or increase in thickness. Green has reviewed the advances made in the study of fermentation under the action of soluble enzymes, and has drawn attention to secretion of an alcohol-producing enzyme by the yeast-cell. The gum in elm-galls, according to Passerini, is different from arabin, dextrin and other gums. It is strongly dextro-rotatory and reduces Fehling's solution. Emulsin has been detected by Hérissey in several lichens. The incense trees of the West Indies have been identified, the resin yielded by *Protium guincevse* being identical with that used in St. Lucia, Cayenne and Venezuela. Farlow has published a treatise on the distinctions between edible and poisonous fungi. Dassonville found that salts of potassium and sodium have opposite effects on the tissues, the latter increasing and the former retarding the rigidity of the plant. An excess of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere tended to increase the length of the stem of lupins and other plants, according to Téodorisco. Stoklasa has confirmed the statement of Molisch that iron is not a necessary constituent of chlorophyll. Ratz found that fungi have the power of forming diastase, and that the presence of starch is not essential for the purpose. It will be remembered that taka-diastase is prepared in this manner according to published statements. Chlorophyll has been produced in the dark by Etard and Bonilhac, but the interesting problem was not settled whether this product was physiologically active.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

Progress in this department has been steady, but no epoch-marking discoveries have to be noted. The enthusiasm upon the subject of three-color photography has waned considerably but in practical printing some interest is still focussed on the method, the principal drawback being the initial expense.

Chemists should take advantage of the numerous practical hints and formulæ published in our section "Photographic Notes" from time to time. There is also a good field for compressed tablets of pyro, eikonogen, hydroquinone, etc., and for toning purposes chloride of gold and sodium suitably diluted. The work of the amateur photographer is considerably lightened by having these in definite weighed quantities ready to hand when required instead of solutions that spoil by keeping. Ortol is the name of a new developer which has advantages over pyro, eikonogen, etc. The objection to the poisonous nature of mercury intensifiers has led to the introduction of others that are harmless.

Among these the copper sulphate formula (C.D., July, 1898, page 162) and uranium are the best. The old cadmium intensifier is a fraud. Velox paper has strong recommendations for winter work, it can be manipulated in candle or gaslight. Acetone, in conjunction with pyro, is recommended as an improved developer as it does not stain either fingers or negative. Formaldehyde has been recommended in a similar fashion with hydroquinone, but intended for live work. At recent exhibitions gum bichromate photographs have received a good deal of praise, as the effects are very pleasing, but, as much of these is due to judicious manipulation with brush, it is hardly pure photography. The conversion of Eastman's Photographic Co., into Kodak, Limited, with an immense capital, quickly subscribed, is one of the events of 1898.

The drug trade is not on a push cart, but it needs to be pushed nevertheless.

Montreal College of Pharmacy.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATION.

The Christmas examinations of the Montreal College of Pharmacy were closed on Thursday, December 22nd, with the following results, the names of students in the separate classes being placed in order of merit as follows:

Materia Medica, Junior Class.—J. W. McFarlane, A. S. Hart, D. G. Scott and M. Albert, equal; A. E. Baldwin and L. G. Ryan, equal; W. Joseph Shea, W. J. McKindsey, Bernard Fox, J. A. Dearden.

Materia Medica, Senior Class.—N. Guerin, G. Richard, Miss A. A. Prevost, P. Bergeron, J. B. Bisaillon.

Chemistry, Junior Class.—Joseph Valois, E. Valboncœur, Roger Pasquin.

Chemistry, Senior Class.—A. J. Bedard, A. T. Christie, A. E. Baldwin.

Botany Class. — A. J. Bedard, H. Guerin, L. R. Vezina, H. St. Georges, A. E. Baldwin, G. Richard, A. T. Christie, A. S. Hart, H Généreux, P. E. Brouillet, Oscar O. Paquette.

The next sessional examination will be held at the end of March, which will close the college session of 1898-99. The marks then obtained will be added to those now obtained, the combined result showing the standing of the students entitled to certificates.

Never Fear Competition.

Of course it's a good thing if you've got the only article of the kind in the world and everybody must possess one or more of these articles and nobody else on earth can supply the demand. But don't expect to step into anything of this kind when you go into business. Competition won't hurt you, provided you handle the right kind of goods and treat your trade fairly and honestly. The friends of Benjamin Franklin tried to dissuade him from starting a newspaper because there were two other papers in America.

A very curious presentation of the number of Irishmen, of the stamp of Wolseley in England, the Duke of Tetuan in Spain, General O'Brutscheff in Russia, Viscount Taafe in Hungary, who are leaders in many nations, is given in the January *Cosmopolitan* under the title, "Irish Leaders in Many Nations." It will be found interesting to all who have even a drop of Irish blood in their veins. "The Jews in Jerusalem" is another article in the same number possessing interest for a large class.

GOMBAULT'S
Caustic Balsam
IS THE ONLY Genuine

The greatest veterinary remedy and blister in the market.

Put up with both English and French directions.

PRICE TO TRADE $12 DOZ.
RETAILS AT $1.50

See that Our Name is on Every Bottle

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Pharmaceutical Specialties.

Fluid Ex. Cascara Aromatic, White Pine Compound, White Pine with Tar, Menthymol Antiseptic.

Proprietary Medicines.

Dr. Hoofland's Consumption Cure, Dr. Hoofland's Herb Tea, English Cough Chaser, Mack's Headache and Neuralgia Powders, Celery Seltzer, Manley's Celery Compound, Roseline, etc.

CH WING GUMS Corona Athlete, Bermuda Fruit, Soda Mint, Union Jack, Corona Pepsin, etc.; etc.

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SPECIAL NOTICE

All cases of suspected substitution called to our attention will be investigated, and upon incriminating evidence, the substitutor will be reported to every physician and druggist in the surrounding territory.

Honest Pharmacy Must Have Honest Competition.

Antikamnia Powdered, Antikamnia Tablets and Combination Tablets are made solely by us and are put up in 1-oz. packages only.

NEVER IN BULK.

Information Respecting Substitution Thankfully Received.

All Correspondence Confidential.

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I.R. Porous Belladonna Plaisters
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THE LARGEST PLAISTER MANUFACTORY IN EUROPE.
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Turkey, Nassau, Key West and Cuba, imported direct, and bleached, graded and packed by ourselves.

Chamois Leather

English and American manufacture. Chamois Vests and Protectors. Rubber Goods, Trusses, Suspensories, Shoulder Braces, Stockings, Crutches, etc. Corks, Borated Talcum Powder, Genuine Sea Salt.

Our Perfection Glass Sponge Cases.

The John Wyeth & Bro. preparations. The Ellwood Lee preparations.
The Davis & Lawrence do. The Ricksecker do.

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Celebrated Candies

In 5 Pound Bottles, 1 Pound, ½ Pound and ¼ Pound Tins

LEMON DROPS,	COUGH DROPS
CREAM TOFFEE	ACID DROPS
RASPBERRY	ORANGE
EVERTON TOFFEE	BUTTER SCOTCH
PEAR DROPS	HOREHOUND
PINE APPLE	CHOCOLATE
CHERRY	BARLEY SUGAR
STRAWBERRY	LIME FRUIT
GREEN GAGE.	GINGER

MIXED FRUIT DROPS &c., &c

ALSO THE NEW AND POPULAR

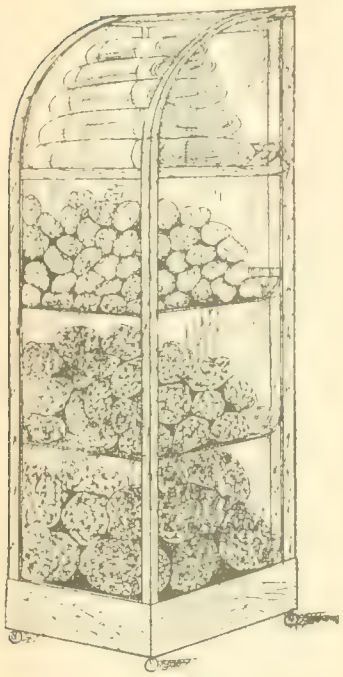
COUGH DROP

LINSEED, LICORICE AND CHLORODYNE

THE LONDON DRUG CO. KERRY, WATSON & CO

LYMAN'S SPONGE CASES

A New Lot Just Received



PLANET SPONGE CASE
(Tall)

5 feet high, 20 inches square at base, fitted with castors, wire shelves; glass of double strength; case made of Oak.

Rock-bottom Price, $17—usual terms.

Golden Gray Hair Restorer

Golden Hair Grower

Pepsalt for Indigestion

Horehound Candy

Old-fashioned style, twisted sticks, in 5-lb. boxes, at 45 cents a box.

Headquarters in Ontario for

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Manufactured by ..
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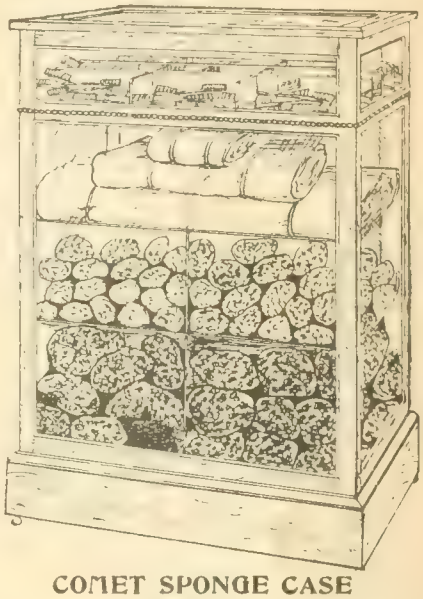

COMET SPONGE CASE
(Square)

Case made of oak, finished all around and fitted with castors; 44 inches high, 32½ inches long, and 22 inches wide; two-hinge doors at back and wire shelves; top has door to raise, with lock and key, and is supported by stay-joint; all double strength glass. Also made with bevel-plate top.

Rock-bottom Price, $24—usual terms.

The Lyman Bros. & Co. Limited *Toronto*

Blue Seal Vaseline

Reduced Prices

Size No. 1	*$4.60 per gross*
" No. 2	*9.60 "*

The New Preparation:

"WHITE LIQUID VASELINE"

It is a chemically pure Vaseline, which gives the best results for spraying purposes and in the treatment of such delicate organs as the eye, ear, throat, and other delicate mucous membranes. Put up in eight-ounce and 16-ounce glass-stoppered bottles and in five-pound cans.

PRICES:

5 pound Cans	**$2 00 per can.**
16 Oz. Bottles (Boxes of one-third of a dozen)	**6 10 per doz.**
8 " " " " "	**4 05 "**

Chesebrough Manufacturing Co., Consolidated,

CANADIAN BRANCH:

823 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL

Trade Notes

R. F. Greer has opened a new drug store at Oxbow, N.W.T.

Dr. J. D. Lambert is opening a new drug store at Elgin, Manitoba.

D. A. Dickson, formerly in Preston, has opened a new drug store in Galt, Ont.

W. J. Burke has purchased the drug business of P. Mathieu at Windsor Mills, Que.

J. A. Wright has opened a store at Boissevain, Man., with George Hill in charge.

The drug store of F. Woodhull & Co., Hartney, Man., was destroyed by fire Jan. 6th.

Arkell & Co. have purchased the drug business of Dr. Haworth at Macgregor, Manitoba.

W. H. Speer has purchased the drug business of Dr. Brothers at Shoal Lake, Manitoba.

D. E. Munro has purchased the drug business of W. Murchison, Queen street West, Toronto, Ont.

N. W. Emerson, London, Ont., has moved his drug business to Dundas street west, near Talbot street.

J. M. Spencer, formerly with Elliott & Co., Toronto, will now travel for Evans & Sons, covering Western Ontario.

The Druggists' Corporation of Canada, Limited, have moved to their new warehouse 46 Lombard St., Toronto. Mr. Edward H. Woolley has assumed the management.

Manitoba.

The Minor Examinations of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Manitoba were held in the association rooms, Winnipeg, on the 16th of December last. Twelve students appeared before the examiners at this sitting, nine of whom were successful. The following are the names of successful students :

M. Westeway, Miami, Man.
Wm. Young, Neepawa, "
A. I. Brooking, Winnipeg, Man.
H. M. Cameron, "
F. T. Atkinson, Brandon.
D. E. Clement, "
Joe Robinson, Winnipeg.
W. E. Lang, Brandon.
Arthur Brown, Winnipeg.

The examiners were Mr. C. Flexon, Mr. Alexander Campbell, and Mr. A. R. Leonard.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

Chemistry.—C. Flexon, examiner.
Materia Medica.— " "
Dispensing.—A. Campbell, "
Pharmacy.— " "
Prescriptions.—A. R. Leonard.

A meeting of the council of the Pharmaceutical Association was held at the Clarendon Hotel, Thursday, Dec. 29th, 1898, for the purpose of receiving the report of examiners for the recent examinations.

The following members were present: President C. Flexon, J. F. Howard, W. Pulford, A. R. Leonard, A. Campbell, Treasurer E. D. Martin, and Registrar W. D. Macdougall.

The report of the examiners was brought in and was found entirely satisfactory to the members. Nine of the twelve members participating were successful.

Mr. William Young, of Neepawa, was awarded the association silver medal for general proficiency. Eighty per cent. is required to entitle a student to the medal. Mr. Young secured 84 per cent.

Pharmaceutical Mayors.

Amongst those who have been honored by their fellow-citizens and given the position of Chief Magistrate in their various municipalities at the recent elections in Ontario we find a number of prominent pharmacists. The following among the number :

Thos. Payment, Mayor of Ottawa.
Dr. Brien, " Essex.
J. A. Hacking, " Listowel.
Dr. J. Urquhart, " Oakville.
W. McSween, " Leamington.

Death of Mr. Hugh Miller.

One of the most familiar faces in Canadian pharmaceutical circles, as well as one of the most prominent of Toronto citizens, passed away, in the person of Mr. Hugh Miller, on Christmas Eve, Dec. 24th.

Mr. Miller was born in Inverness, Scotland, in 1818, and, consequently, at the time of his death, was in his 81st year. In 1841 he came to Canada and settled in Toronto. He had served his apprenticeship as a chemist in his native country, and on coming to Toronto secured a situation first in the retail store of Mr. Bettridge, King street east, and afterwards with the firm of Lyman, Farr & Co. (now Lyman Brothers & Co.), with whom he remained for some time, and in 1845 he commenced business for himself in the store at 167 King street east, where he continued until his death. Mr. Miller was one of the first Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, and took an active interest in all pharmaceutical matters. He was also for many years a member of the Toronto Board of Trade, and twenty-five years ago was made a Justice of the Peace. Four years ago he was appointed Assistant Police Magistrate, a position which he filled with conscientious ability, and which he occupied up to the time of his decease.

He was also an active member of St. Andrew's Society and the Gaelic Society, and was a Past Master of St. Andrew's Lodge, A. F. & A. M. Mr. and Mrs. Miller celebrated their golden wedding on June 8th, 1897. On that occasion they were presented with easy chairs by the Scotch residents of the city. Mr. Miller was presented with a beautiful illuminated address signed by Col. Cosby, president of the St. Andrew's Society; Mr. Alex. Fraser, Grand Chief of the Sons of Scotland; Dr. Daniel Clark, president of the Caledonian Society, and a number of prominent Scotchmen.

Mr. Miller was an earnest Presbyterian, and, in the olden days, a member of St. Andrew's church, when that place of worship stood at the corner of Church and Adelaide streets. Afterwards Mr. Miller joined Cooke's Church, on Queen street, and later became a member of St. James' square church, of which at the time of his death he was one of the oldest and most honored members.

Mr. Miller married the daughter of Mr. William Dow, late of Whitby, and formerly of Banff, Scotland, where Mrs. Miller was born February 8th, 1826. With the widow, four out of seven sons and daughters survive. They are: Mr. Kenneth A. Miller, of the Crown Lands Department, Parliament Buildings; Mrs. Thomas Dunn, of Victoria, British Columbia; Miss Miller, Toronto, and Mrs. McLean, Toronto. There are no fewer than twenty-four grandchildren.

The interment took place on Tuesday, Dec. 27th, from the residence, 243 Jarvis street, to the Necropolis, and was very largely attended, not only by the various societies with which the deceased was connected, but also by a large concourse of citizens.

Pharmaceutical Association of Manitoba.

The following were the questions submitted at the Minor Examination, held Dec. 17, 1898:

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner.—C. Fleck.

(1) Show, by chemical equations, how potassium hydrate is produced by decomposing pot. carb. with milk of lime, and pot. brom. by adding bromine to a solution of caustic potash.

(2) Describe briefly the Le Blanc process in the manufacture of alkali.

(3) Give the process for preparing bismuth oxynitrate.

(4) Explain the following definitions: Base, acid, salt, anhydride.

(5) Describe clearly the method of preparing acid sulphuric, and state the properties of the acid.

(6) What is meant by a double salt? Mention one and give its composition.

(7) Give the processes for preparing oxygen and nitrogen.

(8) State Avogadro's law.

MATERIA MEDICA

Examiner.—A. R. Leonard.

(1) Name three B. P. herbs, giving habitat, natural order, and preparations.

(2) Give source, habitat and natural order of following: Cantharides, gentian, Calumba rhubarb, cubebæ.

(3) Is terebinthina a resin, oleo-resin, or balsam, and why? Name natural order.

(4) Classify the following drugs, and state why, briefly: Ol. tiglii, camphoræ, benzoin, nux vomica, caryophyllum.

(5) Name two B. P. preparations of which the following drugs are a part: Belladonna root, hydrastis, guaiaci resina, ipecacuanha, jaborandi.

(6) Tragacantha. Source, natural order, habitat, part used, with characteristics.

(7) Cinchona bark. Name official deritives, with doses.

(8) Oral.

DISPENSING.

Examiner—A. Campbell.

Dispense the following prescriptions:

Mrs. Jones

℞ Iodoformi . . ℥ss
Ung. Petrol. . . ℥i
M. ft. Ungt.
Sig. Bis. in die. ap.

Mr. James

℞ Ol Recini . . ℥iss
Gum. Acaciæ . q.s.
Syrupi . . ℥i
Aquæ ad. . ℥iv
M. ft. Emuls
Sig. ℥ss. hor. som.

James Hinks

℞ Plumbi Acet. . gr. i
P. Opii . . . gr. i
M. ft. pil.
Mitte tales . No. xii
Sig. i om. ter. hor.

Thomas Brown

℞ Pv. Kino . . gr. ii
Sacch. Lac. . . gr. ii
M. ft. pulv.
Nitte tales . . x ii
Sig. Una t.i.d. Sumend.

Mrs. J. Robinson

Ferri Sulph. Ex. . gr. iiss
Potas. Carb. . . gr. iiss
M. ft. Cap. No. i
Mitte . . . No. xii
Sig. Cap. i ter in die p.c.

PHARMACY.

Examiner—A. Campbell.

1. Tell briefly what you understand the following terms to mean: Carbonization, Sublimation, Deflagration, Fusion, Calcination.

2. (a) How would you determine the specific gravity of a liquid lighter than water; also of a soluble salt? (b) One pint of liquid weighs 24 oz., what is its specific gravity?

3. Describe: A sand bath; a water bath; a steam bath. How would you fix a water bath to increase its heating power?

4. What is the difference between a Hydrometer and a Thermometer. Convert 210° C. into F.: 62° F. into C.

5. Evaporation in Vacuo (a) Describe the apparatus necessary for the operation. (b) What is meant by Destructive, Distillation and Fractional Distillation.

6. Write a formula for 4 ozs. solution containing 3% Cocaine, 4% Boric Acid and Water q.s.

7. Give best excipients for forming (1) a White Quinine Pill; (2) one containing Creosote; (3) one containing Potas Permang.

8. Give emulsifying agent and proportions for preparing an emulsion containing (1) a 4 oz. mixture, 50 per cent. Cod Liver Oil, (2) a 4 oz. mixture containing 3 dr. Turpentine.

9. Give B. P. 1898 doses for the following: Tr. Bellad; Tr. Iodi; Tr. Opii Ammoniata; Vin. Colchici; Zinci Sulphas; Ext. Nucis Vom; Hyoscineæ Hydrobrom; Ol. Crotonis; Pot. Bichrom; Creosotum; Ext. Cannab. Ind.; Arsenii Iodidum.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Examiner.—A. R. Leonard.

1. Give antidotes for iodine, salts of arsenic, salts of copper, hydrocyanic acid, sugar of lead, chloral hydrate, and when necessary how prepared, digitalis, strychnine, and carbolic acid.

2. What is meant by therapeutical, pharmaceutical, and chemical incompatibility? Give an example of each. What is the duty of the dispenser in each of these circumstances?

3. (*a*) Write short definitions of the terms mistura, bolus, collyrium.

(*b*) Give full Latin and English of the following: Q.V., S.S.S., P. Rat Æt, Omni quadr hor., F.S.A.R.

4. (*a*) Translate into English:

℞ Tincturæ hyoscyami drachmas duas.
Tincturæ castorei, drachmas duas.
Syrupi rhœados, drachmam.
Aquæ puræ, uncias quatuor.
Misc, sumat drachmas duas.
Omni hora si non dormiat.

(*b*) Translate into Latin:

Solution of acetate of ammonium two drams, syrup of cochineal one dram, spirits of nitre one dram, peppermint water three and a half ounces.

Mix and label. Let the patient take two tablespoonfuls when flatulency is troublesome.

5. Criticize fully the following prescriptions, and translate into Latin:

(*a*) Tinct. digitalis - ℥iii.
Chloroform - - ℥iss.
Tr. perri terchlor - ℥ss.
Aq. ad. - - - ℥qi.

Sig. Three teaspoonfuls every four hours.

(*b*) Ammon carb. - ℥iii.
Syr. scillæ ℥i.
Lime water, ad - ℥iii.

A teaspoonful after each fit of coughing, followed by a drink of linseed tea.

6. Give incompatibilities of following: Acid carbolic, bismuthi subnit, liq. plumbi subacet, potassi iodidum, acid nit-mur. dil, acid gallicum, acid arseniosum, hydraryri perchlœ, chlori liquor, and Easton's syrup.

ANTISEPTIC THROAT PASTILLES

Prepared in accordance with the formula of DR. BARK, of the Liverpool Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, Nose and Ear

HIGHLY recommended for Vocalists, Public Speakers, and for Affections of the Throat. Immediate relief in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc. An Infallible preventive of Diphtheria and other contagious diseases of the Throat. A Physician states that the Paroxysms of Whooping Cough may be prevented by giving one of the Pastilles upon retiring for the night, thus producing absolute rest, both to the Patient and to the household.

Directions for Use.—Allow the Pastille to gradually dissolve in the mouth. Fluids should not be taken immediately afterwards.

Dose. - From 5 to 10 Pastilles per day, between meals, chiefly in the morning and evening. To children less.

☞ These Pastilles, which were brought out for the benefit of the Liverpool Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, Nose and Ear, have have already met with a very large sale, both at home and abroad, owing to their intrinsic merit. The proceeds from the sale are largely devoted to the funds of that institution.

None genuine unless bearing a Label with the above Trade Mark and name of the sole proprietors.

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EVANS & SONS, LIMITED

37-41 St. Jean Baptiste St., Montreal, 23 Front St. W., Toronto, Canada, and 137 Pearl St., Boston, United States

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SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

If You Want Rubber Goods

With special brands, and your name and address marked on the label, we shall be glad to receive your orders.

Atomizers
Fountain Syringes
Bulb Syringes
Combination Fountain Syringes
Hot Water Bottles (4 grades).

And a full line of druggists' rubber sundries

All in White or Grey Stock. We can give you the highest grade of goods on the market, or we can give you cheaper grades, which will meet any competition which may come your way.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

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CARBOLIC DISINFECTANTS (Fluid and Powders) SOAPS, OINTMENT, TOOTH POWDER, ETC.

Are the Original and Only Reliable

Have been awarded 100 Medals and Diplomas for Superior Excellence in competition with others.

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LYMAN BROS. & CO., LIMITED, and EVANS & SONS, LIMITED, Toronto.

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and other wholesale houses, who will be pleased to quote rates to [illegible] or trade lists and circulars will be mailed direct by the manufacturers,

F. C. CALVERT & CO., MANCHESTER, ENG.

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We Guarantee to Save You from $5 to $100 if you buy a HAMILTON CASH REGISTER

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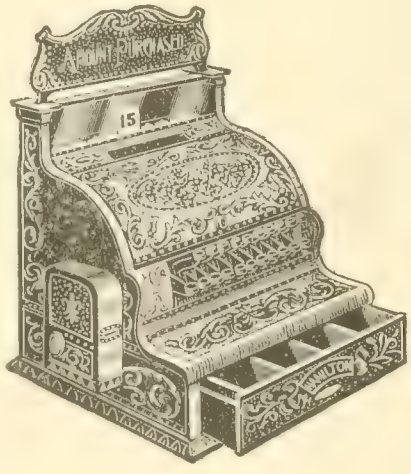
This 1898 Cash Register is the result of years of work and thousands of dollars spent in experimenting.

THIS is a No. 35 press-down key total-adding register. It shows at a glance the total amount of the cash sales for the day. It has, in addition, a printing attachment, which, when the keys are pressed, automatically prints on a strip of paper the amount of each transaction. This strip of paper is accessible only to the proprietor and furnishes a permanent record of the business done in the store each day.



Do not be Deceived

by the misleading advertisements of the National Cash Register Co., of Dayton, Ohio, and the misleading statements of their agents.

—:o:—

The Hamilton Brass Manufac. Co.
Limited

manufacture all kinds of Detail and Total-adding Cash Registers as manufactured by the National Cash Register Co. When the National Cash Register Company's agent is quoting prices to you get a description in writing, and do not allow him to talk you out of it. Get the number of the Register he is quoting you prices on, then send the number of the Register with the description to the

Hamilton Cash Register Co.,

and we will supply you with the same register in every respect from $5 to $100 less than the price quoted you by the National Cash Register Company's agent.

HAMILTON CASH REGISTER

Manufactured by the

Hamilton Brass Manufacturing Co.,

LIMITED

HAMILTON, = CANADA.

Practical Suggestions from Experience.*

By Joseph Jacobs, Atlanta.

In a letter received from H. M. Whitney, president of the association, the request was made that I prepare a paper on the practical side of the profession, and this is presented in compliance.

As a business problem, pure and simple, the advisability of our druggists making a complete line of distinctive preparations is almost universally admitted, but I do not accept as the sole reason the purpose of replacing patent medicines; for, in the present state of trade conditions, we cannot afford to oppose their sale. Indeed, I contend that when the law has conferred special patent rights and a manufacturer has spent time, labor, thought and money in fabricating and advertising a preparation, placing it successfully on the market, and a customer applies at your counter calling for this preparation, he is more the customer of the advertiser than yours, and you should not attempt to foist anything else upon him. The instance here stated differs widely from the situation presented by a customer who comes for advice, and demands your personal and professional aid in helping him out of a state of doubt and uncertainty. In the one case it is the paid advertisement of the proprietary owner that brought in your visitor; in the other, it was your own personal character and reputation. In the first-stated case, you should supply him with his stated want; in the other, it is your clear right, and often your duty, to recommend some preparation of your own. Thus, by fair dealing, you increase your reputation for straightforward action, and your advice is stripped of the suspicion of selfishness.

My experience is that the buyer of patent medicines is generally strongly bent upon procuring them, comes to your door in a well-settled mind, and that a strong argument is usually necessary to change the current of this thought toward your own preparation. "Even though vanquished" he will buy, but "argue still" in his own thoughts, and will be restless until he has gone to some other store and worked out his original theory.

But the desideratum is, how best can a profitable trade in articles of your own make be effected? This, of course, opens a wide field of discussion, but I note only one item. The many economies of judicious advertising may be conserved. For instance, there are cases where drug men have been argued into spending money advertising "Nerve Debility Remedies" in their locality, paying perhaps as much direct to the maker and to the local printer as $8 per dozen for a preparation they could put up at about $10 per gross, and then allowing an article of unknown composition to go into their community under the prestige of their names. Instances have even been known where abortants thus duped our druggists. It is strange that these same men do not take the over-plus saved by making some really legitimate and meritorious compound, and spend the advertising money spreading abroad the knowledge of the virtues of their own remedies. It is not necessary nor advisable in many cases to make large contracts for advertising with the newspapers. From experience I have learned that an appearance in your local paper daily of a small ad. of from three to four inches, changing the matter every day and keeping your own preparations before the public, is best. You will find that it will not be long before that public has become familiar with your preparations, and customers will not only call for them, but, when your advice is asked, you have an easy task to induce them to buy. Advertising like this has a cumulative effect, and, like some medicines, the more concentrated and oftener they are repeated the more cumulative.

The next point I wish to stress is individuality of preparations. Do not simulate in name or appearance any well-known or largely advertised article. Exercise your brains and ingenuity in preparing for the market something unique and original. It is far better to have one original preparation than dozens more or less imitating the patents on the market. It is the height of business inconsistency to allow some manufacturing pharmacist or non-secret house to prepare for you a line of preparations bearing your name, their composition and method of manufacture being as little known to the druggist as the average patent medicine. This practice works a fraud on your community, besides losing your money. It is a fraud on your customers, because you place your name on a remedy and its claims as an inducement to buy, when you do not and cannot know that the formula has been fully and correctly followed. It is carrying the agency principle too far for fair and upright business practice. When the coin comes from your own mint you can know that it is of the standard weight and fineness.

Let me quote one of the stereotyped arguments used by the manufacturers of non-secret remedies with their offices full of name blank labels. "Recognizing the fact that many pharmacists cannot, owing to lack of time, help, printing facilities, etc., manufacture all the specialties they sell, we have, at a large expense, equipped a plant for the manufacture of these goods. Although we are opposed to cheap goods always, we cannot impose upon the intelligence of the pharmacist by giving him the formula of our non-secret remedies (the cost of the ingredients of which he well knows) and at the same time expect his business, unless we can furnish prices which would make it unprofitable for him to make the same goods himself." Such literature and appeals have misled many druggists throughout the land into having their preparations made instead of manufacturing them under their own eye, and the number and extent of these non-secret manufacturing concerns seems to be growing every year. I was about to speak of making goods in the pharmacist's own laboratory, but, remembering how few of our drug stores have a department that can be dignified by that name, I must not use the term in any general way.

Let me show the fallacy of these stereotyped arguments: No mammoth "plant" is necessary for success in home manufacture. Equipment on a reasonable scale, and help in comparatively small numbers of employees are sufficient for a reasonably large number and quantity of specialties. The "time" can be had by rising a little earlier and moving a little quicker, both conducive to longevity and athletic improvement; the "help" will come for reasonable pay and kind treatment, and "printing facilities" are about as abundant as "proprietary plants," and no "corner" on their products, and a like answer is possible for all the "so forths." A salesman for one of these houses in describing how many labels, cartons and bottles, varying in places of manufacture, prices and styles, is necessary to be on hand before attempting to manufacture, will talk you into a maze of kaleidoscopic bugbears that will fade and disappear in the light of a little common-sense reflection.

After all, we have the examples of many stores to-day having preparations of more or less extensive sale, put up by

* Read before the American Pharmaceutical Association.

the druggist either in his own specially designed bottle, or in some well-known staple style, such as Philadelphia oval or union oval. Either a plain stock carton is used, employing the same label on carton and bottle, or the label is merely placed on the bottle and the package wrapped in colored paper, making a neat article.

I herewith exhibit plain cartons of various sizes, and a few preparations prepared for sale in the latter style.

Let me institute a comparison in the savings on some of these articles. Below are prices quoted by one of the large, and by comparison one of the cheapest, non-secret manufacturers, of the best-known articles on his list :

	Dozen.
Compound extract sarsaparilla or any other name, if desired, put up in long-necked bottles, neatly wrapped.....	$3 00
Emulsion cod-liver oil with hypophosphites lime and soda, put up in long-necked panels.....	4 00
Female remedy, put up in 12-oz. panel bottles	4 00
Kidney and bladder cure, put up in 12-oz. panel bottles	4 00
Soothing syrup, put up in long, round bottles, holding 2 ozs	1 00
Cough balsam, put up in 2-oz. panels....	2 00
Whooping cough remedy, put up in 4-oz. panels.....	1 50
Children's worm syrup, put up in 2-oz. panels..	1 25
Eye water, put up in 1-oz. round bottles..	75
Corn cure, put up in 1½-dr. vial, and brush.....	90
Corn salve, put up in 1¼-oz. wooden box	75
Pile ointment, put up in 1-oz. boxes	1 20
Healing salve, put up in 2-oz. boxes	1 20
Hair dye, double preparation, put up in two 1-oz. French square bottles	3 00

I herewith present a line of preparations made in my place, giving the formula and cost of production. I feel confident that the style and appearance will compare favorably with those put up by the non-secret houses, and the difference in the cost of production is set before you.

I now submit a line of preparations put up in our store and labeled "Robinnaire's," made in Paris. These goods are made to supply the demands of customers who compose a class that wish a French label on the bottle. But I wish it to be distinctly understood here and everywhere that they are sold by me and by my force under special orders to be shown when the price of the real French goods is complained at, and with the positive representation that they are home made, and can be bought by the customer if he wishes to take them on their merits, and he buys if he has a French fad. But I stand here to condemn the practice in toto, and think it should be generally discontinued, that of placing foreign labels on our American goods. We must all, merchants in every line of trade, stop this appearance of fraud. At the hazard of wounding the political nerves of some of our members, I will say that I believe it is the result mainly of our tariff system of trade and federal taxation. Besides, it is an unpatriotic, mean, covert admission that Americans can be outdone by any nationality at anything, which I do not feel disposed to admit, for I believe that with our wonderful resources, our intelligence, science and skill, we can, if we try, write excelsior upon anything the product of any effort we may design or make in every line of human endeavor.

The manufacture of handkerchief extracts and articles of a like character can easily be done by the average druggist with very few appliances, and at a great saving. Samples of these goods, with cost of production, are here submitted.

Catering to that constantly increasing class of customers known as homeopathics proves to be one of the most profitable parts of the business to-day. A few homeopathic preparations are submitted with cost of production.

Many little specialties, such as caustic pencils and vaccine shields, can be manufactured at a great saving. I submit samples and cost of both. During last year, owing to the epidemic of smallpox in our immediate section and its consequently caused public action and the general scare, large quantities of the shields were disposed of.

Putting up bird seed, bird food and like preparations is easily done at a large saving. For a long time I was short-sighted enough to pay freight on bird sand and bird gravel, freighting all the way from the east at a cost of double their first price, as much as the whole cost of manufacture at home. These materials I discovered in the "branch," while my boys were catching "horny heads" or running after sweet-shrubs and butterflies.

In endeavoring to carry out the suggestion of Mr. Whitney I have endeavored to submit some practical ideas, emphasizing the fact that money can be saved and made by manufacturing a line of original preparations, and that it does not require extensive apparatus nor large investment of capital in raw material. In such preparations as plasters, lozenges and pills, we can avail ourselves of the aid of the manufacturer.

Important Postal Changes

The following changes have been made in the postal regulations in force between Canada and other countries of the Universal Postal Union, as a result of the Postal Union Convention at Washington in June, 1897, and which came into effect on the 1st instant :

(1) Engravings or advertisements may be printed on the front or address side of post-cards, whether official or private, provided they do not interfere with a perfectly distinct and sufficient address. Post-cards may also be addressed by means of a small adhesive label, and the sender may, if he wishes, write, print, or stamp his name and address on the front.

(2) Articles of glass, liquid, oils, fatty substances, dry powders, whether coloring or not, and live bees, are admitted as samples, provided they are put up in such a way as to prevent the possibility of injury to the mails, or to persons handling the same. Glass should be packed solidly in boxes not liable to break. Liquids, oils, and substances easily liquefiable must be enclosed in glass bottles, hermetically closed, and each bottle must be placed inside a wooden box filled with sawdust, cotton, or spongy material, sufficient to absorb the liquid in case the bottle should be broken. The wooden box must again be enclosed in a case of metal or wood, with a screw top, or else in one of strong and thick leather. If, however, the bottles are enclosed in perforated blocks not less than one-tenth of an inch thick in the thinnest part, and furnished with a sufficiency of absorbing material, it is not necessary that a second case should be used. Fatty substances, ointments, soft soaps, resins, etc., must be first enclosed in suitable inner cover (box, linen, or parchment bag), and then be placed in a second box of wood, metal, or strong and thick leather. Dry powders must be placed in cardboard boxes enclosed in a linen or parchment bag. Live bees must be enclosed in boxes which admit of examination, but prevent all danger.

(3) Specimens of natural history, such as dried or preserved animals or plants, geological specimens, etc., which are not sent for commercial purposes, are admitted to sample post.

(4) Facsimile copies of manuscript or typewriting may be posted, addressed to

The Indian and Colonial Addendum.

We herewith give the report of the Pharmacopœia Committee, who were authorized by the General Medical Council to invite suggestions, etc., for an Addendum to the British Pharmacopœia, 1898, which would be applicable to the requirements of India and the Colonies.

" The respective Indian and Colonial authorities are now invited :

(1) To criticize and amend the descriptions here given of the various drugs, in order that such descriptions may apply to satisfactory commercial specimens.

(2) To supply a few complete descriptions asked for, in the following pages, in certain cases in which the Pharmacopœia Committee of the Medical Council have been unable to obtain such descriptions.

(3) To express an opinion as to the suitability of the preparations proposed, and to state the doses of the preparations.

(4) To make suggestions respecting such additional drugs and preparations as may be deemed desirable by the Indian and Colonial authorities, in order that the Pharmacopœia with the completed Addendum may meet the requirements of the various Colonies and Dependencies.

It is requested that all suggestions and criticisms should be sent in as soon as possible, and in any case within three months of the receipt of this report. In case of doubt reference may be made to the editor of the Indian and Colonial Addendum, Dr. Attfield, letters being addressed to him at the office of the Medical Council, 299 Oxford street, London, England.

The aim of the Medical Council is to produce, sooner or later, a Pharmacopœia which shall be equally useful in every part of the British Empire."

HONG KONG.

Agropyrum — COUCH GRASS.—The rhizome of agropyrum repens, *Beauvios* (triticum repens, *Linn.*) [*Berg und Schmidt, Off. Pflanz.* plate 139.] Recommended by the Hong Kong authorities. *Preparation.*

Decoctum Agropyri — DECOCTION OF COUCH GRASS.—

	IMPERIAL.	METRIC.
Couch grass, cut small	1 ounce.	50 grammes.
Distilled water	A sufficient quantity.	

Boil the Couch grass with twenty-four fluid ounces (or twelve hundred cubic centimetres) of distilled water in a suitable vessel for ten minutes ; strain. Pour enough distilled water over the contents of the strainer to make one pint (or one thousand cubic centimetres) of the strained decoction. Recommended by the Hong Kong authorities.

BELÆ FRUCTUS AND EXTRACTUM BELÆ LIQUIDUM.

DATURÆ FOLIA.—Datura leaves.

Extractum Glycyrrhizæ Spirituosum—SPIRITUOUS EXTRACT OF LIQUORICE. — Mix ten ounces (or 500 grammes) of extract of liquorice with sufficient distilled water to form a liquid ; add five fluid ounces (or two hundred and fifty cubic centimetres) of alcohol (90 per cent.) ; then add sufficient distilled water to produce a well-mixed bulk of twenty fluid ounces (or one thousand cubic centimetres) ; filter if necessary. [This mode of preparing a " Liquid Extract of Liquorice " is desired for local convenience in Hong Kong.]

INDIA.

Acaciæ Arabicæ Cortex.—[This bark is suggested as a substitute for quercus cortex. As the oak bark is no longer official, does the Indian Government Committee still desire official recognition for the bark of acacia arabica ?]

Acacle Gummi.--The exudation from acacia catechu, Willd., acacia leucophlœa, Willd., and Feronia elephantum, Corr., suggested by the Indian Government Committee to take the place of official gum acacia, vary greatly in color, and differ somewhat in their reactions. Hence it seems desirable to limit the official recognition to one common Indian gum ; for preparations made with different gums would differ from one another, and from those made with gum acacia. Might official recognition be confined to the gum derived from anogeissus latifolia, which can be obtained of a pale color? It gives a good mucilage, and affords reactions similar to those of the official acaciæ gummi. The gum might be made official under the name of gummi indicum (q.v.).

Acalypha — ACALYPHA.—[The juice of acalypha indica is recommended by the Indian Government Committee as an equivalent of senega. Information is desired as to whether the fresh juice or a preserved juice should be supplied. A description of the herb from which the juice is obtained is also desired.]

Acidum Aceticum—ACETIC ACID. —[Reference to the British Pharmacopœia of 1898 will show that nothing prevents this acid being prepared by mixing one part by weight of glacial acetic acid and two parts by weight of distilled water ; the mode of preparation desired by the Indian Government Committee.]

Andrographis — ANDROGRAPHIS. — The dried plant, Andrographis paniculata, *Nees* [*Bentl. and Trim. Med. Pl.* plate 197]. [Andrographis has been proposed by the Indian Government Committee for use in India as a cheap equivalent of Himalayan Chiretta.]

Preparations. — Infusum andrographidis. (Formula as infusum chiratæ, 1898) Liquor andrographidis concentratus. (Formula as liquor chiratæ concentratus 1898.) Tincture andrographidis. (Formula as tinctura chiratæ, 1898.)

Aristolochia— ARISTOLOCHIA.—The stem and root of aristolochia indica, Linn. [*Wight, Icones*, plate 1858.] [Aristolochia indica is proposed by the Indian Government Committee for use in India instead of aristolochia serpentaria.]

Preparations.—Infusum aristolochiæ. (Formula as infusum serpentariæ, 1898.) Liquor aristolochiæ concentratus. (Formula as liquor serpentariæ concentratus, 1898.) Tinctura aristolochiæ. (Formula as tinctura serpentariæ, 1898.)

Aurantii Cortex Indicus—INDIAN ORANGE PEEL.

Belæ Fructus—BAEL FRUIT.—The dried half ripe fruit of ægle marmelos, *Correa* [*Bentl. and Trim. Med. Pl.*, vol. i., plate 55] *Preparation.*

Extractum Belæ Liquidum — LIQUID EXTRACT OF BAEL.—

	IMPERIAL.	METRIC.
Bael fruit	20 ounces	1,000 grammes
Distilled water	15 pints	15 litres
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	A sufficient quantity	

Macerate the bael for twelve hours in one-third of the distilled water ; pour off the clear liquor ; repeat the maceration a second and third time for one hour in the remaining two thirds of the distilled water ; press the marc ; and filter the mixed liquors through flannel. Evaporate to fifteen fluid ounces (or seven hundred and fifty cubic centimetres), and, when cold, add sufficient of the alcohol to produce twenty fluid ounces (or one thousand cubic centimetres) of the liquid extract. Dose—1 to 2 fluid drachms

[For use in India. From the British Pharmacopœia of 1885, but with the proportion of alcohol increased as desired by the Hong Kong authorities.]

Berberis—BERBERIS.—The stem of Berberis aristata, *DC.* [*Bentl. and Trim. Med. Pl.* plate 16].

[Recommended by the Indian Government Committee as a berberis indigenous to India.]

Preparations.—Liquid berberidis concentratus. (Formula as liquor chiratæ concentratus, 1898.) Tinctura berberis. (Formula as tinctura hydrastis, 1898.)

Betel—BETEL.—The leaves of piper betel, *L.* [*Wight, Icones*, plate 2926.]

Buteæ Gummi—BUTEA GUM.—An exudation from the stem of butea frondosa, *Roxb.* [*Bentl. and Trim. Med. Pl.* plate 79].

Preparations. — Pulvis buteæ gummi compositus. (Formula as pulvis kino compositus, 1898.) Tinctura buteæ gummi. (Formula as tinctura kino, 1898.)

Buteæ Semina — BUTEA SEEDS. The seeds of butea frondosa, *Roxb.* (Butea monosperma, *Taub.*) [*Bentl. and Trim. Med. Pl.* plate 79.] *Preparation.*

Infusum Buteæ INFUSION OF BUTEA.

	IMPERIAL	METRIC
Butea seeds	½ oz.	12.5 grammes.
Dis. water(boiling)	1 pint	1000 cubic centime.

Infuse in a covered vessel for fifteen minutes; strain.

CAMBOGIA INDICA, Indian Gamboge.—[The Indian Government Committee have suggested that the gamboge of garcinia morella might be used in India instead of the official gamboge of garcinia hanburii.]

Catechu Nigrum—BLACK CATECHU.—An extract prepared from the wood of acacia catechu, *Willd.* [*Bentl. and Trim. Med. Pl.*, plate 95.]

Preparations.—Pulvis catechu nigri compositum. (Formula as pulvis catechu compositus, 1898.) Tincture catechu nigri. (Formula as tinctura catechu 1898.) Trochiscus catechu nigri. (Formula as trochiscus catechu, 1898.)

Cinnamomi Lignum — CINNAMON WOOD.

Cissampelos — CISSAMPELOS.— The root of cissampelos pareira, *Linn.* [*Bentl. and Trim. Med. Pl.*, plate 15.]

Preparation.—Extractum cissampelos liquidum. (Formula as extractum pareiræ liquidum, 1898.)

Coscinium—COSCINIUM.—The stem of coscinium fenestratum, *Colebr.* [*Hooker's Botanical Magazine*, plate 6458, contrib. iii. 22, plate 28.]

Preparations.—Infusum coscinii. (Formula as infusum calumbæ, 1898, using boiling water.) Liquor coscinii concentratus. (Formula as liquor calumbæ concentratus, 1898.) Tinctura coscinii. (Formula as tinctura calumbæ, 1898.)

Crinum—CRINUM.—The bulb of crinum asiaticum, var. toxicarium, *Herbert* [*Wight, Icones*, plate 2021].

Preparations.—Pilula ipecacuanhæ et crini. (Formula as pilula ipecacuanhæ et scillæ, 1898.) Oxymel crini. (Formula as oxymel scillæ, 1898.) Pilula crini composita. (Formula as pilula scillæ composita, 1898.) Syrupus crini. (Formula as syrupus scillæ, 1898.) Tinctura crini. (Formula as tinctura scillæ, 1898.) Acetum crini. (Formula as acetum scillæ, 1898.)

Daturæ Folia—DATURA LEAVES — The leaves of datura fastuoso, *Linn.*, var. alba *Nees* [*Wight, Icones*, plate 1396], and datura metel, *Linn.* [*Bot. Mag.*, plate 1440.]

Preparation.—Tinctura daturæ. (Formula as tinctura stramonii, 1898.)

Daturæ Semina—DATURA SEEDS.—The seeds of datura fastuosa, *Linn.*, var. alba *Nees* (Datura alba, *Nees*) [*Wight, Icones*, plate 1396].

Preparation.—Tincture daturæ. Formula as tinctura stramonii, 1898.)

Embelia—EMBELIA.—The fruit of embelia ribes, *Burm.* [*Burm. Flor. Indic.* plate 23].

Exacum — EXACUM. — The dried plant of exacum bicolor, *Roxb.* [*Wight, Icones*, vol. iv. plate 1321.]

Gossypii Radicis Cortex—COTTON ROOT BARK.—The root bark of gossypium herbaceum, *Linn.* [*Berg. und Schmidt, Off. Pflanz.*, plate 106.]

Gummi Indicum—INDIAN GUM.—A gummy exudation from anogeissus latifolia, *Wall. Preparation.*

Mucilago Gummi Indici—MUCILAGE OF INDIAN GUM.—(Formula as that of mucilago acaciæ, *British Pharmacopœia*, 1898, using twice the quantity of water.) Half the quantity of Indian gum may be used in other preparations, in India, instead of acaciæ gummi.

Ispaghula—ISPAGHULA.—The seeds of plantago ovata, *Forsk* (plantago ispaghula, *Roxb.*) [*Bentl. and Trim. Med Pl.* plate 211.]

Jasminum — JASMINE.— *Synonym*— Mogra.—The flowers of jasminum sambac, Ait.

Mudar—MUDAR.—The root bark of calotropis procera, *R. Brown* (Calotropis Hamiltonii, *Wight*) [*Bentl. and Trim. Med. Pl.* plate 176], and of calotropis gigantea, *R. Brown* (asclepias gigantea, *Willd*] [*Wight, Illustr.*, plate 155].

Mylabris — MYLABRIS.— The dried beetle mylabris phalerata, *Pallas* [*Brandt und Ratz, Med. Zool.*, vol. ii. tab. xviii. fig. 18.]

Preparations.—Unguentum mylabridis. (Formula as unguentum cantharidis, 1898.) Emplastrum mylabridis. (Formula as emplastrum cantharidis, 1898.) Tinctura mylabridis. (Formula as tinctura cantharidis, 1898.) Acetum mylabridis. (Formula as acetum cantharidis, 1898.) This beetle might also replace cantharides in the preparation of liquor epispasticus and emplastrum calefaciens, in India.

Myrobalanum—MYROBALANS.—The immature fruits of terminalia chebula, *Retz* [*Roxb. Coroman Pl.* plate, 197].

Preparations. — Unguentum myrobalani. Formula as unguentum Gallæ, 1898.) Unguentum myrobalani cum opio. (Formula as unguentum gallæ cum opio, 1898.)

Oleom Ajowan—AJOWAN OIL.—The oil distilled from the fruit of carum copticum, *Benth. and Hook.* [*Bentl. and Trim. Med. Pl.* plate, 120].

Oleum Arachidis—EARTH-NUT OIL.—The oil expressed from the seeds of Arachis hypogæa, *Linn.* [*Bentl. and Trim. Med.* Pl. plate 75].

Oleum Graminis Citrati—OIL OF LEMON GRASS. *Synonym.*—INDIAN OIL OF VERBENA. — The oil distilled from Andropogon citratus, *D. C.* [*Wallich, Plant. Asiat. Bar.* plate 280].

Oleum Sesami—SESAME OIL.—The oil expressed from the seeds of Sesamum indicum, *D C.* [*Bentl. and Trim. Med. Pl.* plate 198].

Samadera—SAMADERA.—The wood and bark of Samadera indica, *Gartn.* [*Wight, Icones*, plate 68].

Sappan—SAPPAN. — The heartwood of Cæsalpinia Sappan, *Linn.* [*Roxburgh, Coroman. Pl.* i. 17, plate 16]

Preparation. — Decoctum sappan. (Formula as decoctum hæmatoxyli, 1898.)

Swertia — SWERTIA. — The dried plants of swertia affinis, *Clarke* [*Wight, Icones*, plate 1331], and swertia corymbosa, *Wight* [*Wight, Icones*, plate 1329].

Thus Indicum—INDIAN FRANKINCENSE. — The semi-solid oleo-resin of pinus longifolia, *Roxb.* [*Royle's Illustr.* plate 85].

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Tinospora—TINOSPORA.—The stem of tinospora cordifolia, *Miers* (Cocculus cordifolius, *DC.*). [*Bentl. and Trim. Med. Pl.* plate 12].

Preparations. — Infusum tinosporæ. (Formula as infusum calumbæ, 1898.) Liquor tinosponæ concentratus. (Formula as liquor calumbæ concentratus, 1898.) Tinctura tinosporæ. (Formula as tinctura calumbæ, 1898.)

Toddalia — TODDALIA.— The root bark of toddalia aculeata, *Pers.* [*Bentl. and Trim. Med. Pl.* plate 47].

Preparations. — Infusum toddaliæ. (Formula as infusum cuspariæ, 1898.) Liquor toddaliæ concentratus. (Formula as liquor cuspariæ concentratus, 1898.)

Tylophoræ Folia — TYLOPHORA LEAVES.—The leaves of tylophora asthmatica, *Wight et Arnott* [*Bentl. and Trim. Med. Pl.* plate 177].

Valerianæ Rhizoma Indicum—INDIAN VALERIAN.

Queensland.

Alstonia—ALSTONIA.—The bark of alstonia constricta, *F. v. M.*

Preparation. Tincture Alstoniæ. (Formula as tinctura calumbæ, 1898.)

Beilschmiedia — BEILSCHMIEDIA.— The bark of beilschmiedia obtusifolia, *Benth. and Hook.* (nesodaphne obtusifolia, *Benth.*) *Preparation.*

Tinctura Beilschimediæ — TINCTURE OF BEILSCHIMEDIA.

	IMPERIAL	METRIC
Beilschimedia, in No. 40 powder	2 ou.	100 gm.
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	A sufficient quantity.	

Moisten the powder with one fluid ounce (or fifty cubic centimetres) of the alcohol, and complete the percolation process. The resulting tincture should measure one pint (or one thousand cubic centimetres).

Duboisia and Duboisine.

Euphorbia pilulifera.

VICTORIA.

Acaciæ Cortex—Acacia Bark—[A description is wanted which will satisfactorily cover commercial samples of the barks of Acacia mollissima, Willd, and Acacia decurrens, Willd. Oak bark, which the Acacia bark seems to represent, does not appear in the British Pharmacopæia of 1898. Is it desirable now to make the Acacia bark official?]

Aconitum Napellus — ACONITE ROOT.—[Information is required as to whether the aconite root grown in Victoria corresponds exactly to the aconite root described in the Pharmacopœia. Should it correspond exactly, it will only be necessary to indicate that Victoria aconite root is officially recognized for use in the Australasian colonies. Should it not correspond, the Victorian authorities are requested to furnish a description.]

Duboisia—DUBOISIA.—The leaves of duboisia myoporoides, *R.Br.* [ ]

Eucalypti Gummi — EUCALYPTUS GUM.—[The Victorian authorities recommend that official eucalyptus gum be limited to the product of eucalyptus rostrata, and suggest a suppositoria eucalypti rostratæ, a syrupus eucalypti rostratæ, a tinctura eucalypti rostrat æand a trochis. chus eucalypti rostratæ.]

Grindelia—GRINDELIA. — The dried leaves and flowering tops of Grindelia squarrosa, *Dunal*, and Grindelia robusta, *Nuttall* [ ].

Grindelia Robusta.—[The Victorian authorities suggest the official recognition of this drug and its preparations, but do not support their recommendation by any data.]

Kino Eucalypti — EUCALYPTUS KINO.—The varieties of Eucalyptus Gum, or so-called "Botany Bay Kino," which have the characters and respond to the tests of the official (East Indian, Malabar, or Madras) Kino may be used in the Australasian parts of the Empire.

Pharmacy in England.

A Mild Winter and Xmas Displays—Indian and Colonial Addendum to B. P. — Ill-considered Resolutions — Poison Storage Regulations—Alpha and Beta-Eucaine—Liquid Hydrogen for High Vacua—Windfall for the British Institute of Preventive Medicine.

(By our London Correspondent.)

We have had no winter to speak of, so far, and the pharmacist's stock of cough mixture and other seasonable articles is distressingly large This, no doubt, has also prevented much of a display for Xmas in chemists' windows, and little or no difference can be seen in the majority. A few have made effective use of time-honored cotton wool, besprinkled with "frosting," on which rest bottles of perfume or cakes of soap. But an elaborate display is not to be found, and even in the west end the only alteration to be noticed is a little more show in colors and a general brighter aspect, by means of red covers to hot water bottles in the back ground, and handsome sprinklers in the middle-distance with innumerable perfumes in front. As I have recorded in these columns, the tendency in the matter of perfumes is more toward novel bottles and unique devices in stoppers than to new perfumes. For the full display of these pretty stoppers, no covering leather is used, but ribbon is twisted round the stopper and sometimes across and over it and tied in a bow. There is a tendency to color perfumes, and very pretty effects are obtained if electric light or even the Welsbach incandescent plays on them. For this purpose a few drops of alcoholic solution of eosin are used to obtain a pink color, and gentian violet for a pale mauve, green generally being obtained by the addition of liquid chlorophyll. Care should be taken in the use of these colors, as I heard recently of a chemist who introduced a new perfume and ruined most of his customer's handkerchiefs, as the color turned brown when washed. The most enterprising instance I have heard of this Xmas was that of a chemist in a large provincial town, who for the past fortnight has had a fresh supply of anemones sent daily from the Riviera, with which he has decked his shop and window. His particular perfume, anemone bouquet, is displayed in large swan-necked carboys in the window and in every conceivable shape and size, down to the 2-cent phial with cork covered with tin foil, which is really his style of sample. A judicious notice in the local papers and a handful of the fresh flowers to good customers have proved most efficient draws.

The Indian and Colonial Addendum has seen the light in a provisional form as it has been published in a draft stage and copies sent to all Indian and Colonial authorities interested in the matter This is done in order that they may (1) criticize and amend the descriptions given of the various drugs; (2) supply complete descriptions; (3) express opinions as to the suitability of the preparations proposed, with reasons; (4) make suggestions to add drugs and preparations tha

are desirable. The suggestions and criticisms should be sent in within three months. It may be stated that mere substitutes for official drugs are not required, but, rather, to recognize local drugs for their own value. Thus, in the case of alstonia, the bark of which was recommended for official recognition by the Medical Society of Queensland, and the preparation of extract, pill, and tincture by the Queensland Pharmacy Board, a full list of characters is detailed and a formula for tincture on the basis of tincture of calumba, 1898, but the formulæ for other preparations are wanting.

It may be that the Queensland Pharmacy Board and medical men have very good evidence of the value of alstonia, but it must be confessed that in England it has been tried without any conspicuous success, and I am informed by wholesale druggists who export largely to Queensland that the demand for tincture, etc. is very limited. It is not, perhaps, safe to generalize, but too often these matters are settled in the name of a corporation or body without consultation with the mass of members. An instance in point was the recommendation of a cholera mixture by the Royal College of Physicians, London, at the suggestion of the Local Government Board, when cholera was feared about five years ago. Among the ingredients in this precious mixture, which was received with scorn and even derision by medical men, was tincture of coto. It may, of course, be a valuable remedy, but hardly a chemist's pharmacy or the dispensary of a medical man throughout the country had this preparation on the shelf. It turned out, afterwards, that the prescription was a fad of one of the leading physicians of the day, and only a West End chemist can realize what fads these leading physicians have and to what length they carry them.

Another instance of formidable resolutions passed in a perfunctory and inadequate manner by bodies that are representative only in name was related to me by a wholesaler the other day. In this case the London Chamber of Commerce was the sinner. The subject for discussion was the suggestion made six months ago by the Cape Government, that all patent or proprietary medicines should eb compelled, under penalty, to have their composition stated on the label or wrapper. First of all this prospective piece of legislation had, in consequence of the general elections at the Cape, been abandoned by the Government, and, as the election results gave very evenly-balanced parties, it was incomprehensible that such a revolutionary and debatable bill would be re-introduced in the present state of politics. In spite of this, the Chamber of Commerce evidently thought it ought to move in the matter. The meeting was duly called of the particular section, and less than a dozen individuals were present. The chairman, who had no particular knowledge of the subject or sympathy with manufacturers, briefly commented on the object of the bill in a manner that suggested he saw no harm in it. Then a young member arose and vigorously attacked the bill in the sacred name of free trade. He was promptly supported, and, as the other side had nothing to say, in ten minutes a resolution was adopted and carried unanimously. Part of the joke comes in when it was ascertained that the resolution was identical with one adopted by the proprietors of patent medicines and patent medicine houses six months before.

Next month a similar farce is to be played at the Pharmaceutical Society, when regulations for the proper storage of poisons are to be discussed. It is safe to prophesy that certain regulations will be adopted, wise or otherwise, and their adoption *recommended* to the trade. In the first place the society does not represent the trade, only about one-third of it, although it will be admitted the leading members of the trade belong to the society. Then the voluntary obligation is hardly worth the paper it is printed upon, and there are no known means of enforcing them.

Chemists should note that orthoform has given place to new orthoform, which is much cheaper and just as effective. Similarly, beta-eucaine has replaced eucaine in many minor operations, and the manufacturers differentiate them as follows: Alpha-eucaine should be used in rhinology, laryngology, and otology, and beta-eucaine in ophthalmology, dentistry, and genito-urinary operations.

Liquid air is rapidly being brought into the field of practical chemistry, that is to say, a commercial article will soon be found, with liquid Co_y, in every well-appointed laboratory. A use for liquid hydrogen has already been found by Professor Dewar, only it is feared that expense may prove a barrier. It can be used as a condensing agent, producing high vacua, as a tube containing air when one end is immersed in liquid hydrogen quickly freezes, the air condensing as a solid. The vacuum thus produced is so high that electric discharge will hardly pass, and a similar high vacuum can only be obtained by hours of pumping.

In a former letter I referred to the British Institute of Preventive Medicine, which was inaugurated by the Prince of Wales some three or four years ago. The President is Lord Lister, and the Honorary Secretary Sir Henry Roscoe. An announcement has just appeared that the institute, which is avowedly on the lines of the Institut Pasteur, Paris, would change its name to a State College of Health. Now a more interesting communication from the officers appears. Through the munificence of Lord Iveagh, of Guinness' Stout fame, the institute will benefit to the extent of $1,000,000, and this amount is to be divided into (1) extending and improving the premises and laboratories; (2) increasing the staff and their salaries; (3) to provide exhibitions. scholarships, and other attractions for medical and biological students to undertake research work at the institute. Lord Iveagh has stipulated for a complete change in the council, so that a certain number will be elected by him, the Government and Royal Society selecting the remainder. It is hoped that at last we may have a college in some degree fit to represent the importance of the subject and our city.

Dose Table of the B.P., 1898.

The Dose Table which appeared in our issue last month seems to have been "just what was wanted," if we are to judge by the number of enquiries received from all parts of Canada for ex ra copies of THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST containing the Table.

As we were unable to supply the demand we have decided to issue a limited number printed on light cardboard, suitable for tacking on the wall, and which will be sent by mail on receipt of ten cents for a single copy. Colleges or clubs of subscribers can secure a reduction by stating the number desired. As the demand is large, not only from students in pharmacy and from druggists in business, but also from the various medical colleges, an early application should be made, as the circulation will be limited. Several typographical errors which appeared in the table have been corrected, and as at present given may be relied upon as correct. Address,

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Toronto, Can.

Postal Union countries, at the printed matter rate of one cent per two ounces, provided not less than twenty perfectly identical copies are handed in at the post-office (not simply dropped into a receiver) at one time.

(5) Articles sent at the printed matter rate may bear certain words in writing, as follows: Any printed matter—the name, business and residence of sender. Visiting cards—Title and address of sender, and congratulations, thanks, etc., not exceeding five words. Printers' proofs—The necessary corrections, and the manuscript from which printed. Printed matter, other than proof—Corrections of errors, erasures, and underscoring of certain words. Price lists, circulars, etc.—Insertion or correction of figures. Notices respecting visits of commercial travellers—Name of traveller, and date and place of visit. Notices respecting sailing of vessels—Dates of sailing. Cards of invitation and notices of meeting—Names of person invited, date, place, and object of meeting. Books, papers, photographs. Christmas cards—Dedication to person for whom intended. Cuttings from journals—Title, date, and number of journal from which they are taken.

(6) Commercial papers, samples, and printed matter may be enclosed in one package up to the aggregate weight of four pounds six ounces provided that the weight of each class of matter does not exceed that which might be allowed if it were despatched separately. It is further provided that, if a package contains commercial papers, there must be a minimum prepayment of five cents, and if it contains samples, without commercial papers, of two cents.

(7) The sender of a letter in one country, or the postmaster of the office at which the letter was mailed, may request a postmaster in another country, to whose office the letter was directed, to change the post-office address of the letter, and it will then be the duty of the postmaster receiving such a request to change the post-office address accordingly and reforward the letter. No application, however, for a change in the name of the person to whom the letter is addressed can be acted on by a postmaster without special instructions from the Post-office Department of his own country.

(8) Letters or other articles mailed on a vessel at sea may be prepaid by means of postage stamps of the country whose flag the ship carries, but letters mailed on a vessel in port must be prepaid by stamps of the country to which the port belongs.

(9) Postage stamps issued in any country for a special and particular purpose of temporary validity only cannot be used for the prepayment of international correspondence.

The British and Colonial Druggist's Diary for 1899.

Amongst the leading features of this work are a list of new remedies introduced during 1898, tables of metrical equivalents, several pages of photographic formulæ, and an illustrated chapter on "Electricity as a Hobby." The diary proper, interleaved, is a very valuable and suggestive aid for the pharmacist, who too frequently neglects his daily memoranda of events and happenings which in the future might be very useful for reference. The diary is a very complete one, an ornament to the pharmacist's desk, and, judging by the advertising patronage, a profitable one for the publishers. The *British and Colonial Druggist*, 44 Bishopgate Without, London.

The C. & D. Diary.

This valuable diary for 1899 has come to hand, and is not one whit behind former years, either in appearance or valuable contents, not to speak of the diary proper, which is so useful to all its fortunate possessors.

The advertising pages are by no means the least prominent portion of the work, comprising over 400 pages. The diary is given free to all annual subscribers to the *Chemist and Druggist*, London, E.C., England.

A Paraffin Coating to Keep the Hands Aseptic.—After sterilizing the hands in the usual way, they should be washed in seventy per cent. alcohol and a ten per cent. solution of paraffin in xylol poured over them. This gives the hands a thin, pliable, but complete coating, which may be removed without ether.—*American Druggist.*

The action of Cocaine.—The *Dental Digest* says the anæsthetic action of cocaine is materially increased if the liquid is slightly heated to ninety degrees before injecting. Anæsthesia sets in sooner, lasts longer, and is more decided. A weaker solution may be employed with less risk of cocaine poisoning.

Pharmaceutical Products.

The Pharmaceutical Department of the *Farbenfabriken, vorm*, Friedr. Bayer & Co., Elberfeld, Germany, have issued a descriptive circular, respecting a number of their products, giving doses, mode of administration, therapeutic properties, etc., amongst which are the following:

SOMATOSE (an albumose food product), prepared from meat and is a first-class restorative (no stimulant like extracts of meat) for weak persons.

TRIONAL (diethylsuff onmethylethylmethan), a most efficacious hypnotic of prompt action.

SALOPHEN (acethyl of para-amidosalol), a first-class remedy in cases of acute articular rheumatism, sciatica, chorea and headaches.

ARISTOL (dithymoldiiodide), a cicatrisant of the first order, especially with burns.

TANNIGEN (triacetyl of tannin), an efficacious intestinal astringent.

SULPHONAL-BAYER (diehtylsulfondimethylmethan), a good hypnotic in cases of simple insomnia.

PHENACETINE-BAYER (acethyl of paraphenetidin), a most reliable antipyretic.

EUROPHEN (isobutylorthocresoliodide), a perfect substitute for iodoform. It is almost odorless and its faint saffronlike smell is by no means unpleasant.

IODOTHYRINE (formerly called thyroiodine), contains the active principle of the thyroid gland. The only preparation containing a definite amount of the iodine compound.

LYCETOL (tartrate of di-methyl-piperazine).

IRON SOMATOSE, (ferro-somatose), contains in a form easily soluble the albuminous substances of meat (albumoses), organically combined with iron with tannic acid (five per cent.).

MILK SOMATOSE (lacto-somatose) a slightly astringent, strength-giving food; contains the albuminous matter of the milk, organically combined.

CREOSOTAL (creosotum carbonas puriss), excellent results have been obtained in cases of tuberculosis of the lungs.

ANALGEN, (ortho-ethoxy-ana-mono-benzoylamido-quinoline), most favourable results have been attained in the treatment of malaria.

PIPERAZINE-BAYER (diethylenediamine), possesses a great power of dissolving uric acid.

PROTARGOL (a new silver preparation), a new combination of silver with protein

substances, containing 8.3 per cent. of silver.

TANNOPINE (formerly "tannon"), a product of condensation of tannin and hexamethylenetetramin.

DUOTAL (carbonate of guaiacyl ether), for phthisical persons.

HEROIN (di-acetic ester of morphine), an excellent substitute for codeine.

Patents of Interest to Pharmacists.

Hannah Allen, Wakefield, R.I., bedpan, 614526.

Eugene L. Doyen, Paris, France, forceps, 614708.

James M. Flower, assignor of one-half to R. G. Ferguson, Pottsville, Ark., truss, 614612.

Wm. H. Johnson, New Brunswick, N.J., bandages, 614477.

Wm. R. Park, Taunton, and B. T. Williston, Somerville, assignors to Hancock Inspirator Company, Boston, Mass., injector, 614752.

Alexander S. Ramage, assignor to J. Black, Cleveland, Ohio, ozonizing apparatus, 614500.

Gustav F. Richter, New York, N.Y., tonsilotone, 614760.

Edmund E. Cafford, Boston, Mass., invalid-rest, 614766.

Albert Kaeding, Halberstadt, Germany, apparatus for changing bed-sheets for sick beds, 614870.

Herman Roeber, Kiel, Wis., pessary, 614895.

Philip Schidrowitz and O. Rosenheim, London, assignors to Joseph Turner & Company, Limited, Queensberry, England, piperidyl carbonate of piperidin and making same, 614991.

Philip Schidrowitz and O. Rosenheim, London, assignors to Joseph Turner & Company, Limited, Queensberry, England, piperidin salts and making same, 615051.

Morgan T. Morgan, Anaconda, Mont., distributor for applying liniment, design, 29731.

TRADE-MARKS.

Eberhard von Bodenhausen, Berlin, Germany, albuminates and compounds thereof for certain named purposes, 32174.

Frederick Stearns & Co., Detroit, Mich., perfumery, 32170.

Hance Bros. & White, Philadelphia, Pa., remedies for certain named diseases, 32176.

Kalle & Co., Biebrich, Germany, cure for consumption, 32177.

Kalle & Co., Biebrich, Germany, cure for consumption, 32178.

Laboratoires Sauter, Societe Anonyme, Geneva and Charmilles, Switzerland, preparation for sterilizing water, 32180.

Edward L. McClain, Greenfield, Ohio, sweat pads, 32169.

Edward T. Moriarty, New York, N.Y., remedies for malarial and kindred fevers, 32179.

Arthur B. Robinson, Liverpool, England, preparation for the cure of tooth ache, 32175.

Charlotte C. Dover, Chicago, Ill, medicine for certain named diseases, 32191.

Richard Hudnut, New York, N.Y., perfumes, extracts, toilet waters, and sachets, 32188.

J. B. & G. W. McFatrich, Chicago, Ill., external eye remedies, 32189.

Frederick J. Stock, New York, N.Y., cathartic medicines, 32190.

LABELS.

Fred. H. Gadsby, Eau Claire, Wis, "Anti-Con" (for a medicine), 6726.

PATENTS GRANTED NOV. 8TH AND 15TH OF INTEREST TO PHARMACISTS.

Ernest C. Clark, Detroit, Michigan, pill-making machine, 613758.

Jerome B. Dillon, assignor to C. Dillon, and J. H. Black, Wickliffe, Ky., umbilical bandage, 613761.

White W. M. Hickey, San Francisco, Cal., massage machine, 613859.

James B. Herron, Chicago, Ill., soda fountain, 613678.

Leonard Knetzger, Du Quoin, Ill, sprayer, 613905.

TRADE MARKS.

Acker & Affleck, Washington, D.C., liquid remedy for nervous and head ailments, 32131.

George A. Beahler, Palace Valley, W. Va., certain named medicinal remedies, 32135.

Harry L. Bird, Benton Harbor, Michigan, medicines for diseases of the throat and lungs, 32132.

E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago, Ill., dyspepsia cure, 32134.

Frank C. Fowler, Moodus, Conn., medical remedies for gout and rheumatism, 32133.

Estate of Charles A. Kish, Chester, Pa., certain named proprietary medicines, 32137.

La Societe Chimique des Usines du Rhone, anciennement Gilliard P. Monet et Chartier, Lyons, France, chemical substances for use in medicines and pharmacy, 32138.

Pharmaceutisches Institut Ludwig Wilhelm Gans, Frankfort-on-the Main, Germany, dietetic preparations of albumen, 32145.

Weaver-Markel Chemical Company, Union Bridge, Md., certain named medical compounds, 32136.

James J. Coyle, Pomona, Cal., certain named medicinal remedies and preparations, 32166.

Samuel R. Jackson, Hot Springs, Ark., medicaments for the skin, 32167.

LABELS.

John Dunn, Jr., New Orleans, La., "Dunn's Rheumatic Liniment," for a medicine, 6708.

PRINTS.

Boericke & Tafel, Philadelphia, Pa., "Physiological Phosphates," for a medical compound, 6712.

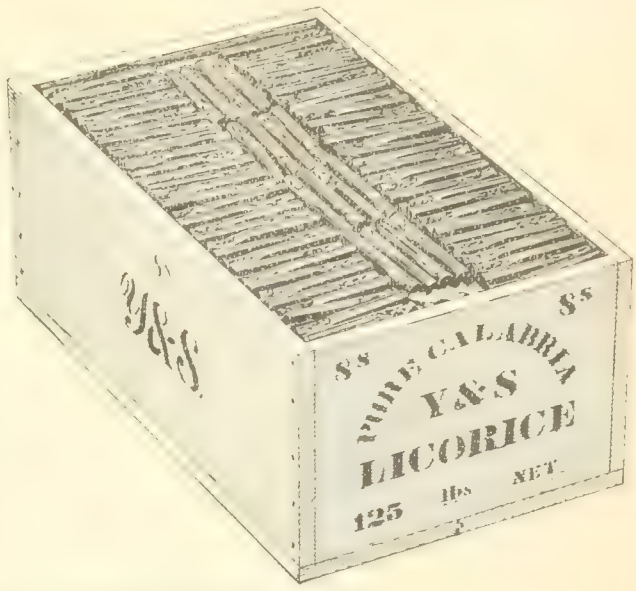
Boericke & Tafel, Philadelphia, Pa., "Physiological Earths," for a medicinal compound, 6713.

A Hop Bitters Case.

In the Superior Court, Montreal, before Mr. Justice Archibald, argument was heard in the case of the Diamond Glass Company vs. The Hop Bitters Manufacturing Company and Liebes intervenant. This was a seizure before judgment taken by the plaintiffs, and 420 gross of hop bitters were seized thereunder, in the possession of Lyman, Knox & Co., of that city, for a debt due the plaintiffs by the Hop Bitters Co., for bottles supplied the latter. After the institution of the action, Louis Liebes, of New York, the intervenant, appeared and claimed possession of the Bitters, which he alleged had been sold to him and were being stored by Lyman, Knox & Co. as warehouse men for him. The plaintiffs contested the intervention, claiming that Liebes had not acquired a valid title to the goods. After argument by the different counsel, the case was taken en delibere.

Iodoformogene is a compound, or possibly a mixture, of iodoform and albumen claimed to be superior to plain iodoform.

Retail Druggists



❀ WE put our Y & S Licorice in cases of 125, 50 and 25 lbs. bulk (loose in leaves), 4's, 6's, 8's, 12's, and 16's to pound. No article exhibited in Retail Druggists' windows excites more attention, sells more readily, or brings a larger return of profit than a case of Y & S LICORICE.

WE ARE ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF A FULL LINE OF LICORICE SPECIALTIES, INCLUDING

Acme Licorice Pellets. ∴∴ Y & S Licorice Lozenges. ∴∴

Tar Licorice and Tolu Wafers . . . and . . . Pure Penny Stick "Purity" Brand.

For sale by all leading Wholesale Druggists in the Dominion of Canada. If you cannot get the above at your jobbers, please address us as below:

YOUNG & SMYLIE

Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S.A.

Owbridge's...

LUNG TONIC
(Three Sizes)

EMBROCATION
STOMACHIC
HÆMORRHYODINE
DOG POWDERS
ATOMS OF HEALTH

W. T. Owbridge

Manufacturer

Hull, - - England

The Druggists' Corporation of Canada
(LIMITED)

SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA,
TORONTO, ONT.

BENGER'S FOOD

FOR
INFANTS, INVALIDS,
and
THE AGED.

THIS delicious and highly nutritive food has been used with remarkable success in the rearing of infants, and by delicate and aged persons in England for many years.

It is now extensively advertised in Canada, and may be obtained of leading wholesale houses, or of

Messrs. Evans & Sons,

(LIMITED)

Montreal and Toronto

LORD NELSON

Our old stand by.

ARMADA

Our new 10 center. Are what they claim, viz.: **pure Havana filler.**

GOLDEN NUGGET
AND
NATIONAL FIVE

Are two of the best Drug Store Cigars on the market.

All Union Made in the Cleanest Factory in Canada.

The National Cigar Co.
Limited

TORONTO, ONT.

MAYPOLE SOAP DYES

A woman dyes and **wins** with that quick, clean, brilliant, fadeless English Home Dye—Maypole Soap. Ask her if she always wins with **powder** dyes.

Every cake you sell sells another—hence business grows, and quickly, too, with Maypole Soap Dyes ALL COLORS

FOR SALE BY WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

Canadian Depot -

8 Place Royale, Montreal

Arthur P. Tippet & Co.,
Managers.

Wampole's
BEEF, WINE, AND IRON.

In Pint Bottles..... .....$5 00 per doz.
Winchester (½ Imp. Gal.)..... 2 00 each.
Imp. Gallon, in 5 gal. lots, and over 3 50 per gal.

With handsome lithographed labels. Buyer's name prominently Printed on same, at the following prices:

¼ Gross lots, and over.....$60 00 per gross.
(Packed in One-Dozen Cases.)

We use a Pure Sherry Wine in the manufacture of this article, assuring a delicate flavor, and we guarantee the quality to be equal to any in the market.

We invite comparison with other manufacturers, and will cheerfully furnish samples for that purpose.

Your early orders and enquiries solicited through Wholesale Jobbers, or direct from us.

Henry K. Wampole & Co.,
MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Canadian Branch
36 and 38 Lombard Street, TORONTO.

Outside the Combine

We Manufacture.....

Anti - Monopoly

Chimneys
and
Bottles

Green, Amber, and Flint.
Every Description.

GET OUR PRICES.

SYDENHAM GLASS CO.,
Of Wallaceburg, Limited.

The Trading Stamp Company.

The Trading Stamp Company, of Montreal, refused to pay the usual transient traders' license at Woodstock, Ont., some days since, and at the police court there the case was decided in favor of the town.

The retail mercants of Galt have also bestirred themselves in regard to this scheme, and at a public meeting held in that town on Dec. 19th steps were taken to organize a Retail Merchants' Protective Association, in order to secure combined effort in thwarting the attempt of any concern such as the Dominion Trading Stamp Company from getting a foothold. The meeting showed a unanimous desire on the part of the merchants to withhold their support from the company, four merchants who had signed the agreement with the company, and which had been done, of course, with the intention of keeping competitors from joining, also expressing their desire to withdraw. The company's plan of doing business isas follows: They get one merchant in each department of business to go into the scheme —one druggist, one grocer, one jeweller, one hardware merchant, one boot and shoe dealer, etc.—and the company advertises these merchants to the exclusion of all others. These dealers give to every purchaser a coupon which entitles the purchaser to its face value in goods obtainable at a store which the company will open up. The merchant buys these stamps from the company, paying a good percentage for them. The idea is that the trade of the town will be converged into these respective stores.

In Brantford they are obliged to pay "transient traders'" license, an example which might well be followed in all municipalities where they purpose doing business, and the license, too, should be put at such a figure that the finances of the municipality may gain something should they succeed in getting a foothold.

Competition in business is keen, but it should not become so selfishly aggressive as to support any such scheme for the diversion of trade from one business-house to another.

Because a man cannot recover the golden moments wasted it is no reason he should waste others. The more time a man wastes the harder it is for him to succeed.

Prosperity comes to those who with perseverance pay for it.

Items of Interest.

Lord Iveagh (Edward Cecil Guinness) has presented the Jenner Institute with the sum of £250,000 in aid of scientific research in bacteriology and other forms of biology. The Jenner Institute includes most of the leaders in medicine and its allied sciences in Great Britain.

It is stated that Dr. Becquerel has announced to the French Academy of Science the discovery of a new chemical substance which has close affinity to barium. Its discoverers, MM. Currie and Bremona, have named it radium. It is so sensitive to light that it will take photographic impressions.

Mr. Frederick Stearns, of F. Stearns & Co., Manfg. Chemists, Detroit, Mich., has presented his collection of musical instruments, supposed to be the finest in the world, to the University of Michigan, to be placed in the University museum, where the public may have free access to it at all times.

After completely russifying the University of Dorpat (now named Jurjew) the Russian Government now has interdicted the publication in the German language of the Pharmaceutische Zeitschrift fuer Russland, founded and made famous by the late Dragendorff. Its name also has been changed, and this publication, hitherto frequently quoted in pharmaceutic literature, is not likely to be much heard from after this.

The steamer *China* just arrived from the Orient, carried the largest consignment of opium ever entered at the port of San Francisco. There were 660 cases of the drug, valued at $500,000. The total weight of the opium is 27,000 pounds, and the duty on it amounted to $162,000, at six dollars a pound.

A quack doctor in Dusseldorf, Germany, found guilty of selling nostrums for all kinds of disease and of advertising "cure-alls" and similar impositions, has been sentenced to four years' imprisonment, to pay a fine of $710 and to a suspension of all his rights of citizenship for five years.

The Montreal (Que.) City Council have decided to place a tax of ten per cent. on departmental stores. The resolution, which was carried by a large majority, declares that a special tax not exceeding ten per cent. of the annual assessed value of the entire premises in which departmental stores are maintained and carried on may also be imposed—for each separate and distinct department, after the first, that is that the principal branch of the business shall be exempt from the special tax, but all additional branches shall pay 10 per cent.

Hundreds of retailers were made happy January 1st by receipt of dividend checks from the Stirling Remedy Co., makers of the famous Cascarets and No-To-Bac. Within a little over two years, Cascarets has attained the enormous sale of 5,000,000 boxes a year, and at the present rate of increase it will soon have the largest sale of any proprietary medicine in the world.

Under the title of "Kodak, Limited," the Eastman Kodak Co., Ltd., have combined the business of their houses in the United States, England, France and Germany. The Company is capitalized at £1,600,000 and the prospectus will be issued in England this month. Mr. George Eastman and Mr. George Dickman will be Managing Directors.

An official notice published in the Montreal Postal Guide this month draws attention to the law which forbids the sale of postage stamps by unlicensed persons. Those who are in the habit of selling them commit a serious breach of the Post-Office Act, and are liable to a fine not exceeding $40 for each offence. The Post-Office authorities are evidently waking up to the fact that cleaned-up stamps find their way into the market in ever-increasing numbers.

"The Ladies' Medical and Pharmaceutical Association, Limited," is the name of a company which has registered in London, England. The amount of capital is £3,500 in £1 shares, and its object is "to advance the interests of gentlewomen who are qualified to act as doctors, dentists, and chemists (by examination), or who are desirous of acting in one of those capacities, to form a preliminary school of pharmacy, to establish a registry or agency of and for gentlewomen seeking engagements as general, midwifery, and surgical nurses, to open consulting rooms where women may receive the advice and attention of gentlewomen duly qualified in medicine and dentistry, and to establish and carry on the business of pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist in London."

A Practical Talk on Sponges.*

(Western Druggist)

The sponge, in a low form of animal life, is distributed in fresh salt waters over the tropical and temperate zones of our globe, but reaches its highest development in the warmer waters of the earth. About eighteen species of sponge are known, but two or three only of these furnish the sponges of commerce. These are found most abundantly off the coasts of Florida, Cuba and other West Indian Islands, Greece, Turkey, North Africa, Australia, and the East Indian Islands. All of the sponges that enter the commerce of the United States come from Florida and the West Indies or from the Mediterranean.

Sponges are obtained from the water by three methods: (1) In waters not exceeding thirty feet in depth, by fishers with a three-pronged hook attached to a long pole who pull up the sponges from the rocks. (2) In waters not exceeding sixty or seventy feet in depth, by divers in regular diving outfits, who cut the sponges from their attachment, collecting them in a bag. (3) In waters exceeding sixty feet, by dredging with small grappling hooks. This is the least satisfactory method, as by it many of the sponges are badly torn. The first method is the principal one used, especially in American waters. To enable the fisher to see the sponge, he provides himself with a short cylinder, usually a pail in which the bottom is replaced by a piece of stout glass. By placing the pail glass-end downward, a little way into the water, it is possible to see clearly to quite a depth. Having sighted a sponge which appears to be valuable, the fisher with his hook carefully detaches it from the rock and pulls it up. Most of the fishers are of a very poor class, being negroes or indigent whites.

The sponge as taken from the water is composed of a great mass of gelatinous material adhering to the fibrous skeleton and possessing a very disagreeable odor. Its preparation for the market consists in washing when first gathered, to remove the bulk of the gelatinous material; then drying in the sun for a period not exceeding one day, during which time all of the organic matter partially decomposes, and is finally removed by heating and further washing; lastly, drying well preparatory for the market. The principal Florida sponge market is Pensacola, while the Mediterranean market is Trieste. At these markets the fishers pile up their goods on the wharves and ask for bids on the whole pile. The highest bidder receives the lot, and he then proceeds to sort, trim and bale them.

Sponges are "bleached" to remove the natural dark-gray color of the sponge and more especially the red color of the roots always present in Mediterranean sponges. "Bleaching" is performed, first by soaking the sponge in a strong solution of sodium hyposulfite, washing, and then treating with dilute hydrochloric acid, and finally removing all the acid by washing. This treatment gives the sponge a nice yellow color, but it also largely destroys the "life," *i.e.*, the elasticity and the toughness of the sponge, hence unbleached sponges are always preferable to bleached sponges when intended for bathing and cleaning purposes.

The quality of a sponge is determined by its texture and softness, its elasticity and toughness, as well as its size and shape. The texture of a sponge determines its adaptability to a certain use, still, as a rule, sponges of the finest texture bring the highest prices. The elasticity of the sponge is what dealers call the "life" of the sponge, and is best preserved in those sponges which are not bleached. The toughness and durability of a sponge depend on its structure. Those sponges are the most durable that are the most closely woven. As to shape, sponges may be either entire or "full-form," *i.e.*, nicely rounded, "half-form," or flat on one side, "coupee" or "cut," when sliced, so as to have several flat faces, and "glove" or "rag," when in poor, irregular pieces. Size is a very important factor in determining the price of a sponge. Sizes are graded according to the number the sponges run to the pound.

West Indian sponges are classified according to their geographical source into Florida, Nassau, Cuban, and Bermuda sponges. Each of these classes includes, according to texture, "sheepswool," "velvet," "reef," and "grass" sponges. The sheepswool sponge is considered the finest bathing sponge, and of this variety the "Rock Island" sheepswool is the most highly prized. Velvet sponges rank next to the sheepswool and are used for the same purposes, but are not so durable. The "Bermuda yellow" and the "Nassau yellow" are considered the best qualities. The reef sponges are much less expensive than the sheepswool, the larger sizes being used for scrubbing and cleaning and the smaller sizes for slate sponges. The grass sponges, when bleached, resemble sheepswool in appearance, but are practically worthless as bath sponges, as they soon fall to pieces. It is these sponges which are sold as great bargains by the department stores. The grass sponges cost only about one-sixth as much as sheepswool of the same size.

Mediterranean sponges are classified into Greek, Zimoca or Turkey, Mandruca or North African, and the finest of all sponges, the "silk" sponges. The Greek, Zimoca, and Mandruca sponges come, as regarding shape, in full-form, half-form, and coupee, are usually bleached, and are used almost entirely for bathing purposes. Silk sponges are classed into "cup," "surgeons'," and "flat." Cup sponges are those with large oval cavity in the top, giving the sponge a cup-shaped appearance, and were formerly used by surgeons in administering anæsthetics. Surgeons' sponges are the fine, oval, silk sponges, formerly extensively used in surgery, but now almost entirely supplanted by absorbent cotton.

In addition to the uses mentioned above, sponges are now largely employed in many of the arts, thousands of pounds being annually utilized in carriage, furniture and shoe factories, potteries, etc.

Bleached sponges are sold in cases, *i.e.*, a certain number of sponges are packed in a case, so that the buyer knows just how much he is paying per sponge. But here again the nicest sponges are always on the top, so that, if the retailer places his retail price per piece at a fair margin of profit, he will find the best sponges of the case will go all right, but the poorer ones will stay on his hands, and must be sold at a lots. It is, therefore, advisable to ask a higher price for the nicer pieces, and be prepared for a lower price on these poorer ones.

A sponge should never be placed in very hot water. To do so almost invariably destroys its "life," causing it to become flabby. A sponge should be aired frequently and not placed away, damp, into close boxes or cupboards. With this care a good sponge will last for years.

*From an address by L. M. Landecker before the Chicago College of Pharmacy

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It is the man who pulls when the tide is against him, not he who only rows when the tide is in his favor, that anchors in the Harbor of Success.

A Year of Profits

Profits for you and profits for ourselves.

By liberal advertising we are going to send you many new customers. This means new business for both of us One thing you may rely upon for 1899—Scott's Emulsion will be a quick seller; it won't stay on the shelf six months at a time until the interest on money invested will equal the profits.

Quick sales for '99. Let this be the watchword. We will create the demand, we will send you the customers. All we want you to do is to keep on hand a good supply of

Scott's Emulsion

Then, when a customer comes in and asks for a bottle of SCOTT'S EMULSION, you will be ready for him; and, he will get it; we feel sure of that. Suppose, however, he comes in and asks for a good preparation of cod-liver oil, the best you have, but doesn't mention the word "Scott's." What will you do? Help him a little. Say the word for him. You can't make a mistake, he knows of it but he has forgotten the name, and it will please him. There is a quick sale and a fair profit for both of us in that word "Scott's." We need your hearty co-operation in the business and you need us, too. We are sure you agree with us that it is the best preparation of cod-liver oil on the market. You can never make a loss on it because we will, as we always do, take back any bottle or bottles that may be affected by any cause whatsoever.

Remember, SCOTT'S EMULSION does not thicken in the top of the bottle so it won't pour out and doesn't get watery in the bottom so you have to shake it. It is always and invariably the same Please bear that in mind.

SCOTT & BOWNE,

Toronto, Ont., Canada.

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE OF LONDON, ENGLAND. The oldest purely fire office in the world. | FIRE ONLY | H. M. BLACKBURN CANADIAN MANAGER TORONTO | AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

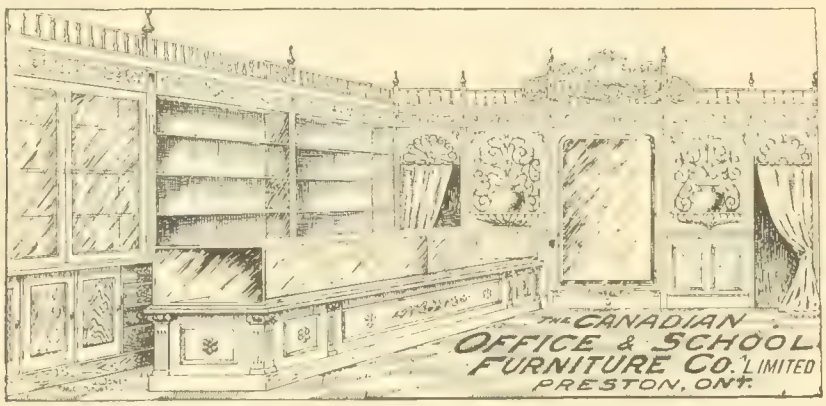
Labatt's Indian Pale Ale

Is an excellent nutrient tonic. Physicians desiring to prescribe will hardly find anything superior to this.—*Health Journal.*

"We find that the Ale uniformly well agreed with the patients, that it stimulated the appetite, and thereby increased nutrition. The taste likewise was always highly spoken of. In nervous women, we found that a glass at bedtime acted as a very effective and harmless hypnotic."—*Superintendent of large United States Hospital.*

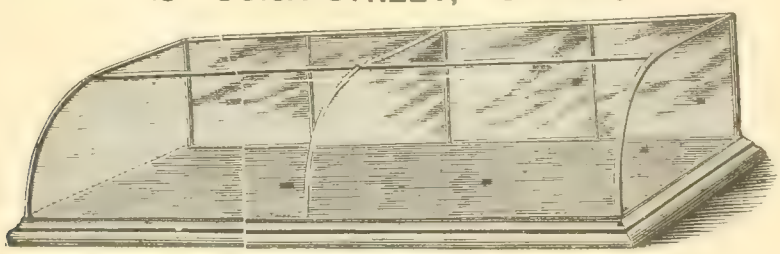
ORDER IT FROM YOUR MERCHANT AND SEE THAT YOU GET IT.

JOHN LABATT,
Brewer, LONDON.



DOMINION SHOW CASE CO'Y

13 LOUISA STREET, TORONTO



MANUFACTURERS OF
SHOW CASES, WALL CASES, JEWELERS', CONFECTIONERS', AND DRUGGISTS' FITTINGS
GRILL WORK, FANCY CABINET WORK, BRITISH PLATE MIRRORS, BENT AND BEVELLED GLASS

FOR OINTMENTS — FOR COSMETICS — FOR SALVES — FOR PILLS

THE BEST AND NEATEST PLAIN AND LACQUERED

ARE MADE BY
Joseph G. Taite's Sons,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Lids Deep and Paneled

Extract Fluid Ounce Capacity.

Decorated Tin Cans and Boxes

FOR SALE BY ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AND DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN.

WE would be very glad to supply the Drug Trade and Medical Profession with our Catalogue of Fine

Pharmaceutical Specialties....

Our Standard Fluid Extracts will compare with products of any other Laboratory on the continent.

THE

Martin, Boyle & Wynn Co.

Wholesale Druggists, Winnipeg, Man.

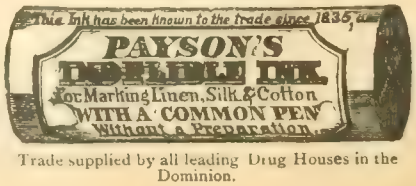
All Wholesale Druggists keep in stock and will supply retail druggists with

Wood's Phosphodine, Retails $1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 1, Retails $1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 2, Retails $3.

Many retail druggists sell dozens of these goods while others only sell a few boxes. The reason for these variations in sales are that one orders from his jobber in not less quantity than one dozen Wood's Phosphodine, one dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 1, and a half dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 2, and places the dozen cartons on his show case where they can be seen and examined by customers. The other orders a few boxes and hides them in a drawer behind his counter where they cannot be seen, or what is still worse, waits until a customer asks for the goods and then orders a box or two; thus one druggist sells many dozens, the other a few boxes or none at all. These goods all afford a liberal profit to the retailer, and are liberally advertised in nearly all papers from Cape Breton to British Columbia. No retail druggist can make a mistake in ordering from his jobber at least one dozen each of these goods and placing them on his show case where they can be seen. Druggists who have only purchased a few boxes and placed them in a drawer behind their counter will, by purchasing in quantity and placing where they can be seen, be surprised how quickly they will be sold. *There is only one way to sell goods, and that is to keep a supply.*

THE OLDEST - THE BEST

Received Medal and Diploma at Province of Quebec Exposition, Montreal, 1897


This Ink has been known to the trade since 1835
PAYSON'S
INDELIBLE INK
For Marking Linen, Silk & Cotton
WITH A COMMON PEN
Without a Preparation

Trade supplied by all leading Drug Houses in the Dominion.

Formulary.

NAFTALAN EMULSION AND NAFTALAN OIL.

The following are given as suitable forms of applying naftalan, the recently introduced dermic resolvent :

Naftalan Emulsion.

	Parts.
Naftalan	2
Olive Oil	2
Powdered Acacia	3
Distilled Water	44

Naftalan Oil.

Naftalan	3
Hot Olive Oil	97

—*Pharm. Post.*

BISMUTH HAIR DYE.

Bismuth subnitrate	gr. 200
Water	fl.oz. 2
Nitric acid, sufficient to dissolve, or about	gr. 420

Use heat to effect solution. Also

Tartaric acid	gr. 150
Sodium bicarbonate	gr. 168
Water	fl.oz. 32

When effervescence of the latter has ceased, mix the cold liquids by pouring the latter into the former with constant stirring. Allow the precipitate to subside, transfer it to a filter or a strainer, and wash with water until free from the sodium nitrate formed.

PENCILS TO WRITE ON GLASS.

The *British and Colonial Druggist* gives the following :

Black.

Purified tallow	2 parts.
White wax	3 parts.
Lamp black	2 parts.

Mix.

Blue.

White wax	1 part.
Purified tallow	2 parts.
Prussian blue	3 parts.

Mix.

White.

Purified tallow	1 part.
White wax	2 parts.
Bremser's white	2 parts.

Mix.

EGG-YOLK PREPARATIONS.

Ludwig Bernegan gives the following formulas for egg-yolk emulsions, which yield satisfactory preparations :

Vitellum Ricini.

Castor oil	70 gm.
Egg-yolks	2
Glucose	10 gm.

Vitellum ferri Iodati.

Syrup iron iodide	25 gm.
Egg-yolks	4
Glucose	10 gm.

(A substitute for cod-liver oil.)

Vitellum Calcii Hypophosphitis.

Syrup calcium hypophosphite	25 gm.
Egg-yolks	4
Glucose	10 gm.

(An excellent lime preparation for children.)

Vitellum Kolae.

Extract kola, dry	30 gm.
Egg yolks	2
Glucose	10 grm.
Cognac	30 grm.

(A good dietetic and restorative.)

—*Apoth. Zeitung.*

PREPARATIONS OF ICELAND MOSS.

Iceland moss is again growing in favor with the medical profession in the treatment of consumption. Two new preparations of this drug are proposed, as follows :

Tincture of Iceland Moss.

Iceland moss	G. 200
Ammonium carbonate	G. 10
Absolute alcohol	G. 1,000

Macerate for 24 hours, heat to the boiling point, strain while hot, filter when cold.

Infusion of Iceland Moss.

Iceland moss	G. 200
Ammonium carbonate	G. 10
Boiling water	G. 2,000

Macerate for half an hour, heat to boiling, strain, add 700 grains of absolute alcohol, allow to settle, decant, and add 300 grains of licorice juice.—*Pharm. Zeit.*

CRACKING COAL FOR CUTTING GLASS.

	Parts.
Powdered charcoal	90
Nitre	2
Benzoin	1
Powdered tragacanth	2

Mix in fine powder, mass with water, roll into pencils and dry. Let one of these, when ignited, pass slowly over the glass, and cause a drop of water to fall in the hot parts, when it cracks. The crack may be led in any desired direction by means of the turning pencil.

TAMARIND PASTILLES.

Fol. sennæ	34 grammes
Confect. cinn.	6 "
Confect. aurant.	6 "
Pulp. tamarind. dep.	50 "
Cardamom	1.75 "
Sacch. alb.	110 "
Ol. rosar., ol. caryophyll. aa. gtt.	3

Divide in pastill., 52.

The pastilles are covered with cocoa butter and vanilla sugar, and dusted over with pulp. benzoin.—*Zeit. des Allgem. Oester Apoth. Ver., Phar. Journal.*

MALT BONBONS.

Ten parts of sugar are boiled with four parts of water, the latter being mixed with the necessary volume of extract of malt. The mixture is boiled in an open fire until a sample dipped into ice water is brittle. It must not be boiled too long, or it acquires a marked bitter taste. When ready the mass is poured out on to a marble slab and cut up into squares. —*Zeit. des Allgem. Oester Apoth. Ver., Phar Journal.*

CLEANSING FLUID

A spot-remover, or cleansing fluid which, it is claimed, is of extraordinary value, consists of the following ingredients :

Saponin	35 parts.
Water	650 parts.
Alcohol	350 parts.
Benzin	8940 parts.
Mirbane oil	25 parts.

Mix.

USEFUL PASTE.

A useful paste is made as follows : Rye meal, 5 parts ; solution of glue in water, q. s.; Venice turpentine, 1 part. Mix the rye meal with the Venice turpentine, and then add sufficient quantity of the solution of glue to bring it to the proper consistency.

COSMETOLINE.

An elegant preparation for softening and preserving the skin :

Lanoline	15 gms.
Glycerine	15 gms.
Tincture of Benzoin	4 c.c.
Boric Acid	1½ gms.
Otto rose	¼ c.c.

Mix lanoline and glycerine together, and when cooling add the other ingredients. To be applied night and morning.

LIQUID GLUE.

In a recent German patent the following process is described :

Glue	G. 100
Water	G. 150
Sodium salicylate	G. 10
Oil clove	2 c.c.

Soak and heat on a water-bath until liquid. The salicylate is supposed to prevent the glue from setting.

Do not as a merchant tangle yourself up in politics ; but vote right, in order that the country be not tangled up by the politicians.

Keenness for business cuts a swath in many difficulties.

Photographic Notes.

Encouraging Photography.

According to *Nature*, the railway authorities in Russia provide in the new service of trains from St. Petersburg to Tomsk, in addition to the usual dining car, a library, with the local newspapers, collected as the journey progresses, and —a dark room for photographers! The Government of the Czar appears determined to carry civilization well into Siberia, and when the railway is completed another run like that from the capital to Tomsk will bring the traveller to the borders of the Yellow Sea, while another southward from Tomsk would touch the frontier of India.

Developing Snap Shots.

Here is a new method for developing snap shots which seems to be useful and productive of results. Begin with development as usual and continue as far as is safe without causing a chemical fog. There is now a superficial negative, no faint image can be seen on the back of the plate, but it seems brilliant and shows abundant detail by transmitted light. The *Camera Notes* says that if the plate were placed in the fixing bath at this stage nearly all the image would be lost. Instead of fixing, however, and without removing from the developer, expose the plate for a few seconds to a white light and continue development until a positive image appears on the back of the plate. Then fix as usual. By this process the usual superficial image is used as a negative, through which a positive is printed in the underlying and unaffected portion of the film, and if the proper times of exposure and development have been given a most pleasing positive, without fog, and showing all the detail developed in the primary negative, would be the reward of the labor. From these positives negatives may be made either by contact or by enlargement, and they will contain much more detail than could have been secured from the original exposure by the ordinary process.—*Spatula.*

Tartar emetic is a salt which may possibly be asked for by photographers. It is quite new to photographers, but as a preliminary bath, either before or after exposure, of a strength of 2 per cent., M. Mercier, of Paris, has found that it will cure an over-exposure of at least 500 times. The plate is merely bathed in the solution for two minutes, dried, and then developed, preferably with a hydroquinone developer of the following composition :

Hydroquinone	8 g.
Sodium sulphite	100 g.
Sodium carbonate	75 g.
Potassium bromide	2 g.
Distilled water	1000 g.

—*Phar. Journal.*

Colored matt varnish is at the present time one of those little adjuncts to practical work which is rather in demand. The usual formula with ether and benzole is by no means so satisfactory as the following :

Ether	1000 C.c.
Sandarac	100 g.

Dissolve by agitation, filter, and add—

Toluol	375 C.c.

To stain this about 10 g. of powdered asphalt may be added, or else about the same quantity of aurantia or chrysoidine, according to the depth of color required. —*Phar. Journal.*

Fluid Gelatin.—The *Photographische Chronik* mentions that a German patent has been granted for the preparation of gelatin fluid at ordinary temperature as follows : Chloral hydrate, 250 gm. ; gelatin, 400 gm. ; water, 1,000 gm. After standing forty-eight hours the solution is ready for use, and, if necessary, it may be cleared by decantation. The solution may be used for photographs.—*British Journal of Photography.*

To Remove Portions of a Negative.—Prepare a solution of cupric chloride of moderate strength, and thicken it with glycerin or gum. Apply to the part with a brush. The image will be rapidly changed into silver chloride, and immersion in the fixing bath quickly removes it.

Enlarging from Film Negatives.—Dr. E. Vogel recommends the following procedure for obtaining good enlargements from film negatives that show imperfections in the celluloid. Strip the gelatin film from the support by Lainer's method with an alkaline solution of formalin in the following proportions : Water, 200 c.c.; caustic potash, or caustic soda, of a solution 1 : 3. 15 c.c.; formalin, 4 c.c. After five to ten minutes' immersion in the above, the negative is transferred without washing to a five per cent. bath of hydrochloric acid. The negative should remain five to ten minutes in the acid bath, and may then be stripped. The stripping will be facilitated if the gelatin film has been cut through near the margin of each of the four sides before immersion in the formalin bath. The stripping should be done in the acid bath by rolling off the gelatin film with the fingers, and this should be done as soon as the film shows signs of leaving the support. Transfer the film to a dish of water, pass a glass plate beneath the film, and lift the two in contact from the bath. Shift the film to the edge of the plate, and turn over a strip about a m.m. in width. This will keep the film in position whilst it is stood up on the opposite edge to dry. With ordinary care this method of stripping is almost free from danger to the film.—*British Journal of Photography.*

Intensification Without Mercury.—Make two solutions :

No. 1.

Gallic acid	1 part.
Glycerine	25 "
Water	125 "

No. 2.

Silver nitrate	180 grains.
Citric acid	30 "
Nitric acid	25 drops.
Water	3 ounces.

Dissolve the gallic acid in warm water, add the glycerine, allow to cool and filter. When the negative is ready to be intensified, pour sufficient of No. 2 into a measure, and add four drops of solution No. 1 for each dram of No. 2 used. Flow this mixture over the negative, holding the latter in the hand, then wash well and fix for a minute or two.

Amidol Developer for Bromide Paper.—The following formula can be highly recommended :

Amidol	1 oz.
Sodium sulphite	10 ozs.
Potassium bromide	50 grains.
Water to make	100 ozs.

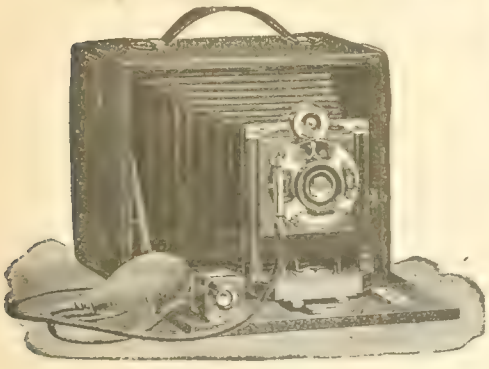
For use dilute with an equal bulk of water. No clearing bath is needed with this developer.

Spots on plates developed with amidol may be removed by treatment with the following mixture. It must, however, be applied very cautiously :

Chloride of lime	3 parts.
Bicarbonate of soda	1 "
Carbonate of soda (crystals)	13 "
Water	100 "

A Good Camera

Is the most lasting and profitable advertising that you can do for your business.



Manhattan Cameras

are trade-bringers and profit makers *because* they are well made and well advertised.

$5 to $100

Our Improved '99 Model

"BO-PEEP B" CAMERA

is by far the most perfect yet produced, and combines in an unusual degree the essentials necessary for the best results.

It is fitted with our new model "Wizard" Shutter and our Perfected Extra Rapid Rectilinear Lens. The focussing screen is provided with a spring and new catch.

PRICE, COMPLETE, $14.

We make everything that is best in the Photographic Line

Platinum
Platinoid (developed with water)
Floragraph (Aristotype)
Wizard Ferro (Blue Print)

Our new little pamphlet will tell you why these are the best printing papers, and indispensable to your stock.

New Illustrated Catalogue sent free if you mention CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

MANHATTAN OPTICAL CO. of N.Y.
Address Factory, **CRESSKILL, N.J.**

Glass—Photographic.

Microscopical.—Glass

Buy from the Actual Manufacturers.

Moors, DeSaulles & Co.

Wordsley, Stourbridge, Eng.

PLANTEN'S GELATINE CAPSULES AND PERLOIDS
REGISTERED TRADE MARK
PEARL SHAPED CAPSULES

MANUFACTURED BY
H. Planten & Son
ESTABLISHED 1868
NEW YORK
SPECIAL PRICES for EXPORT
Correspondence Solicited

PLANTEN'S Comp. C & C or Black and Sandal Wood Oil **CAPSULES**
Are Celebrated the World over for Uniformity and Reliability
Sold by all Druggists in the Dominion of Canada.
Specify Planten's on all Orders.

H. Planten & Son (Established 1868) **New York**
"Pioneer American Capsule House"

IF YOU WOULD GET A

Good Snap Shot

at the Business of the Chemists and Druggists of Canada, and keep it by an excellent FIXING PROCESS,

Place an advt. in the

CANADIAN DRUGGIST

Wm. J. Fielding & Co.,

117-119 Simcoe St., Toronto, Ont.

Drug Grinders and dealers in **Pure Powdered Drugs**

Write for Quotations for

Insect Powder and **White Hellebore**

SHORT TALKS ON ADVERTISING

By Charles Austin Bates

I once knew a man who started a paper at two dollars a year.

"Is your paper intended for any particular class?" I asked.

"Yes, for the class that has two dollars," said the man.

"SHORT TALKS" is intended for the class which has one dollar—not necessarily for men interested in advertising.

It ought to give the man who has anything to sell some things to think about. The man who has nothing to sell will be entertained. He may learn some things, but that won't hurt him.

It is just a cheerful little business book—sensible without being serious.

The book costs a dollar, substantially bound in cloth.

Send the dollar to

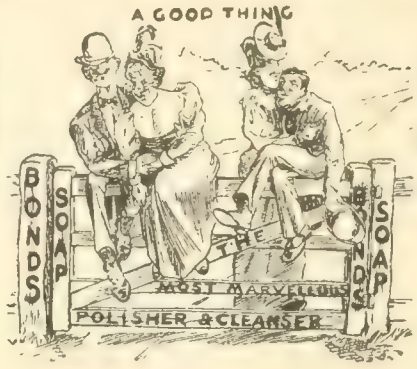
CHARLES AUSTIN BATES

Vanderbilt Building, NEW YORK.

A GOOD THING

FOR DRUGGISTS

BOND'S SOAP...



THE MOST MARVELLOUS CLEANSER AND POLISHER IN THE WORLD

33⅓ per cent. profit for Retailers. A saving of 60 per cent. for their Customers

BOND'S SOAP is a record breaker, has beaten all comers. **IMAGINE GIVING YOUR CUSTOMERS 16 OUNCES of a perfect polishing and cleansing soap, that will not scratch the silver, for 10 CENTS, AGAINST 10 OUNCES** of a coarse, gritty soap that retails for 10 cents.

BOND'S SOAP makes Tin like Silver, Copper like Gold, Brass like Glass, Paint New, Kitchen and Dairy Utensils Clean and Bright, Silver Beautiful, Bright parts of Cycles, Harness and Machinery equal to new.

MAKES NO SCRATCHES

MANUFACTURED IN ENGLAND

33⅓ per cent. for the retailer | *Note Prices and Weight* | **33⅓ per cent.** for the retailer

$7.50 per case, containing 100 large 16-ounce Bars, to retail at 10 cents each.
3.75 per case, containing 100 half 8-ounce Bars, to retail at 5 cents each.

BOND'S SOAP is excellent for scouring stone steps and tile pavements; for washing floors, linoleum and paint; for **Removing Dirt and Grease** from everything.

It will be a Pleasure for us to mail a sample to you. **Note our Ads.** in the daily papers.

H. B. MUIR & CO., 1 St. Helen St., MONTREAL
Canadian Agents: 18 Victoria St., TORONTO
JOSEPH CARMAN, WINNIPEG, Man.
A. K. LEDGER, 603 Hastings St., VANCOUVER, B.C.

The Drug Tr e in Germany.*

The number of apothecary shops in Germany is regulated by Government according to the population of each city, town, village or commune, the principle being that, while every community shall be conveniently supplied, the pharmacies shall not be so numerous as to prevent each from earning a reasonable income. The proportion of population to each pharmacy is, theoretically, from 8,000 to 10,000, but in a rapidly growing city or town a concession is sometimes given for a district that contains only 7,000 people, but always with the exception that normal growth will soon bring the clientele of the new pharmacy up to the normal standard. The authority to grant concessions for new apothecaries is vested in the Regierungs Prasident, or chief imperial official in each province or governmental district. As such a concession is considered valuable—the average being about $25,000—they are eagerly sought for, and there are usually several applications on file for each new license about to be granted. Provision is made for protests against such new concessions by the neighboring pharmacies, which naturally resist any undue increase in their number. These protests generally show the amount of receipts and profit earned by each complainant during the preceding year, which is certified by the official inspector, who is required to thoroughly inspect all pharmacies in his district at least once in three years, and if a sufficiently strong case is made out the pending concession is refused or suspended until it may become necessitated by a further increase of local population.

Drug stores in Germany are of two classes, the "Droguerie" or wholesale drug store, where the sale of certain drugs in bulk is generally combined with a trade in paints, oils, mineral waters, and various other materials that have no relation to medicine, and (2) the "Apotheke", or true pharmacy, administered by an educated and licensed pharmacist. The differences between these two kinds of establishments are various and radical; for example, the Apotheke is authorized to prepare and sell physicians' prescriptions, while the Droguerie is not; the pharmacist may keep and sell everything that belongs to the authorized materia medica of Germany, while there is a long list of articles given, on pages 162-169 of the volume herewith transmitted, which the Drogueries are forbidden to keep or offer for sale. Finally, a pharmacy can be kept only by a licensed pharmacist, while any merchant with sufficient capital may keep a Droguerie. Frankfort, with a population of 244,000, has 22 pharmacies and about the same number wholesale stores that make a specialty of certain kinds of drugs and medicinal materials.

In Germany all branches of trade are much more strictly established than in most other countries, and while perfumes may be sold at a department store—but never at a pharmacy—no department store deals in drugs, medicines, or druggists' sundries.

No person holding a diploma from college of pharmacy in any foreign country is thereby recognized as a pharmacist and allowed to practise his profession in this country until he has passed the "state examination" as prescribed by the law of Germany. His foreign diploma has a certain value in enabling him to reach a state examination without undergoing in Germany all the prescribed studies, but it is not final, and he must be supplemented by the official German diploma, without which he cannot become even an assistant in a German pharmacy. The course of study by which a student in this country may reach the grade of pharmacist is as follows: The ordinary course of the higher real-gymnasium, in which Latin is obligatory and thoroughly mastered. The candidate then serves three years as apprentice and three years more as assistant in an authorized pharmacy. He must then devote three semesters to theoretical study in a German university, at the end of which period he goes up for his state examination, on passing which he receives his diploma and becomes a qualified pharmacist. If he buys or opens a new apotheke on his own account he must, before entering upon such business, take, before a qualified magistrate, the following oath:

"I swear, by the Almighty and Allknowing God, that since the authority has been given me to conduct independently the business of pharmacist in the German Empire, I will, to the best of my knowledge and ability, fulfil all the duties and obligations thereby imposed, or which may be hereafter thereto attached."

Pharmacists and their assistants are held to strict account for any error or inadvertance in preparing medicines under doctors' prescriptions, and cases of death or serious injury from such accidents are said to be rare in this country.

* U. S. Consular Report

Optical Alchemy.

Long before the days of spectacles, men of brilliant attainments and profound knowledge freely offered up their lives at the shrine of science in the vain hope of discovering some method of obtaining gold from base metal.

Gold, not merely for its commercial value, but as a material for the construction of jewelry and kindred articles, has remained throughout the ages without a peer, not merely by reason of its exceeding beauty and costliness, but owing to its peculiar nature under various forms of alloy, by which it is possible to subject it to the greatest amount of strain in manufacture, and from its constant wear, resisting qualities in subsequent use.

While the alchemist has passed away amid the dark age, superstitions that gave him birth, his dream, as applied to spectacles at least, is being practically realized amid the multitude of scientific and metallurgical discoveries, with which the closing years of the nineteenth century are teeming.

Following with careful eye the history of the invention and development of the spectacle, we see throughout the ages a constant effort to produce a substitute for gold as a material for construction. Silver, steel, tortoiseshell, horn and various cheap imitations being successfully tried, and although some of them continued in use they are for the most part unsightly and entirely unsatisfactory in the matter of wear.

It was in the invention of seamless gold filled wire that the optical alchemist's dream was more than realized.

Perfect in wear-resisting properties, of the exact color and lustre of its equivalent quality in solid gold, and above all from the springiness and elasticity obtained in the better qualities, it furnishes the ideal material for the construction of spectacleware, second only in value to the solid gold itself.

Messrs. Cohen Brothers, whose announcement regarding gold-filled spectacleware appears on another page of this issue, while not claiming any of the mystical powers peculiar to the ancient alchemist, have certainly achieved far greater results, as seen in their gold-filled goods, which require an expert to tell them from the solid gold.

Optical Department

In charge of W. E. HAMILL, M.D., Principal of the Optical Institute of Canada.

A Talk on Light.

By W. E. HAMILL, M.D., Instructor Optical Institute of Canada.

When a stone is dropped into water a series of concentric waves are produced upon the surface of the water, *i.e.*, only in one plane.

When a noise (*i.e.* sound) is produced in a room from any source, a series of waves are produced in the air, called vibrations; not only in one plane, but in all and every plane, so that no difference in what part of the room a person is situated these waves reach the tympanum (drum) of his ear, and hearing is the result.

"Ether" is supposed to pervade all space, the interior of solid substances not being excepted. This hypothetical substance is presumed to possess great elasticity and extreme tenuity, and luminous bodies produce, *i.e.*, set in motion, in this subtle, elastic "ether" waves, vibrations, or undulations in a similar manner to the stone dropped into the water or a noise produced in the air. These motions or vibrations in the "ether" produced by a luminous point are called "rays of light," and extend in all directions and in all planes in straight lines, so that an eye, no difference where situated, if it catch these rays, will see the object from which the rays of light emanated by means of an image (*i.e.*, focus) reproduced in the eye.

The above is the undulatory, vibratory, or wave theory of light, and the one generally accepted.

Light, then, according to the above, as previously stated, is that agent in nature which, acting upon our eyes, allows us to see the object from which it comes.

The manner in which motion is set up in this "ether" by a luminous point or body is supposed to be due to the extremely rapid motion of the molecules of which the luminous body is formed. Our lamps, gas, or electric light, as well as the sun, we believe to be in a state of ceaseless unrest or molecular motion, which communicates to the "ether" also a motion, *i.e.*, the "luminiferous ether" takes up the motions of the luminous body and conveys them to our "retina," which is the part of our eye specially adapted and intended for their reception, and by means of which we are able to see. The retina conveys the impression to the brain by means of a special nerve (optic), and sight is produced—just the same as hearing is produced by the motions in the air made by some sound being carried to the brain from the ear by the special nerve for that purpose. Light, then, is motion, but this motion occurs in a substance we call "ether," which is the medium, scientists say, is necessary to convey light to our eyes.

Sunlight, gaslight, lamplight, electric light are evidently the main sources of light with which we have to deal in optics.

It is well here to make a distinction between a "luminous point" or body and an "illuminated point" or body; the latter simply being capable of giving off rays of light by reflection which were borrowed, as it were, from some luminous point, as the sun. Whether the rays come from a luminous or an illuminated point, an image of the object giving off these rays can be obtained by gathering up these rays to a focus on a screen by means of a convex glass, *e.g.*, the photographic camera, which acts in a manner similar to the human eye.

We have now learned that a luminous point gives off what are called "rays of light" in all directions in all planes; and we now state another fact when it is said that these rays are always given off from a luminous point in straight lines, and continue in straight lines so long as they are passing through the same medium; and, further, that for any given luminous point these rays proceed in a divergent direction from one another.

It is just as impossible for any two or more rays coming from a given luminous point at the same time to be parallel as it is to stick several pins into a given point in an apple and have any two of them parallel. Rays of light, then, are given off in straight lines from a luminous point, and spread out wider and wider the farther they travel from the source of light. Everyone has noticed a streak of light coming through the closed shutters of a darkened room and perceived that it went in a straight line from the point of entrance through the shutter to the point of contact with the floor.

This beam of light can by means of an instrument called a "Heliostat" be made to travel across the room horizontally, and we can walk around it and examine it at our pleasure. By means of this same instrument a number of rays of light can be made to pass in a parallel direction; such a bundle of parallel rays is called "a beam."

(To be continued.)

Visual Optics in Theory and Practice.

By LIONEL LAWRENCE,

Instructor in Visual Optics at the Official Classes of the Worshipful Company of Spectacle Makers, formerly Principal of the Canadian Optical Institute, Toronto.

The three essentials for the conduct of an optical business on proper lines are: (1) knowledge; (2) appliances; and (3) stock.

Any person may be a seller of spectacles, but only those who have the requisite knowledge of optics can become opticians, and no amount of stock or appliances can compensate for a lack of comprehension of the subjects the optician has to deal with. In fact, the possession of optical instruments without the knowledge of how properly to use them is often worse than allowing a customer to select glasses for himself. That part of the science of optics of absolute necessity to the retail optician is sufficiently limited to render its acquirement easily possible within a reasonable time to all earnest and fairly educated students. There is, therefore, no excuse for any member of the retail optical trade failing to make himself proficient, and genuine success as a practising optician can only be assured to those who, intending to take up the line, first obtain the necessary knowledge. It is, indeed, lamentable that the vast majority of spectacle dealers are, to use a mild term, extremely backward in the essential principles of visual optics, and it is truly astonishing, considering how general is the need for glasses, and how this need, and consequently the demand, is increasing, that many men of education and good business training should be content to conduct what, with the requisite knowledge, can be made so profitable a source of income, in almost greater ignorance than that permitted or even possible in any other industry. It is true that investigations into the science of visual optics are of comparatively recent date, although Donders, who is the father of refraction, published his celebrated work in England in the year 1864, and it is only of very late years that any attempt towards some

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real and practical advance has been made by those connected with optics as a trade. How inconsiderable this advance has been is shown by the condition of the industry at the present time, when, perhaps, 90 per cent. of the glasses in use have been sold by allowing customers to try on different pairs of varying strength, until they have found something presumedly suitable. How wrong this method is can hardly be appreciated by those optically uneducated; did they know, it is impossible to conceive that, for the sake of profit, they would lend themselves to a business likely to do infinite harm, be the means of preventing a cure, or, at the very least, be the cause of a fellow-creature not deriving all the benefit possible from the use of his eyes. Reasons may, however, be found for the present system of optical trading in that—

(*a*) There is an extensive demand for glasses, whether fitted properly or improperly.

(*b*) The profits are large.

(*c*) The acquirement of a knowledge of practical optics has been, until recently, difficult, if not impossible, to obtain. The undirected reading, or study, in spare moments, of books on the subject not materially assisting men otherwise occupied with daily business affairs.

Considering these reasons in their order: The demand for visual aids is great, and it is only human nature which prompts a man, who lives by the purchase and sale of goods to handle those which he is constantly asked for. The primary causes of the ever increasing demand for glasses is civilization and education, and the consequent application of the eyes to near pursuits. Except in near vision, the astigmat is not usually appreciably conscious of his defect, nor does the hypermetrope particularly feel the strain thrown on his accommodative muscles.

Presbyopia is of little material consequence unless one wishes to read, write, sew, or engage in other close occupations. Also a certain proportion of eyes must become myopic when, persistently and from an early age, they are used in study and close work. All strains on the external muscular system are augmented and consequently noted when the eyes are engaged in near vision; optical defects, in general, are usually ignored for distance. Only in myopia, where a comparison can be made with the relatively good sight for near objects, is there a realization of the defective distant vision, otherwise it is extremely rare that complaints are made in this respect, no matter how bad the distant sight may be. The hypermetrope or astigmat is usually not conscious of his defective sight for remote, because that for near objects is so much worse, consequently he considers that the former is quite good, while in fact it is frequently only somewhat less bad than the latter.

Those who seldom indulge in close work do not, therefore, feel the need for visual aids to the same extent as those who continually use their eyes for short distances, where strain is so much greater, and where difficulty in seeing, or actual inability to see, objects of a certain size, such as type, is so much more easily and decided noted. Thus it is with the extension of general education among the masses, with the augmentation of the quantity of literature daily read, with the increase of occupations involving constant adjustment of the eyes for close work, and generally with the great growth of city as compared with rural life and pursuits, that the demand for visual aids has gone up by leaps and bounds. And the city life, the education, and the improvement in the intelligence of the masses tend to this increase, because under these conditions people are more nervous, and feel effects more easily, and at the same time are prone to search for the cause of these effects, and so seek glasses when nature indicates their need. I do not think that children now-a-days are whipped at school because they cannot see the blackboard or the print; instead of this ancient method of improving the sight capacity they are taken to the oculist and optician to obtain that which is required to render the vision normal and therefore equal to all calls made upon it.

And, if the increase in the demand for optical aid has been great up to the present, how much greater it can become by legitimate cultivation should not escape the mental grasp of those connected with the industry or of those who think of becoming so. A portion of the public has already learnt that optical aids are requisite and beneficial. Still, it is only a small proportion, and it is for the opticians themselves to inculcate among the people the appreciation of the existence of their visual errors, the means of correcting them, and the benefits derived from correction. It is difficult to compute what proportion of the British public might be wearing spectacles with benefit to health and working capacity, with increased comfort and greater enjoyment of life. But it is certainly by far the greater part of the population, whilst it is possible that not more than 10 per cent. of those under forty years of age are, as yet, spectacle-wearers. Only a very small percentage have normal eyes, and, as is well known, so soon as the age of forty or forty-five is passed everyone, as a natural sequence, must become a wearer of glasses if he wishes to be able to continue the use of his eyes for close work with any sense approaching comfort.

Thus it will be seen that the field of operation is, for the optician, of practically illimitable extent. How best to induce the public to become a spectacled instead of a non-spectacled one, to the mutual benefit of the buyers and sellers of glasses, should be one of the principal aims of the educated and advanced optician.

It is doubtful whether any articles in equal demand bear proportionate to their cost so substantial a rate of profit as do glasses. One reason for this is that the buyer does not, as a rule, want cheap, or, rather, low-priced spectacles or eye-glasses. He knows instinctively that the best attention is demanded in the selection of aids for the sight, and combined knowledge of buyer and seller results in the purchase and sale of a very good grade or very high-priced article, as the case may be. The spectacle wearer, in his sublime innocence, is rather proud of pointing to the fact that he always did all that was possible to preserve his sight by buying real pebbles or periscopic lenses! He thinks because the retailer so thinks, and communicates unconsciously his convictions to his customers, that these special lenses with, perhaps, fancy, high-flown names, have peculiar virtues absent in other goods, and can preserve or restore the sight, no matter what the power of the glasses or what the nature of the defect. The retail optical trade is profitable, without any doubt, but, when the optician is optically educated, it can be made infinitely more so. The thorough optician knows what is required of him, and his very knowledge inspires confidence in his customer. Glasses selected are of real benefit to the wearer, and, in consequence, honestly worth a fair figure. Customers are more numerous, and there should be absolutely no dead stock.

What knowledge is requisite by the retail optician might almost be summed up in the following words: He requires to know what the public needs. Now, in

order to know this, he must have some knowledge, elementary, it is true, of the anatomy and physiology of the eye, for without such knowledge he can neither advise as to the glasses required, nor can he,as is so very frequently necessary,counsel that the oculist be consulted. An elementary knowledge of the eye is as necessary for the optician as a complete knowledge is for the oculist. He requires to understand light, what it is, and how it travels, the laws of refraction and reflection,lenses, their formation, properties, how to analyze and neutralize, and transpose them. He has to understand errors of refraction and accommodation and how to determine and measure them. For the latter he must comprehend the trial case and its use, test types and charts, and their principles, also the use of all the various instruments that are applicable for testing and examining the eye.

Further, the optician has to understand how to conduct an optical business, the stock that he should carry,both as regards quantity and variety, and under what conditions the various kinds of frames serve. He must know how properly to read and write optical prescriptions, and how to fit and manipulute frames so that the best effects be obtained from lenses prescribed, and how to take facial measurements for frames when needed.

In catering for trade in optics the great guiding principle of the optician should and must be to do his best to serve the public; this principle must stand out pre-eminent and every other must be secondary. When a customer places himself unreservedly in the hands of the optician, there can be no doubt in the mind of any honest man that he must receive the very best of care and attention, and that no advantage be taken of his confidence. No trouble should be too great to get at what is required, and when there is any doubt of it, when the case is not understood, no glasses should be sold; it cannot be right to trade on the ignorance of the buyer and so cause his confidence to be misplaced. And if this be true, and the proper course for every optical dealer to follow, it stands to reason that those who are not versed in visual optics should not sell glasses at all, because they can understand no case that presents itself to them.

It pays well to serve the public properly; when glasses are bought they are not wanted cheap; the cheap spectacle or eye-glass, in the opinion of the public, is the same as the article of little or no value. The optician who understands his business and inspires, as he should, confidence in his customer, can always obtain for the article supplied a price commensurate with, not only the actual cost of the article, but also with the time and trouble required in finding the proper thing. In plain words, the customer pays not only for the spectacle or eye-glass which he buys, but also for the knowledge and time of the optician.

And in this connection of considering first and foremost, of doing one's duty to the public, it is of the very highest necessity that the optician should be able to discriminate between cases of defective sight which are due to error of refraction and those which are due to pathological conditions. The optician must be capable of at once discriminating between the cases of refractive error and cases that indicate disease; between simple and purely optical cases for which he may supply glasses, and those which, being complicated, require rather medical attention, or the latter in addition to optical corrections, and which, therefore, must not be treated by the optician who has had no medical training.—*Phar. Journal (England)*.

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Methyl	1 90	2 00
Allspice, lb	13	15
Powdered, lb	15	17
Aloin, oz	40	45
Anodyne, Hoffman's bot., lbs	50	55
Arrowroot, Bermuda, lb	40	45
St. Vincent, lb	15	18
Balsam, Fir, lb	45	50
Copaiba, lb	70	85
Peru, lb	3 25	3 50
Tolu, can or less, lb	70	75
Bark, Barberry, lb	22	25
Bayberry, lb	15	18
Buckthorn, lb	15	17
Canella, lb	15	17
Cascara Sagrada	25	30
Casarilla, select, lb	18	20
Cassia, in mats, lb	25	28
Cinchona, red, lb	60	65
Powdered, lb	65	70
Yellow, lb	35	40
Pale, lb	40	45
Elm, selected, lb	18	20
Ground, lb	17	20
Powdered, lb	20	28
Hemlock, crushed, lb	18	20
Oak, white, crushed lb	15	17
Orange peel, bitter, lb	15	16
Prickly ash, lb	35	40
Sassafras, lb	15	16
Soap (quillaya), lb	13	15
Wild cherry, lb	13	15
Beans, Calabar, lb	45	50
Tonka, lb	1 20	1 75
Vanilla, lb	8 00	15 00
Berries, Cubeb, sifted, lb	20	25
powdered, lb	25	30
Juniper, lb	7	10
Ground, lb	12	14
Prickly ash, lb	40	45
Buds, Balm of Gilead, lb	55	60
Cassia, lb	25	30
Butter, Cacao, lb	60	65
Camphor, lb	60	75
Cantharides, Russian, lb	1 40	1 50
Powdered, lb	1 50	1 60
Capsicum, lb	25	30
Powdered, lb	$ 30	$ 35
Carbon, Bisulphide, lb	15	16
Carmine, No. 40, oz	30	40
Castor, Fibre, lb	20 00	20 00
Chalk, French, powdered, lb	10	12
Precip., see Calcium, lb	10	12
Prepared, lb	5	
Charcoal, Animal, powd., lb	4	5
Willow, powdered, lb	20	25
Clove, lb	17	20
Powdered, lb	18	22
Cochineal, S.G., lb	40	45
Collodion, lb	75	80
Cantharidal, lb	2 50	2 75
Confection, Senna, lb	40	45
Creosote, Wood, lb	1 30	2 50
Crenasol (Jeyes) 4 oz. bottles, per doz.		4 50
" " 12 oz. bottles, per doz.		10 80
Cuttlefish Bone, lb	25	30
Dextrine, lb	10	12
Dover's Powder, lb	1 50	1 60
Ergot, Spanish, lb	75	80
Powdered, lb	90	1 00
Ergotin, Keith's, oz	2 00	2 10
Extract Logwood, bulk, lb	13	14
Pounds, lb	14	17
Flowers, Arnica, lb	15	20
Calendula, lb	55	60
Camomile, Roman, lb	25	30
German, lb	40	45
Elder, lb	20	22
Lavender, lb	12	15
Rose, red, French, lb	1 60	2 00
Rosemary, lb	25	30
Saffron, American, lb	65	70
Spanish, Val'a, oz	1 00	1 25
Gelatine, Cooper's, lb	75	80
French, white, lb	35	40
Glycerine, lb	17	20
Guarana	1 00	1 10
Powdered, lb	1 25	1 35
Gum Aloes, Cape, lb	18	20
Barbadoes, lb	30	50
Socotrine, lb	65	70
Asafœtida, lb	40	45
Arabic, 1st, lb	70	75
Powdered, lb	80	95
Sifted sorts, lb	45	50
Sorts, lb	30	35
Benzoin, lb	50	1 00
Catechu, Black, lb	9	20
Gamboge, powdered, lb	1 20	1 25
Guaiac, lb	50	1 00
Powdered, lb	90	95
Kino, true, lb	$ 4 25	$4 50
Myrrh, lb	45	48
Powdered, lb	55	60
Opium, lb	5 00	5 25
Powdered, lb	6 50	6 75
Scammony, pure Resin, lb	12 80	13 00
Shellac, lb	35	40
Bleached, lb	40	45
Spruce, true, lb	30	35
Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb	85	90
Powdered, lb	1 10	1 25
Sorts, lb	55	70
Thus, lb	8	10
Herb, Althea, lb	27	35
Bitterwort, lb	30	40
Burdock, lb	10	18
Boneset, oz., lb	15	17
Catnip, oz., lb	17	20
Chiretta, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	20	38
Feverfew, oz., lb	53	55
Grindelia robusta, lb	45	50
Horehound, oz., lb	18	20
Jaborandi, lb	45	50
Lemon Balm, lb	38	40
Liverwort, German, lb	38	40
Lobelia, oz., lb	15	20
Motherwort, oz., lb	20	22
Mullein, German, lb	17	20
Pennyroyal, oz., lb	18	20
Peppermint, oz., lb	21	22
Rue, oz., lb	30	35
Sage, oz., lb	18	20
Spearmint, lb	21	25
Thyme, oz., lb	18	20
Tansy, oz., lb	15	18
Wormwood, oz	20	22
Yerba Santa, lb	38	44
Honey, lb	13	15
Hops, fresh, lb	20	25
Indigo, Madras, lb	75	80
Insect Powder, lb	35	38
Isinglass, Brazil, lb	2 00	2 10
Russian, true, lb	6 00	6 50
Leaf, Aconite, lb	25	30
Bay, lb	18	20
Belladonna, lb	25	30
Buchu, long, lb	50	45
Short, lb	25	20
Coca, lb	35	40
Digitalis, lb	15	75
Eucalyptus, lb	18	25
Hyoscyamus	20	50
Matico, lb	70	27

Senna, Alexandria, lb	$ 25	$ 30
Tinnevelly, lb	15	25
Stramonium, lb	20	25
Uva Ursi, lb	15	18
LEECHES, Swedish, doz	1 00	1 10
LICORICE, Solazzi	45	50
Pignatelli	35	40
Grasso	30	35
Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.	27	30
" Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75
" Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
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" Tar, Licorice, and Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
LUPULIN, oz	30	35
LYCOPODIUM, lb	70	80
MACE, lb	1 20	1 25
MANNA, lb	1 60	1 75
Moss, Iceland, lb	9	10
Irish, lb	12	13
MUSK, Tonquin, oz	46 00	50 00
NUTGALLS, lb	21	25
Powdered, lb	25	30
NUTMEGS, lb	1 00	1 10
NUX VOMICA, lb	10	12
Powdered, lb	20	25
OAKUM, lb	12	15
OINTMENT, Merc., lb. ½ and ½	70	75
Citrine, lb	45	50
PARALDEHYDE, oz	20	22
PEPPER, black, lb	16	18
Powdered, lb	18	20
PITCH, black, lb	3	4
Bergundy, true, lb	10	12
PLASTER, Calcined, bbl. cash	1 25	3 25
Adhesive, yd	12	13
Belladonna, lb	65	70
Galbanum Comp., lb	80	85
Lead, lb	25	30
POPPY HEADS, per 100	1 00	1 10
ROSIN, Common, lb	2½	3
White, lb	3½	4
RESORCIN, white, oz	25	0
ROCHELLE SALT, lb	25	28
ROOT, Aconite, lb	22	25
Althea, cut, lb	30	35
Belladonna, lb	25	30
Blood, lb	18	25
Bitter, lb	27	30
Blackberry, lb	15	18
Burdock, crushed, lb	18	20
Calamus, sliced, white, lb	20	25
Canada Snake, lb	30	35
Cohosh, black, lb	15	20
Colchicum, lb	40	45
Columbo, lb	20	22
Powdered, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	38	40
Comfrey, crushed, lb	20	25
Curcuma, powdered, lb	13	14
Dandelion, lb	20	22
Elecampane, lb	15	20
Galangal, lb	15	18
Gelsemium, lb	22	25
Gentian or Genitan, lb	12	13
Ground, lb	13	14
Powdered, lb	13	15
Ginger, African, lb	18	20
Po., lb	20	22
Jamaica, blchd., lb	30	35
Po., lb	35	38
Ginseng, lb	4 50	4 75
Golden Seal, lb	75	80
Gold Thread, lb	90	95
Hellebore, white, powd., lb	18	20
Indian Hemp	18	20
Ipecac, lb	3 50	3 60
Powdered, lb	3 75	4 00
Jalap, lb	40	45
Powdered, lb	60	65
Kava Kava, lb	40	90
Licorice, lb	12	15
Powdered, lb	13	15
Mandrake, lb	13	18
Masterwort, lb	16	40
Orris, Florentine, lb	30	35
Powdered, lb	40	45
Pareira Brava, true, lb	40	45
Pink, lb	40	45
Parsley, lb	30	35
Pleursey, lb	20	25
Poke, lb	15	18
Queen of the Meadow,	18	20
Rhatany, lb	$ 20	$ 30
Rhubarb, lb	75	2 50
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb	40	45
Cut, lb	50	55
Senega, lb	55	65
Squill, lb	13	15
Stillingia, lb	22	25
Powdered, lb	25	27
Unicorn, lb	38	40
Valerian, English, lb. true	20	25
Virginia, Snake, lb	40	45
Yellow Dock, lb	15	18
RUM, Bay, gal	2 50	2 75
Essence, lb	3 00	3 25
SACCHARIN, oz	1 25	1 50
SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb	13	15
Star, lb	35	40
Burdock, lb	30	35
Canary, bag or less, lb	4	5
Caraway, lb	10	13
Cardamom, lb	1 15	1 25
Celery	25	30
Colchicum	50	60
Coriander, lb	10	12
Cumin, lb	15	20
Fennel, lb	15	17
Fenugreek, powdered, lb	7	9
Flax, cleaned, lb	3½	4
Ground, lb	4	5
Hemp, lb	3½	4
Mustard, white, lb	11	12
Powdered, lb	15	20
Pumpkin	25	30
Quince, lb	65	70
Rape, lb	5	6
Strophanthus, oz	50	55
Worm, lb	22	25
SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb	25	30
SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb	10	12
White, Conti's, lb	15	16
Powdered, lb	25	40
Green (Sapo Viridis), lb	25	40
SPERMACETI, lb	60	65
TURPENTINE, Chian, oz	75	80
Venice, lb	10	12
WAX, White, lb	50	75
Yellow	40	45
WOOD, Guaiac, rasped	5	6
Quassia chips, lb	10	12
Red Saunders, ground, lb	5	6
Santal, ground, lb	5	6

CHEMICALS.

ACID, Acetic, lb	12	13
Glacial, lb	45	50
Benzoic, English, oz	20	25
German, oz	10	12
Boracic, lb	12	13
Carbolic Crystals, lb	30	35
Calvert's No. 1, lb	2 10	2 15
No. 2, lb	1 35	1 40
Citric, lb	50	55
Gallic, oz	10	12
Hydrobromic, diluted, lb	30	35
Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles doz	1 50	1 60
Lactic, concentrated, oz	8	10
Muriatic, lb	3	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Nitric, lb	10½	13
Chem. pure, lb	25	30
Oleic, purified, lb	75	80
Oxalic, lb	12	13
Phosphoric, glacial, lb	1 00	1 10
Dilute, lb	13	17
Pyrogallic, oz	30	35
Salicylic, white, lb	75	80
Sulphuric, carboy, lb	2½	2½
Bottles, lb	4	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Tannic, lb	80	85
Tartaric, powdered, lb	38	40
ACETANILID, lb	65	70
ACONITINE, grain	4	5
ALUM, cryst., lb	1¾	3
Powdered, lb	3	4
AMMONIA, Liquor, lb., .880	10	12
AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb	80	85
Carbonate, lb	14	15
Iodide, oz	35	40
Nitrate crystals, lb	40	45
Muriate, lb	12	16
Valerianate, oz	55	60
AMYL, Nitrite, oz	16	18
ANTINERVIN, oz	$ 85	$ 00
ANTIKAMNIA	1 35	1 40
ANTIPYRIN, oz	0 55	0 65
ARISTOL, oz	1 85	2 00
ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb	25	30
Fowler's sol., lb	10	13
Iodide, oz	50	55
White, lb	6	7
ATROPINE, Sulp. in ⅛ ozs. 80c., oz	6 00	6 25
BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz	40	45
Iodide, oz	55	60
Salicylate, oz	25	30
Subcarbonate, lb	2 00	2 25
Subnitrate, lb	1 80	2 00
BORAX, lb	6	7
Powdered, lb	7	8
BROMINE, oz	8	13
CADMIUM, Bromide, oz	20	25
Iodide, oz	45	50
CAFFEINE, oz	55	00
Citrate, oz	35	40
CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb	1 50	1 60
Iodide, oz	95	1 00
Phosphate, precip., lb	35	38
Sulphide, oz	5	6
CERIUM, Oxalate, oz	10	12
CHINOIDINE, oz	15	10
CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb	1 25	1 38
Croton, oz	75	80
CHLOROFORM, lb	60	1 90
CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz	25	30
CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz	28	30
COCAINE, Mur., oz	4 00	4 50
CODEIA, ⅛ oz	75	80
COLLODION, lb	65	70
COPPER, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb.	6	7
Iodide, oz	65	70
COPPERAS, lb	1	3
DIURETIN, oz	1 60	1 65
ETHER, Acetic, lb	75	80
Sulphuric, lb	40	50
EXALGINE, oz	1 00	1 10
HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
IODINE, lb	4 50	5 00
IODOFORM, lb	5 25	5 50
IODOL, oz	1 40	1 50
IRON, by Hydrogen	80	85
Carbonate, Precip., lb	15	16
Sacch., lb	30	35
Chloride, lb	45	55
Sol., lb	13	16
Citrate, U.S.P., lb	90	1 00
And Ammon., lb	70	75
And Quinine, lb	1 50	3 00
Quin. and Stry., oz	18	30
And Strychnine, oz	13	15
Dialyzed, Solution, lb	50	50
Ferrocyanide, lb	55	60
Hypophosphites, oz	25	35
Iodide, oz	40	45
Syrup, lb	40	45
Lactate, oz	5	6
Pernitrate, solution, lb	15	16
Phosphate scales, lb	1 25	1 30
Sulphate, pure, lb	7	9
Exsiccated, lb	8	10
And Potass. Tartrate, lb	80	85
And Ammon Tartrate, lb	80	85
JEYES' FLUID, 25c. bottles, per doz		2 28
" 50c. bottles, per doz		4 50
LEAD, Acetate, white, lb	13	15
Carbonate, lb	7	8
Iodide, oz	35	40
Red, lb	7	9
LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb	4	5
In packages, lb	6	7
LITHIUM, Bromide, oz	30	35
Carbonate, oz	30	35
Citrate, oz	25	30
Iodide, oz	50	55
Salicylate, oz	35	40
MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb	55	60
Carbonate, lb	18	20
Citrate, gran., lb	35	40
Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb	1¾	3
MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb	5	0
MENTHOL, oz	25	87
MERCURY, lb	75	30
Ammon (White Precip.)	1 25	1 03
Chloride, Corrosive, lb	90	1 00
Calomel, lb	1 05	1 15
With Chalk, lb	50	55

Announcement of Importance to Every Physician.

Messrs. Lea Brothers & Co. announce for publication in March, 1899, the first volume of *Progressive Medicine*, a new annual which will be issued in four handsome octavo, cloth bound and richly illustrated volumes of about 400 pages each. The several volumes will appear at intervals of three months. In this age of unusual progress, so rapid is the advance in all departments of medical and surgical science that the need for condensed summaries which shall keep the practitioner up to date at the least possible expenditure of valuable time has become imperative. Many attempts in the way of Year-Books, Retrospects and Abstracts have been made to meet this growing need, but in nearly all of these the process of condensing has not been preceded by a sifting of the good from the useless, and consequently the reader is presented with a mass of information from which he must select with care and study the items which are useful and reliable.

What the busy physician needs to-day is a well-told tale of medical progress in all its lines of thought, told in each line by one well qualified to cull only that matter worthy of his attention and necessary to his success. He needs material which shall teach him all that the master of his specialty knows of the year's work.

It is with the object of presenting only such readable and useful material that these volumes are published, and every contributor to the pages of *Progressive Medicine* will say what he has to say in an original narrative form, so that every statement will bear a personal imprint expressing not only the views of the author cited, but the opinion of the contributor as well.

To insure completeness of material and harmony of statement, each narrative will receive the careful supervision of the General Editor, Dr. Hobart Amory Hare, whose reputation will everywhere be acknowledged as ensuring practical utility in a high degree. Those associated with Dr. Hare in the production of *Progressive Medicine* include a brilliant gathering of the younger element of the profession, well representing the class which is so energetically contributing to make modern medical history.

With the appreciation of the self-evident utility of such a work to all practitioners, the publishers are enabled to ask the very moderate subscription price of ten dollars for the four volumes.

The publishers offer to send full descriptive circulars and sample pages to those applying for them.

Frank Leslie's for January, 1899.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for January is a royal holiday number, and sets a very high standard for the coming year. The feature *par excellence* is the complete story of the sinking of the *Merrimac* at the mouth of Santiago harbor last June, as told in a straightforward, dramatic narrative by Lieutenant Hobson's chosen helmsman in that historic exploit—the gallant young Osborn Deignan, from Iowa.

This same January number of *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* contains, in addition to the story of the *Merrimac*, the first of a series of articles by the celebrated war correspondent, Thomas R. Dawley, Jr., recounting his exciting experiences while "Campaigning with Gomez," in the wilds of Cuba; "In a Klondike Cabin," by Joaquin Miller, the Poet of the Sierras, who has recently returned from Alaska; the first part of a new California story, by Bret Harte, entitled "Mr. Jack Hamlin's Mediation"; "Women in Politics," by the Marquise Lanza; "Naval Signaling, and Carrier Pigeons," by Joseph C. Groff; "The Orphan of Belleville," a charming and seasonable story, by Francois Coppee; "The Edge of the Marsh," a complete short tale by Etta W. Pierce; poems by Edith M. Thomas, Minna Irving, Clinton Scollard, Martha McCulloch-Williams, Susan Archer Weiss, and others; and a varied "Margina'ia" department, including contributions by R. K. Munkittrick, James B. Cable, Charles H. Crandall, Isaac W. Eaton and St. Julien Grimké.—*Frank Leslie Publishing House, N. Y.*

The Cosmopolitan.

To have the men who have demonstrated their organizing ability by great business successes tell their secrets of organization is the object of the editor of the *Cosmopolitan*. That he is succeeding is proved in the January issue by the article from Charles R. Flint, who is regarded in New York as one of the three or four ablest organizers in America. He is president of the Rubber Trust and the head of the great mercantile house of Flint, Eddy & Co., which has its ramifications in almost every part of the world. Mr. Flint tells very openly what makes for success in the organization of business. His article may be read with interest by the Rockefellers, the Armours, and the Wanamakers, as well as by the humblest clerk seeking to fathom the secret of business success.

In the same line is an article, also in the January *Cosmopolitan*, telling how Mr. Platt organized and conducted the campaign for the election of Roosevelt. It is by a gentleman who was actively engaged at the Republican headquarters during the campaign, and who gives a vivid picture of the perfection to which political organization has been carried in New York State by the most astute of managers. The wary old senator who has been a lifetime in politics and the youngest political aspirant will alike find food for reflection in Mr. Blythe's article.

St. John, N.B., as a Winter Port.

The Board of Trade of St. John, N.B., have issued a handsome illustrated pamphlet descriptive of that city and the beautiful Bay of Fundy, upon which it is situated.

The pamphlet has been prepared mainly with a view of emphasizing the advantages of St. John as a winter port for the Dominion, and the Board of Trade deserves credit for the enterprise it has shown and the conclusive proofs it has put forward as to the claims of that port.

100 for One Dollar.

We are in receipt of a copy of a series of advertisements for druggists' use published by Harry M. Graves, Williamstown, Mass. But few druggists have the time and perhaps fewer still the talent for preparing a series of advertisements for the local papers or whatever style of advertising they do. It is to save this time and furnish the material without having to think them out that these sample "ads" are published.

The copy before us gives a selection of 100 advertisements which may be used exactly as written or altered to suit the ideas of the druggist. One dollar will be well spent in securing a copy of this work. Read the advt. in this issue.

He who thinks he can corner all the business in his town is himself cornered by the narrowness of his own judgment.

Iodide, oz	$ 35	$ 40
Bin., oz	25	30
Oxide, Red, lb	1 15	1 20
Pill (Blue Mass), lb	70	75
MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb	30	35
MORPHINE, Acetate, oz	1 90	2 60
Muriate, oz	1 90	2 00
Sulphate, oz	2 00	2 10
PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz	35	40
PHENACETINE, oz	30	32
PIPOCARTINE, Muriate, gram	7	8
PHERIN, oz	1 00	1 10
PHOSPHORUS, lb	90	1 10
POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb	60	65
POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb	35	40
Bicarbonate lb	15	17
Bichromate, lb	12	13
Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb	25	28
Bromide, lb	70	75
Carbonate, lb	12	13
Chlorate, Eng., lb	18	20
Powdered, lb	20	22
Citrate, lb	70	25
Cyanide, lb	40	50
Hypophosphites, oz	10	12
Iodide, lb	3 50	3 75
Nitrate, gran, lb	8	10
Permanganate, lb	40	45
Prussiate, Red, lb	50	55
Yellow, lb	32	35
And Sod. Tartrate, lb	25	30
Sulphuret, lb	25	30
PROPHYLAMINE, oz	35	46
QUININE, Sulph, bulk	30	35
Ozs., oz	35	40
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz	16	20
SALICIN, lb	4 50	5 00
SANTONIN, oz	20	22
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst, oz	80	85
Fused, oz	85	90
SODIUM, Acetate, lb	30	35
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb	2 75	3 00
Bromide, lb	70	75
Carbonate, lb	3	6
Hypophosphite, oz	10	12
Hyposulphite, lb	3	6

Iodide, oz	$ 40	$ 43
Salicylate, lb	1 00	1 10
Sulphate, lb	2	5
Sulphite, lb	8	10
SOMNAL, oz	85	00
SPIRIT NITRE, lb	38	68
STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb	18	20
STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz	80	85
SULFONAL, oz	56	60
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb	2½	4
Pure precipitated, lb	13	20
TARTAR EMETIC, lb	50	55
THYMOL (Thymic acid), oz	55	60
VERATRINE, oz	2 00	2 10
ZINC, Acetate, lb	70	75
Carbonate lb	25	30
Chloride, granular, oz	13	15
Iodide, oz	60	65
Oxide, lb	13	60
Sulphate, lb	9	11
Valerianate, oz	25	30
ESSENTIAL OILS.		
OIL, Almond, bitter, oz	75	80
Sweet, lb	40	50
Amber, crude, lb	40	45
Rec't, lb	60	65
Anise, lb	00	3 25
Bay, oz	50	60
Bergamot, lb	3 25	3 50
Cade, lb	90	1 00
Cajuput, lb	1 60	1 70
Capsicum, oz	60	65
Caraway, lb	2 75	3 00
Cassia, lb	2 75	3 00
Cedar	55	85
Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz	2 75	3 00
Citronella, lb	80	85
Clove, lb	1 20	1 30
Copaiba, lb	1 75	2 00
Croton, lb	1 50	1 75
Cubeb, lb	2 50	3 00
Cumin, lb	5 50	6 00
Erigeron, oz	20	25
Eucalyptus, lb	1 50	1 75
Fennel, lb	1 60	1 75

Geranium, oz	$1 75	$1 85
Rose, lb	3 20	3 50
Juniper berries (English), lb	4 50	5 50
Wood, lb	70	70
Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb	3 00	3 55
Garden, lb	75	1 50
Lemon, lb	1 50	1 60
Lemongrass, lb	1 50	1 00
Mustard, Essential, oz	60	60
Neroli, oz	4 25	4 60
Orange, lb	2 75	3 75
Sweet, lb	2 75	3 00
Origanum, lb	65	50
Patchouli, oz	80	50
Pennyroyal, lb	1 60	1 75
Peppermint, lb	1 60	1 75
Pimento, lb	2 60	2 05
Rhodium, oz	80	85
Rose, oz	7 50	11 30
Rosemary, lb	70	50
Rue, oz	25	50
Sandalwood, lb	5 50	7 70
Sassafras, lb	75	00
Savin, lb	1 60	1 58
Spearmint, lb	3 75	4 79
Spruce, lb	65	00
Tansy, lb	4 25	4 85
Thyme, white, lb	1 80	1 87
Wintergreen, lb	1 75	1 85
Wormseed, lb	3 50	3 75
Wormwood, lb	4 25	4 50
FIXED OILS.		
CASTOR, lb	13	15
COD LIVER, N.F., gal	90	95
Norwegian, gal	1 60	1 70
COTTONSEED, gal	1 10	1 20
LARD, gal	90	1 00
LINSEED, boiled, gal	56	59
Raw, gal	55	58
NEATSFOOT, gal	1 20	1 30
OLIVE, gal	1 30	1 35
Salad, gal	2 50	2 60
PALM, lb	12	13
SPERM, gal	1 50	1 60
TURPENTINE, gal	70	73

Drug Reports.

Canadian Market Report.

The year just closed has apparently been a profitable one in all lines of business. Reports from retail druggists indicate it has been an improvement on previous years and the result of 1899 promises to be even better. The prices ruling during 1898 have been fairly steady with little outside the usual fluctuations that marked previous years. The variations that have occurred have all been in favor of the buyer. No important failures have occurred during the year and obligations have been met with more than usual promptness, which indicates a healthy condition from the financial standpoint.

We would suggest to retail druggists the folly of trying to get the large profits that have existed in years gone by, particularly on articles the sale of which is likely to be absorbed in other lines of business, and the successful druggists in the years to come will be those that increase their turn over on smaller profits and bring their business down to a cash basis. No one can afford to sell goods at cut rate and give credit, it will only end in disaster. During the last month changes in values have been unimportant and it is a little early to forecast changes that may possibly occur as spring trade opens up. Quinine and opium are unchanged at the late advance. Camphor will likely rule higher this spring. Turpentine is very high, it was sold in the city at seventy cents gallon in barrel lots. High prices will likely rule for some time.

English Market Report.

LONDON, DEC. 26th, 1898.

During the month Camphor has advanced and leading chemicals are very firm. Copper sulphate is dearer and Borax and Boric acid slightly advanced. Cinchona bark is also on the up-grade, but has not yet reacted upon Quinine.

The mild weather has had a depressing effect on Cod Liver Oil, Ipecac, Glycerine, and other winter staples. Belladonna root is still dear, but Gentian is easier. Cocaine is talked higher, but manufacturers are uncertain about the future as regards Eucaine, Orthoform, etc. Permanganate of potassium is very low. Sulphonal is firm at recent advance. Arsenic is easier.

R. H. BUTT

Fire and Accident Insurance Agent.

26 WELLINGTON ST. EAST.

'PHONE 1654

TORONTO.

Druggists

WILL find the **Student's Imperial Dictionary** the very best one for use in home or dispensary. It is reliable, up-to-date, and authoritative. No other dictionary can be obtained for less than three times its price which contains the latest information in all departments of study and investigation. It is the most satisfactory and most complete working dictionary yet printed.

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THE BRYANT PRESS

Publishers

44-46 Richmond St. W., Toronto

Canadian Druggist

Devoted to the interests of the General Drug Trade and to the Advancement of Pharmacy.

VOL. XI. TORONTO, FEBRUARY, 1899. NO. 2

"APENTA"
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

Bottled at the Springs, Buda Pest, Hungary.

"APENTA"
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

"We know of no stronger or more favorably-constituted Natural Aperient Water."

L. Liebermann

Royal Councillor, M.D., Professor of Chemistry, and Director of the Royal Hungarian State Chemical Institute (Ministry of Agriculture), Buda Pest.

"APENTA"
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

PRICES TO RETAILERS:

$5.50 per case of 25 large glass bottles.
$8.50 per case of 50 small glass bottles.

"APENTA"

SEE that the Labels bear the well-known RED DIAMOND MARK of the

SOLE EXPORTERS:
THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, Ltd.,
LONDON.

CANADIAN SUB-AGENT:
WALTER R. WONHAM & SONS,
Montreal.

Canadian Druggist

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER.

Subscription $1 per year in advance.

Advertising rates on application.

The CANADIAN DRUGGIST is issued on the 15th of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 5th of the month.

New advertisements or changes to be addressed

Canadian Druggist,
TRADERS' BANK CHAMBERS
63 YONGE STREET,
TORONTO, ONT.

EUROPEAN AGENCIES:
London, England: 145 Fleet Street, E.C.
Paris, France: 18 Rue de la Grange Bateliere

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If a man have not energy neither shall he have prosperity.

Bad debts are the result of a bad system of doing business.

An Optional Course in Optics.

The proposal of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy to institute an optional course in optics as a part of the college curriculum has aroused considerable interest not only amongst druggists but also amongst those who are dealers in this class of goods, as well as those who give instruction in optical institutes. The dealers are not at all adverse to additional interest being aroused in the handling of the specialty they are quite ready to supply, but the institutes look at the matter from a different standpoint, and foresee the loss of some of their prestige, as well as a number of pupils, who have in the past been recruited largely from the ranks of the retail druggist.

Optical instruction has made rapid strides during the past five years, and druggists have undoubtedly been foremost in availing themselves of it. There are a very large number of druggists throughout Canada to-day who are making more proportionately out of the sale of optical goods than they are out of their drug business.

There is not the least doubt but the future sale of such goods will rest with them if they only study the subject intelligently, and apply their acquired knowledge in a painstaking and consistent way.

Their only real competitors will be jewelers, and even they will ultimately content themselves with repair work. The public are every day more clearly recognizing the fact that there is a vast difference between the dealer who keeps glasses for sale without knowing how to adjust them and the one who does.

Eyesight is too precious to be tampered with and the preservation of it is certainly not going to remain in the hands of incompetent persons.

The course which the college may inaugurate will not likely be a vrey advanced one for some time to come, as under the one year's course now given the cur-

riculum of study has no room for new work, but, should a two years' course be instituted, then such work could reasonably be taken up to good practical advantage. An opportunity will now be given the college to give some return to those who have sustained it by their fees since their graduation period and we trust that in this way the involuntary contributor will be made to feel that he is at last reaping for what he has so unwillingly sown.

Grocers Against Druggists.

The grocers and departmental stores of the Province of Quebec are in league against the retail druggist, and are jointly interested in trying to secure an amendment to the Quebec Pharmacy Act which will give them in legal form privileges which they have heretofore been usurping, but which they could not claim as a right. The druggists are fighting the amendment with right good will, and with reasonable prospects of being successful. In the lower house, where members are elected by popular vote, the predominance of grocery interest and grocers' votes is likely to tell against the druggist, but in the upper house, where such influences cannot bear so heavily on the elastic conscience of the member, the result is likely to be more favorable to the druggist. Amongst druggists themselves there is quite a diversity of opinion. The courageous ones being for a fight for the rights they conceive their education, training, and compliance with the law entitles them to, and the more cautious ones advising to go slowly and not antagonize those who have greater voting power. It is a somewhat difficult matter to determine which of these views is the wise one, but at our distance and with our experience of contests fought upon similar lines in the Province of Ontario we would be inclined to back the defending fighters. It is a general rule of life that a fighter is never whipped until he gives in or has to give in. It works out on the principle that if you strive for a lot you are apt to get something, but if you strive for a little you are apt to get nothing. The executive of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province have put forth their utmost effort to kill the bill, and amongst other steps taken have secured the signatures of all the prominent physicians to a petition praying the legislature that no amendment to the pharmacy law be granted.

Our sympathies are one with the druggists of the Province of Quebec. The act they enjoy is well-worded and a good one, but in no sense unjust to the public or the commercial community. We sincerely trust that they will win and will establish their act upon such a sound basis that it can become a bulwark for the other Provinces when they are similarly assailed.

What Fees should be Paid.

It is very evident from the discussion by the Council, regarding the liability of partners for fees, that this much vexed question is one upon which all are not united in opinion. The solicitor's opinion, as to the power of the Council to collect fees from members of the College for each business in which they are interested, may be a good legal interpretation of the act, but, we doubt if it is an opinion which will find general favor with practical and thoughtful pharmacists.

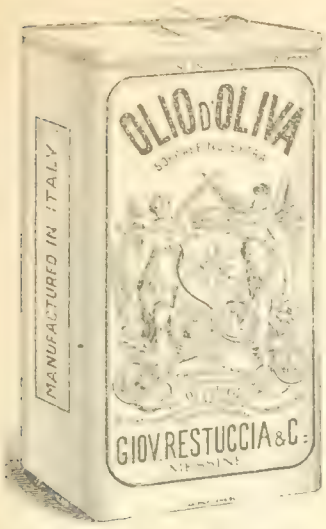
The purpose for which medical, dental and pharmaceutical bodies have power to collect fees is to establish and maintain a system of government for their respective professions. Each has been given power to grant licenses to practise, but it would be absurd to suppose that they could determine how or where the licensee should pursue his practice, or how he should invest his money in the conduct of it. No law can properly specify the number of stores any man shall control, even though his multiplication of them may seem an injustice to others. It is solely a matter of business judgment on his part whether he shall invest ten thousand dollars in one store or in four. His inability to distribute his personal managership affords the Council the only opportunity it should have to collect increased revenue from his method of investment.

Regardless of the interpretation which may be placed upon the law, it is our opinion that every druggist, who is in business on his own account, or as manager for another, should pay the fee which secures him the right to practise and to vote. Every druggist—one fee, one license, one vote, would be our motto.

Assuming that the license is given to the person and not to the store, then partners will each be liable for one fee whether both are in one store or one in each store. If both chose to remain in the same store and to place a branch in the charge of a qualified employee, he should pay the fee and secure a vote. His assumption of the duties and responsibilities of his employers should carry with it direct liability to the College and the public. In this way only can full responsibility be assumed, as any other method is more or less of an evasion. We have no desire to hamper the College in collecting its revenue, but the mixed condition now existing should not be allowed to continue. If the law is just it should be enforced, if unjust it should be amended. This part of the Act is one largely within the determination of the Council, and the maintenance of a uniform and liberal policy would not weaken it any, while it would strengthen very much the hands of the chairman of the infringement committee, who always has more than his share of such difficult and vexatious matters to adjust.

Vexatious Opposition.

The retail druggists of Quebec are making a gallant fight to defeat the attempt of the retail grocers and departmental stores to amend the Quebec Pharmacy Act, so as to legalize their right to handle patents and all medicines of a non-poisonous character. Ontario pharmacy history is repeating itself in Quebec, as Dr. Morin, wholesale druggist, and Professor McIntyre, professor of chemistry and physics at Morrin College, have openly given evidence before the legislative committee on behalf of the grocers, whilst we understand some prominent patent medicine firms have flatly refused to sign the druggists' petition against the measure. Self seems to be still the dominant factor in commercial life, yet exemplification of it along these lines will not be apt to prove conducive to the maintenance of friendly relations between the manufacturer and the jobber, or the wholesaler and his customers. The professor can be excused on the score of ignorance, as a knowledge of commercial matters is foreign to his understanding. The sympathy of every druggist in Canada is with their Quebec confrères in the efforts they are making to maintain their present position. Their success or failure will determine largely the future of other provinces, and establish a precedent which will either make or mar the prospects of licentiates of pharmacy in all parts of Canada.



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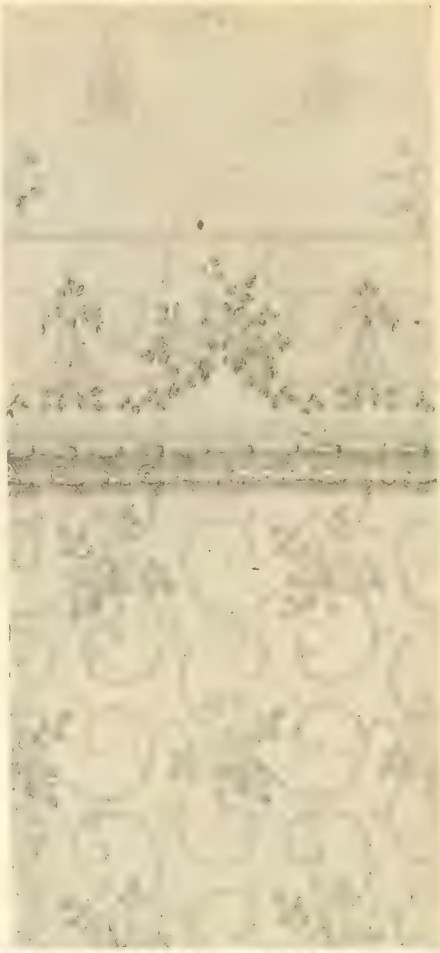

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Adulterated Drugs.

We have received from the Inland Revenue Department at Ottawa the Chief Analyst's report of analysis of drugs made by Mr. F. T. Harrison, public Analyst, London, Ont., and Dr. W. H. Ellis, public Analyst, Toronto.

These reports are the result of the examination of twenty-two samples collected in various parts of Ontario. Of these fifteen were of tincture of opium, of which but eight were found to be up to the standard required by the B. P. In five the amount of morphine was below the B. P. standard and in two the Alcohol was below the standard. Seven samples of citrate of iron and quinine were examined, of which three were found to be of proper strength and unadulterated, the remaining four being deficient in the amount of quinine.

It is to be regretted that such a large proportion, or, in fact, that any of the samples examined should be found below the official strength. The samples of tincture of opium which were purchased (and these were all in one pound lots except one, which was 10 oz.) were all made by the vendors themselves, with the exception of one, which was purchased from a wholesale house and which was found to be of proper strength. Although we do not think the blame can in every case be laid solely on the retail druggist who prepared the tincture, as the opium itself may not have been the proper standard, still we find that in four cases the tincture was deficient in the amount of alcohol which it contained ; for this there certainly can be no excuse.

The result of this analysis showed conclusively that in the first place druggists for their own protection as well as for the general protection of the public, should see to it that the crude material used in a preparation made, according to the B. P., should be pure and a test made as to the strength of the active principle which it contains.

The chief analyst in the report to the department says: "It appears to me that it would be unwise for the present to institute any proceedings against the vendors of the defective drugs, as some of them may have been unaware of the inferior quality of the material employed in preparing them."

It certainly is of the utmost importance that druggists everywhere should make it their first consideration to have all preparations conform to the Pharmacopœial standard.

The Quebec Pharmacy Act.

The proposed legislation in the Quebec Legislature, where it is sought to amend the Pharmacy Act of that province, in the interests of the grocers and general dealers, has occasioned a considerable stir, not only amongst the druggists of the province, but others, notably the physicians and wholesale trade. The amendment which it is sought to make to the present act consists of two clauses, the first of which provides that, in future, instead of the Pharmaceutical Association deciding what substances were poisons, that power should be held by the Lieut.-Governor-in-Council, who shall make such declaration on the recommendation of the association and on that of an expert to be paid by it.

The second clause provides that grocers and others may sell Paris Green, London Purple, and all patent medicines, substances, and drugs other than those mentioned in Schedule A of the present Act.

In reference to the first clause, the Pharmaceutical Association oppose it on the ground that it would greatly limit their power of naming poisons, and they contend that the second clause is undesirable on the ground that many patent medicines, drugs, etc., which are not poisons according to Schedule A, are equally as dangerous in the hands of unexperienced and unscientific vendors and consumers.

The amendment created considerable discussion in the House, but it received its first and second readings, and was referred to the Committee on Legislation. Up to the time of going to press this committee had the bill under consideration, and on the 10th inst. reported to the House, recommending "in view of the great importance of the evidence adduced before the committee on the subject of this bill, that such evidence be printed from day to day for the convenience of members." Thus the bill stands, the delay probably being caused by the strong opposition brought to bear against the placing of any such amendment, although the Grocers' Association and other interests are fighting hard for its final passage.

Should the amendment pass the Legisture, and receive its third reading, we believe that the good sense of the Legislative Council will prevent it becoming law.

The reasons for the retention of the bill, as it is at present, being to our mind sufficient evidence that it is more in the interests of the general public, than to admit any possibility of danger, such as must inevitably result from the concession which it is proposed to grant to others than qualified druggists. A numerously signed petition has been presented against the measure from the physicians and surgeons of the province, which reads as follows :

"We, the undersigned physicians and surgeons of the Province of Quebec, knowing that a bill infringing seriously upon the rights and privileges of the druggists, has been presented to the House, humbly submit to your consideration that the Pharmacy Act now in force gives full and entire satisfaction. The rights and privileges of the said Act are not accorded to those who have not followed the course of study specified in it. In our opinion it will be not only an injustice but an invasion of the rights guaranteed to the druggists by the Legislature in recognition of their course of study and of the long practice exacted from them. We believe further that the sale without distinction of drug and chemical products by incompetent dealers will be a great danger to the public health ; and, seeing the large number of licensed druggists under the Pharmacy Act, we see no necessity to ask the Legislature to sanction the clauses presented by Mr. Gouin and we humbly ask that such amendment should not be granted."

Amongst the signers of this petition are Doctors Catellier, Savaid, Parke, Brousseau, Sewell, Groudin, Brochin, Turcot, Vallee, Fiset, Elliott, Verge, Fortier, Pelleau, Boisvert, Drouin, Boulanger, Lessard, Giasson, Gauthier, Cinqmars Label, Martineau, Matte, Clark, Laberge, Larue, Rinfret Bolduc, Bedard, Robitaille, Paquin, Walters, Jolicœur, Cote and others.

The following statement from the wholesale druggists of Montreal has also been sent to the press showing the stand taken by them in this matter :

"We, the undersigned wholesale druggists of the city of Montreal, having heard that it has been stated at a recent meeting of the retail grocery trade, as well as reported in the press, that many of the wholesale druggists have signed a petition approving of the proposed amendments to the Pharmacy Act, now before the Legislature of this province, hereby declare that,

"We have never signed any such docu-

ment and further, that we are in perfect accord with the druggists in their opposition to such unjustifiable attack on this Act, as we consider that the Act is a safeguard to the well-being of the public, which it would be dangerous to set aside. Lyman Sons & Co., Kerry, Watson & Co., Evans & Sons, Limited, Lyman, Knox & Co., Parke, Davis & Co."

The following letter which appeared in the *Montreal Gazette*, from a prominent druggist, certainly sets forth the case very clearly :

To the Editor of the Gazette.

SIR,—May I, through the medium of your columns, beg of the members of the Quebec Legislature to pause a while before amending the Pharmacy Act in the sense proposed by the Montreal Retail Grocers' Association? There are many reasons why such retrograde legislation should not be accomplished. It is plain to every thoughtful mind that it is requisite for the well-being of any community that a body of men having such important functions to perform as have pharmacists, should be educated specially for the purpose, and it is a mere matter of justice that, in protecting the public interest, the Legislature, which lays down a long and severe curriculum of study for pharmacists, should protect them to a certain extent against competition from persons who have not undergone this training; just as lawyers, physicians and notaries are protected.

A rather flippant member of the Legislature, in committee, a few days since, said: "Let pharmacists confine themselves to the sale of poisons on the schedule, and the dispensing of prescriptions." Surely this man ought to know that if such were to be the case Montreal would not be able to support a dozen pharmacists. However, it so happens that poisons placed on the poison schedule of the Act are only those of a particularly dangerous kind. There are, outside of the list, hundreds of drugs and chemicals which are dangerous, not only to those who buy them, but also, to some extent, to those who handle them.

I ask reasonable men whether they would wish to deal with a grocer who keeps a stock of drugs and chemicals in the same shop with tea, coffee, sugar butter, flour, and so on. Even pharmacists, who know how to handle drugs, have the greatest difficulty in keeping some of the more pungent ones from infecting, with their odor, everything of an absorbent character which they sell. Is it likely that the drug grocer would be able to keep articles of food from being tainted with drugs?

Then there is the vexed question of patent medicines. Now, from where I sit, I can see in my show-case three different specialties of this kind. One contains 1 60 of a grain of strychnine in each two teaspoonfuls; another contains morphine; and the other, without the slightest doubt, contains cocaine. I have, and I am sure many of my confreres have, done the same, stopped many individuals from becoming habitual users of this latter. Is it judicious to have these dangerous preparations on every corner groceryman's counter?

Of course, the two leading advocates of the grocers in the Legislature continually try to make it appear that the pharmacists want to stop grocers from sellIng such things as linseed, linseed meal, gum arabic, etc. The assertion is absurd, and is only used to throw dust in the eyes of the country members of the House. The Pharmaceutical Association has never prosecuted in such cases, and it is not opposed to the introduction of a clause in the Pharmacy Act permitting storekeepers in country districts, where pharmacists do not exist, to sell the ordinary drugs and specialties called for by his customers. To extend such permission to grocers in cities like Montreal, where pharmacies are met with at every corner, would be retrograde legislation, and would be productive of much harm to the community.

CHEMICUS.

The International Pharmacopœia.

A committee has been appointed by the Royal Academy of Medicine of Brussels to draw up a preliminary scheme for "An International Pharmacopœia."

It will be remembered that a committee consisting of Messrs. Carteighe, of London; Von Waldheim, of Vienna; and Remington, of Philadelphia, was selected at a meeting in Chicago to constitute an International Pharmacopœia Committee. This committee having reported to the International Congress, recommending the dealing altogether with the matter of patent remedies, or remedies used by physicians, which are not named in the pharmacopœias of the various countries, the present action is taken in order to formulate a plan of common action by a future congress.

"What to Do with Deteriorated Drugs."

Under the above heading a communication appears in an American contemporary giving advice as to what should be done with "any roots, barks, berries, etc., either whole or in powder, which have begun to deteriorate."

The writes advises that these goods be ground up with "about 2% of so called carbonate of iron and plenty of aromatics" to be used in a batch of condition powder.

This advice, although perhaps, appearing very reasonable from an economic point of view, is certainly not one that can be justified from the standpoint of a responsible druggist.

We maintain that deteriorated drugs should never in any instance be employed, not even in administering them to the lower animals. While it may seem hard to have to lose goods which are not up to the standard, still it is better to do this than to supply the public an article in which you yourself have not confidence.

What we would suggest is, in the first place, to avoid having such goods by making your purchases smaller, then examining and testing minutely everything that comes into your store, thus preventing in every way possible the occurrence of any such loss or deterioration.

The druggist has many responsibilities to himself and his customers, which he should not lose sight of, and the purity of the articles he sells is one of the most important of them.

Resolution of Regret.

In the death of the Honorable Dr. Marsil, M.L.C., the druggists of Quebec lose an ardent advocate and one who was perhaps their leading champion in the council. At a meeting of the druggists of Montreal held in the College of Pharmacy under the presidency of Mr. Joseph Contant, a resolution of regret at the death of the late Hon. Dr. Marsil was unanimously adopted upon the motion of Mr. H. R. Gray, seconded by Mr. S. L. Lachance. The resolution was suitably addressed to Mrs. Marsil.

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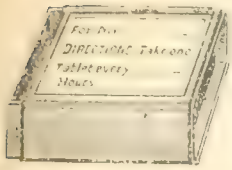
An ounce of originality will go further as a business lubricant than a pound of imitation.

THE BUSINESS OF A

DRUGGIST



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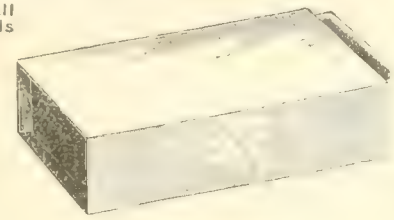

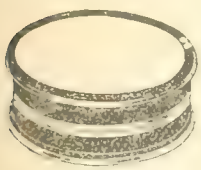

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Ontario College of Pharmacy

Semi-Annual Council Meeting.

The February meeting of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy opened its first session in the council chamber of the college building on the afternoon of February 7th.

The following members were present: Messrs. H. Watters, of Ottawa, President, Isaac Curry, Toronto; J. H. Dickey; Trenton; A. J. Davis, Port Perry; J. M. Hargreaves, Paisley; Geo. A. Hunter, Sault Ste. Marie; W. A. Karn, Woodstock; J. H. Mackenzie, Toronto; G. B. McCullough, Hamilton; J. F. Roberts, Parkhill; Simon Snyder, Waterloo; A. Turner, Orangeville.

President Watters called the meeting to order at 2.45 p.m.

The minutes of the last meetiug (August, 1898) were read by Registrar Lewis, and on motion of Mr. Roberts, seconded by Mr. Snyder, were adopted.

A number of communications received since the last meeting were then read and referred to the various committees to which they related.

An invitation from The Alumni of the American Pharmaceutical Association to join the association and enjoy the incidental advantages which were enumerated was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Mackenzie, Karn and Watters.

In response to the request of Manager Hill, of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition, delegates were chosen to represent the council at that board as follows: Messrs. Mackenzie and Curry (both re-elected).

Messrs. Roberts and John Callard, of London, were also re-elected as delegates to the Western Fair at London.

On motion of Mr. Curry, seconded by Mr. McCullough, the council voted the usual $25 towards defraying the expenses of the dinner of the class of 1899, to be held on the evening of Feb. 8th.

Letters were read from several pharmaceutical associations in answer to a communication, sent out by the registrar last fall, looking towards reciprocity in diplomas.

The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, through their secretary, replied that they have no power under their act to do so.

The associations for British Columbia, Nova Scotia and Quebec promised to bring the matter before their respective boards at their next meetings.

The association for the Northwest Territories replied that that association already accepts diplomas issued by the O.C.P., and would be pleased to learn of reciprocity in the matter.

On motion the letters were all placed on file.

A number of accounts were referred to the Finance Committee.

Registrar Lewis then read the semi-annual report, as follows:

REGISTRAR-TREASURER'S REPORT.

Toronto, Feb. 1st, 1899.

To the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy:

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to report that since the 1st August, 1898, the following medical practitioners have taken out registration, viz.: T. A. McCormick, Wheatley; W. J. Beatty, Norman; Geo. More, Hawkesville; T. S. Walton, Parry Sound; D. H. Dowsley, Kingston; A. T. Embury, Bancroft; R. J. Darragh, Picton; (Frank More, Thornbury, and J. Dow, Belwood, in abeyance).

The number of applications of apprentices for registration has been 141, a few of whom are in abeyance for the council to deal with.

The number of renewals issued since the 1st day of August, 1898, was as follows: 1890, 1; 1891, 1; 1892, 1; 1893, 2; 1894, 1 and 1, $2; 1895, 1; 1896, 4; 1897, 8 and 3, $2; 1898, 33 and 16, $2; 1899, 2; total, 54 at $4 and 20 at $2.

The following statement of receipts and disbursements for the six months ending Feb. 1st, 1899, was submitted:

Receipts: To cash balance, $144.78; renewal fees, $256 less rebates, $12, $244; matriculation fees, $159; deposit fees, junior course $620, senior course $610, total $12.30 less balance paid students, $630—$600; teaching department: junior course $5,208, senior course $6,349.40, total $11,884.90 less expenses for curriculum, for obtaining advertisements, etc., $370.83—$11,514.07; license sales books, $1.06; poison books, $1.59; registration fees (M.D.'s), $36; apprentice registration fees, $140; diplomas, $4; examination account, $220 less printing, $126.17—$93.83; laboratory apparatus (deposit for pharmacy breakages, $82.35; deposit for practical chemistry breakages, $85.02); total, $167.37 less expenses, $69.56—$97.81, Total receipts, $13,036.14.

Disbursements: By interest account, $26.18; council meeting, $411.80; salary account, $2984.05; auditors, $10; insurance, $7.65; petty expenses, $7.32; postage, $42.91; law account, $42.57; Ontario College of Pharmacy, $529.76; supply account—pharmacy, $67.80; practical chemistry, $11.72; chemistry and botany, $11.15; coal account, $83; water, $23.20; gas, $19.17; divisional committee, $57.72; infringement account, $450; apparatus and appliances, $153.28; library account, $14.75; total, $891.79. Bank of Commerce overdraft, $1,835.22; total disbursements, $6,789.63; leaving cash in hand, $95.70; and balance in bank, $6,150.81.

The semi-annual statement of assets and liabilities was also read by Registrar Lewis as follows:

Assets: College building, $33,656.82; furniture and apparatus, $12,069.01; college lot, $5,000; outstanding fees, $300; supplies, $500; poison and liquor books, $123.50; cash balance, $95.70, $6,150.81; total, $57,895.84.

Liabilities: Salary account, $341.67; library fund, $47.94; sundry accounts, $869.28 examiners for Dec., 1898, $237.28; rental of lane, $15; deposit fees for senior course, $610; total, $2,121.17, leaving a balance of $55,774.67.

Appended was the report of the auditors, Messrs. James Watt and W. A. Hargreaves, certifying to having examined the books and vouchers of the registrar-treasurer and found them correct.

The statement of The John Roberts' Scholarship Fund was also read by Registrar Lewis, and shown to stand at $3,321.25.

The reports were received.

The report of the Board of Examiners was also read by the Registrar. It showed that at the 56th semi-annual examination, held from December 12th to 17th last, twenty-two candidates presented themselves for examination, nine in all subjects and thirteen in subjects in which they had previously failed. Of these three passed in all subjects, two in four subjects, and thirteen in the subjects in which they had previously failed.

The successful candidates were:

Passed in all subjects—Messrs. W. A. Armitage, Brantford; A. W. Miller, Ingersoll, and E. R. Wigle, Wiarton.

Passed in four subjects—Messrs. O. E. Rennie, Walkerton, and R. A. Whitton, Ottawa.

Passed in subjects in which they had previously failed—Messrs. G. F. Brethour

Ottawa; W. L. Cameron, Norwood; E. P. Collins, Princeton; G. F. Craig, Ottawa; F. R. Glassford, Owen Sound; E. C. Haines, Owen Sound; W. H. Hewgill, Moosomin; F. W. Jeffs, Havelock; D. A. Kelso, Toronto; Wm N. Scott, Bradford; J. A. Snider, Guelph; J. A. Stewar, Ailsa Craig, and W. H. Summerfeldt, Toronto.

The Council then adjourned till ten o'clock the following morning.

SECOND DAY.

Wednesday, February 8th.

President Watters called the members to order at 10.45 a.m., all being present, including Mr. W. B. Graham, of Ridgetown, who was absent from the first day's session.

There being no communication to be brought before the council, and no committees ready to report, on motion of Mr. Dickey the council adjourned till 2 p.m.

The afternoon session was entirely taken up in a discussion of the matter as to whether branch stores managed by partners shall pay dual fees.

The subject was raised by Mr. W. A. Karn, chairman of the Infringement Committee, under the heading of miscellaneous business. The matter, he said, had been frequently discussed by the council before, and for the last two or three years had been a source of great perplexity to the Infringement Committee. The council had decided that both partners in branch stores were liable. At the last meeting of the council the committee had been authorized to obtain the opinion of the college solicitors.

This had been done and the decision of the council had been sustained. He had two cases that he wished specially to speak of. The committee found that it had been the custom of the registrar for years to accept one fee for a branch store, which would make it appear that the store was licensed rather than the proprietor. One of the cases he wished to speak of was that of Messrs. Mitchell & McLean, of this city, and the other was that of Messrs. McHaffie & Elvidge, of Cornwall. He found that the February, 1896, report of the by-laws and legislation committee instructed the registrar to collect dual fees from Messrs. McHaffie & Elvidge. The amount was $72, and they had been endeavoring ever since to collect it. Inasmuch as privileges had been extended to certain other graduates of the college, the committee had decided not to go farther back than February, 1896, in pressing for payment of dual fees. Previous to that date, a single fee only was levied. Of the $72 all had been collected but $8, and on this amount Messrs. McHaffie & Elvidge said they were prepared to stand a suit with the college. There was a difficulty in the way of proceeding against these gentlemen, for while dual fees were asked of them, the registrar had accepted single fees in cases almost similar, which would doubtless be used as a precedent by them for evading payment. Mr. Karn said his committee desired instructions as to whether they should endeavor to compel these gentlemen to pay dual fees, as was decided by the council, or whether notices should be sent out to all persons similarly situated, informing them that on and after a certain date dual fees would be exacted. In the case of Messrs. Mitchell & McLean, of this city, while no proceedings had been instituted, they had invited the council to take action and test the matter.

Mr. Snyder felt that the council could not collect dual fees if the matter was taken to the courts. It did not seem to him to be common sense.

On the suggestion of the president, Mr. Karn made the following motion, so as to place himself in order:

"That the registrar be and is hereby instructed to collect arrears of dual fees from branch stores."

This motion was seconded by Mr. Davis.

Proceeding, Mr. Karn said that the solicitor's opinion was that for each separate business that any member of the college was interested in he was liable for a fee of $4 each year. It was unfair to the students who went out each year if one man could conduct say a dozen stores and pay only one fee. Messrs. Mitchell & McLean, he said, had two stores, one being conducted by one of the partners and the other by the other partner. They were willing to pay one fee for each store but not two fees for each.

Mr. Mackenzie said the point which the council took in the past was that all branch stores had to pay the fee. It was the individual that was qualified, not the store.

Mr. Davis contended that Messrs. McHaffie & Elvidge had only to pay $4 each and could conduct the two stores.

Mr. Mackenzie said that if two partners were carrying on two businesses, one in each store, they should pay only $8, but if both were in one store and had a third man in the other store they should pay $12.

Mr. Hargreaves held that one man's diploma qualified the store. One fee for one store was all, in his opinion, that the law required. He did not think that the council could compel two partners to pay $4 each for conducting one store.

Mr. Graham thought the council should proceed to collect the usual fees.

Mr. Mackenzie did not favor having recourse to the law. The council he thought should proceed as it had been doing for the last five or six years.

In answer to a question by the president, Mr. Karn said the stores conducted by Messrs. McHaffie & Elvidge had always been reported to the committee as branch stores. He wanted to know as chairman of the Infringement Committee whether the council was prepared to live up to the act which empowered them to collect dual fees, or not.

President Watters took the ground that a man is obliged to place a qualified druggist in charge of a branch store, which would mean the payment of $8 in fees. There was nothing in the act to relieve an individual from the obligation which partnership involved.

Mr. Snyder contended that $4 was as much as any branch store should be required to pay, whether paid by the man in charge or by the proprietor.

Mr. Turner moved the following motion as an amendment to Mr. Karn's:

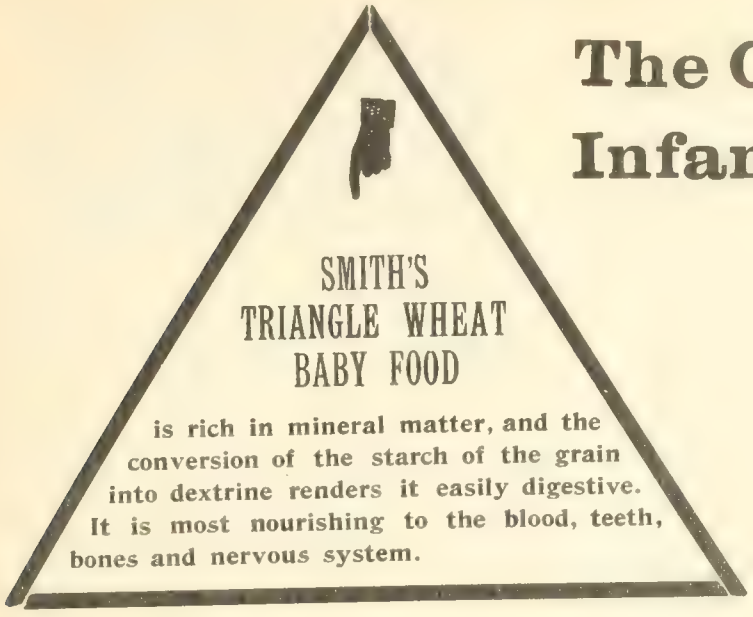
"That the registrar be instructed, in view of the opinion of the College Solicitor, to take no action by way of collecting dual fees in arrears, but that after May 1st, 1899, demand dual fees for the then current year only, from all liable, and if refusal be made, then take legal steps to collect the same, making one test case, and that the registrar be instructed to notify all concerned of the intention of the council."

The amendment was seconded by Mr. McCullough.

Mr. Hargreaves moved in amendment to the amendment "That we do not collect dual fees for branch stores."

The amendment was seconded by Mr. Snyder.

Before the motion and amendments were put to the meeting, Mr. Karn read extracts from the solicitor's opinion in the matter, as follows: "If the English language means anything, then in our opinion the construction to be placed on clause 18 is that each of these gentlemen should pay $4"; and, again: "If there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$500 for a Belladonna Plaster Test

IT has come to our knowledge that certain manufacturers have placed upon the market Belladonna Plasters which are made to show a high test for alkaloids, but which it is openly stated are not made of Belladonna, but of other drugs. (See Proceedings A.P.A. 1890, page 155, also *American Journal of Pharmacy*, April, 1898, page 182.) We are also in possession of facts that tend to show that plasters made strictly in accordance with the Pharmacopœia, containing a proper portion of Extract of Belladonna, from the laboratories of the most reputable pharmacists in the world, such as Allen & Son, London; E. R. Squibb & Sons; Parke, Davis & Co.; Lloyd Bros., Cincinnati, are condemned by certain assayists as being below the pharmacopœial standard

We are also aware that Belladonna Plasters, containing little or no Belladonna, but stuffed with alkaloids for show assay, are accepted as conforming to the Pharmacopœia. We are also aware of the many difficulties and the lack of uniformity in the chemical assay of Belladonna Plasters, especially in rubber compound. (A recent published report of an assay by several analysts shows a variation of several hundred per cent. as applied to the same sample of Belladonna Plaster.)

In view of the uncertainty and unreliability of chemical tests commonly applied to Belladonna Plasters, and in view of the fact that they are of little value to the druggist or physician, who is unable to verify or disprove them, we are led to make the following offer:

We will pay Five Hundred Dollars for the best process of testing Belladonna Plasters, adapted to the use of the druggist and physician possessed of ordinary intelligence and faculties, which will show:

1. Whether a given sample of Belladonna Plaster is made of Belladonna, or is compounded from some other drug or drugs, or filled with mydriatic alkaloids for assays or other purposes.

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In other words, a process which will enable any buyer or prescriber to judge of the reliability of the Belladonna Plasters on the market.

Further details and information as to this award will be made upon application. The award will be made by a committee of pharmaceutical and medical authorities to be hereafter named.

Johnson's Belladonna Plaster is made of Belladonna; it conforms in strength of drug to the United States Pharmacopœia (incidentally to the B.P. 1885).

We are desirous of securing a process that can easily be applied, and that will convince buyers of Belladonna Plasters of the accuracy of this statement.

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and customers are asking for Eddy's make.

We can stock you up in full; we make over 20 brands—$5 to $16 per case.

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SHEEP DIP
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Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc.

Removes Scurf, Roughness, and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy, and healthy.

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion Experimental Farms at Ottawa and Brandon, at the Ontario Industrial Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion; and is pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

☞ 17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at **75c.** Is wanted by every Farmer and Breeder in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.
Sole Agent for the Dominion.
To be had from all wholesale druggists in Toronto, Hamilton, and London.

TRADE MARK
Little's Soluble Phenyle
DEODORISER & ANTISEPTIC
NEW DISINFECTANT
FOR UNIVERSAL USE

Cheap, Harmless, and Effective

A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking and Preventing Contagion from Infectious Diseases.

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

In a test of Disinfectants, undertaken on behalf of the American Government, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Disinfectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants, at 50 per cent., proved worthless.

"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

Used in the London and Provincial Hospitals and approved of by the Highest Sanitary Authorities of the day.

The Phenyle has been awarded Gold Medals and Diplomas in all parts of the world.

Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 50c. Bottles, and $1.00 Tins.

A 25c. bottle will make four gallons strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted by every Physician, Householder, and Public Institution in the Dominion.

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are two or more persons so engaged, each of them should pay the fee."

Mr. Mackenzie regretted that a motion had been made in the matter at all, and thought it such a small matter that they should not go to law about it.

Mr. Karn, as a final shot, said it seemed to him that if they had a law on their books it should be enforced, or else the act should be amended.

A motion by Mr. Mackenzie to adjourn, and thus forestall action in the matter, was voted down.

The amendment to the amendment was then put to the meeting and defeated by a substantial majority. The amendment was likewise defeated, but on a small majority, and the main motion was only defeated by the casting vote of the president and chairman.

Thus the resolution and two amendments were defeated, and the council as a body stands in the same position as before the matter was raised.

On motion of Mr. Graham, the council adjourned till 10 o'clock the next morning.

THIRD DAY.

Thursday, February 9th.

President Watters called the council to order at 10.45.

The first business taken up was a motion by Mr. Karn, of which notice was previously given, as follows: "That in accordance with the notice of motion presented at the last semi-annual meeting of the council, that the salary of the registrar-treasurer be increased to $1,100 per annum, to take effect from Feb. 1st, 1899."

The motion was seconded by Mr. Curry, and carried unanimously.

Registrar Lewis thanked the council briefly and appropriately for their action.

Report No. 1 of the By-laws and Legislation Committee was read by Mr. Hargreaves. It dealt with the applications of several apprentices to have their apprenticeship contracts dated so as to conform to the four year term required by the college.

The report was adopted.

Report No. 1 of the Executive and Finance Committee was read by Mr. Hunter. It recommended the payment of sundry accounts amounting to $923.57, and also that the auditors' report and the registrar-treasurer's report be adopted. The following recommendation was also embodied:

"Your committee would recommend that if the property in rear of the college building, owned by Mr. Maclean Howard, can be purchased at a reasonable price, that the council entertain such proposition, and that the president of the council and the chairman of the Executive and Finance Committe be empowered to conclude the arrangements if they consider the terms favorable."

The report was adopted without amendment.

It was moved by Mr. Curry, and seconded by Mr. Karn, "that this council would recommend the Education Committee to consider the advisability of discontinuing the giving of a special diploma for practical chemistry, and that practical chemistry be added to and made a part of the final examination."

The resolution was carried unanimously.

On motion of Mr. Graham the council adjourned till 2 p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

In the afternoon Mr. Hargreaves read the second report of the By-laws and Legislation Committee, which made several recommendations of the same character as those contained in the first report.

The report was adopted with minor amendments.

The report of the Divisional Committee was read by Mr. Hargreaves. It showed that there are 777 druggists in the province in good standing. Of these, 431 were favorable and 122 unfavorable to the proposed work of the committee. Two hundred and twenty-four have not replied to any of the communications sent them. Of the 777 in good standing, 120 are M.D's., 44 per cent. of whom have replied; while 69 per cent. of druggists have replied. Fifty-five per cent. of all the druggists have placed themselves on record as being favorable to the work of the committee. Those who have not replied are counted as voting against it.

If the views of this number were taken in the same ratio as those who have replied, the percentage in favor would be from 75 to 85. The report concluded as follows: "Your committee believes, in view of the above facts, that the work of this committee should be continued, and that a thoroughly competent druggist be secured to interview every druggist in the province and fully explain the work mapped out by this committee. Your committee recommend further that the chairman insert advertisements in the Ontario drug journals and two of the Toronto daily papers, say, the *Globe* and *Mail*, asking for applications for this position, the same to be presented to the committee for consideration and engagement."

On motion of Mr. Hargreaves, the report was received, but, owing to the lateness of the hour, and the desire for a full discussion of it, consideration was deferred till the following day.

The Committee on Infringements reported through their chairman, Mr. Karn. They noted a healthy improvement in the last six months in matters pertaining to the observance of the pharmacy laws. During that period the committee investigated more than the usual number of infringements, and collected considerable fees in arrears. Five cases, in all, had been prosecuted, but in one only, that of S. A. Holden, of Collingwood, had a conviction been secured and a fine of $20 imposed. The other cases, though equally strong in evidence of infringement, for reasons unexplainable were dismissed by the magistrate or mismanaged by the officers of the law, "all of which," said the committee, "we accept as a glaring miscarriage of justice.' Two of the cases, one against John Porteous, of the township of Minden, in the county of Stormont, and the other against W. T. Leland, of the village of Hallsville, county of Dundas, were thrown out through mistakes or carelessness of certain officials, and by which the college has suffered great injustice while endeavoring to administer the provisions of the Act.

Proceeding, the report states:

"Your committee is strongly of the opinion that our college should not be subjected to such grave injustice, and in view of the fact that our act is being improperly interpreted, would recommend that the facts in connection with the above cases, and the evidence in others, be submitted to the college solicitors with instructions to place them before the Hon. the Attorney-General, urging that in consequence of there being no apparent means of appeal on the part of the college from the decisions of magistrates, some provision should be made in the statutes that will enable us to obtain justice, or at least a judicial interpretation."

The committee again drew attention to the necessity of all members of the college notifying the registrar when retiring from business, as required by the Act.

The sum of $470.38 was expended during the term in salary and expenses of the inspector for the purpose of investigating apparent infringements, which, after deducting the amount of fine imposed in the Holden case, left the net expenditure $450.38.

The report concludes with the following paragraph: Your committee begs further to direct the attention of all druggists to the report or bulletin No. 60 just issued by the Inland Revenue Department, in which is a record of the analysis of samples of tinct. opium and citrate of iron and quinine, showing that some druggists are not careful in having such products up to the standard B.P., and your committee respectfully recommends more watchful care in these matters.

We desire again to renew our request to the Committee on By-laws and Legislation for amendments to the Act that will be more in the interest of the public and the trade than those we now possess.

The report was received and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie, Prof. Heebner, dean of the college, was elected an honorary member of the college.

The matter of dual fees was again introduced by Mr. Karn in the form of a motion as follows:

"That this council finds that every member of the college is liable to pay the annual fee for each and every retail place of business in which he is financially interested, and the registrar is hereby directed to so advise all concerned."

On and after May 1st next he desired that the registrar demand dual fees from partners in branch stores, and if any one refused to pay them, he hoped a test case would be made by the council.

The motion was adopted without amendment.

Mr. Karn was also the mover of a resolution calling for the rescinding of the resolution passed by a former council gave apprentices the privllege of completing their term of apprenticeship between the time of examination and the date of the council meeting in August. He thought it disgraceful that an apprentice could pass his examination before he had completed his term of apprenticeship.

The resolution was adopted.

The first report of the Educational Committee was read by Mr. Mackenzie. It noted the satisfactory condition as to numbers and working of the junior classes, as set forth in the report of the Dean, Prof. Heebner.

Continuing, the report stated: Respecting the request of the dean for additional appliances and apparatus for the proper carrying out of the work in the department of pharmacy rendered necessary by the altered character of the new B.P., we would recommend that $300 be allotted for such purposes.

Re the elevation of the matriculation standard of the college contained in said report, your committee quite agree, and recommend that the By-laws and Legislation Committee take immediate action; the said standard of matriculation to be that recognized by the Educational Department of Ontario in the primary standing with the Latin option.

Respecting the two years' course, in view of the present building accommodation being insufficient for the proper carrying on of such courses, your committee recommend that the council, at the very earliest opportunity, make provision for the extension of the college building in order that your committee may be enabled to place before it a complete scheme for the institution of such a desirable and necessary course; your committee deem it important in the interest of pharmaceutical advancement in this province that such a step should be taken at the earliest possible moment.

Your committee recommend that the twentieth session of the college extend from Sept. 5th, 1899, to April 28th, 1900; the junior course commencing Sept. 5th, 1899, to Dec. 19th, 1899—fourteen and a-half consecutive weeks—and the senior course to commence on Jan. 2nd, 1900, and continue to April 28th, 1900.

Proceeding, the committee reported that they had considered the report of the board of examiners, and recommended that diplomas be granted to those students who had qualified for them.

The committee further reported as follows: "We further recommend that H. N. Packart, of Stratford, be appointed examiner in prescriptions."

We recommend that the sum of fifty dollars be placed to the credit of the library fund of the college for the purchase of recent works of reference for college use.

We recommend that the contract with the faculty be renewed at this meeting.

With reference to the resolution of the council recommending the discontinuance of giving special diplomas for practical chemistry, we would recommend that the same be discontinued, and that the final examination for the diploma of this college include practical pharmacy and practical chemistry; and in view of the increased practical work necessary for the said additional tests, that the salaries of the professors be as follows: Prof. Heebner, Dean, $2,100; Prof. A. Y. Scott, restored to, $1,250; Prof. Chambers, $1,000; Prof. Fotheringham, $900; and, further, that it be an instruction to the faculty that a further extension of lectures in physics be instituted for the next college term; we would also recommend that an examination in physics be held at the junior examinations of the college, and that one question at least be placed on the chemistry examination paper at the final qualifying examinations of the college for diploma.

We recommend that the rules for guidance of examiners be amended in accordance with the recommendations of your committee respecting the changed regulations suggested, and that the chairman of the Educational Committee and the faculty prepare the said rules.

We recommend, in view of the increased physical course recommended, that the grant of $250 to Dr. A. Y. Scott's department be allowed.

In conclusion the committee recorded with pleasure the receipt of a favorable reply from the N.W.T. Pharmaceutical Association respecting reciprocity; and stated that reciprocity exists with the Pharmaceutical Association of Manitoba.

Respecting the communication of M. E. Muir, registrar of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, the committee again renewed its offer of an unrestricted interchange of diplomas, promised to recognize the four years' term of apprenticeship servitude with a duly qualified pharmacist as required by that province, and to admit all such candidates to the O.C.P. for tuition, and grant the privilege of receiving a diploma upon passing the examination.

On motion of Mr. Dickie the council adjourned till Friday morning at 9.30 o'clock.

FOURTH DAY.

Friday, February 10th.

The council resumed business at 10.30 a.m., the president in the chair.

A communication was read from Dr. Chambers, a member of the faculty, asking for a grant of $150 for apparatus for the chemical laboratory. The applica-

(Continued on page 57)

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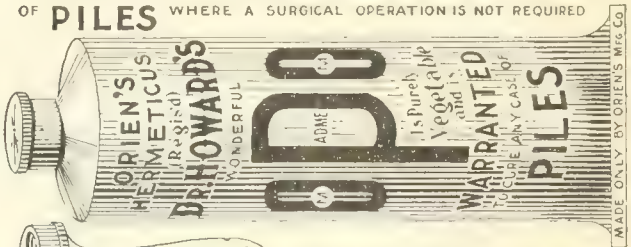
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DIRECTIONS for use: Unscrew the Cap from the Tube and screw on this APPLICATOR in its place, insert in the Rectum the full length of Applicator, press the Tube and the medicine does the rest.

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A. W. Palmer has opened a new drug store at Field, B.C.

Dr. C. A. Parr has opened a new drug store at Gretna, Man.

J. C. McDonald has opened a drug store at Oxford, N.S.

H. T. McLean has opened a drug store at Grand Forks, B.C.

Dr. N. W. Anderson has opened a new drug store at Lumsden, N.W.T.

A. W. Manley has opened a branch drug store at Shallow Lake, Ont.

Arkell's drug store at McGregor, Man., was destroyed by fire February 7th.

A. H. Lochead has sold his drug business at Thedford, Ont., to J. H. Grimby.

The drug store of E. Jenner, Digby, N.S., was destroyed by fire February 13.

J. T. Aikin has purchased the drug business of H. C. Thomas, Stouffville, Ont.

The drug store of Smith & Sons, Bathurst, N.B., was destroyed by fire February 14th.

The drug store of B. P. Porter, Bridgewater, N.S., was destroyed by fire January 12th.

The drug store of J. Werner, Rat Portage, Ont., was destroyed by fire February 13th.

F. H. Walley, a graduate of the O.C.P. class, '98, has opened a drug store at Ymir, B.C.

The capital stock of "The Diamond Glass Company" has been increased from $500,000 to $1,000,000.

The Bole Drug Co., wholesale druggists, Winnipeg, Man., will occupy a new warehouse on Princess street as soon as the building is complete.

The wholesale drug business which has been carried on during the past twenty-nine years under the style of Elliot & Co. has been incorporated as The Elliot & Co., Limited. The business will be carried on as before, with the same management, staff, and capital.

Prince Edward Island Notes.

In a fire at O'Leary, P.E. Island, on Sunday, January 15th, which consumed several buildings, the drug store of Messrs. Barclay & Turner, of which Mr. I. T. Warren was manager, was burnt to the ground. Very little stock was saved. There was only partial insurance. It is the intention of the firm to continue business as soon as suitable premises can be obtained.

Mr. Howard L. Smith, lately in the employ of Mr. A. S. Mackintosh, druggist of Oxford, N.S., has succeeded Mr. George Macdonald in the establishment of Mr. W. R. Watson, Charlottetown.

The attempt to secure early closing during the winter months in Charlottetown has failed. We regret to learn this.

T.

Montreal Notes.

Mr. Leonard, who carried on business in St. Lawrence street, up to about a year ago, has decided upon trying his luck at Windsor Mills, near Sherbrooke, P.Q. He left to take possession of his new pharmacy on Wednesday last.

It is stated that Dr. Laviolette intends moving his pharmacy to the west end. Some color is given to the report from the fact that Notre Dame St. East has deteriorated greatly as a business street during the last decade. The new location of Dr. Laviolette will be in the neighborhood of St. Catherine and Windsor Sts.

Dr. Palardy of St. James' St. will also move his pharmacy a few doors west about the 1st of May.

Some very ill-advised articles have recently appeared in a grocers' organ of this city published in the French language—"A bas le Monopole." "Down with the Monopoly" is the heading of the latest article. From the hysterical style in which the article is written and the absurd arguments made use of, it is quite evident that the departmental stores and certain patent medicine manufacturers are at the bottom of the movement and the grocers (*green* grocers I was about to say), cannot see through it at all. Granted that the local legislature will repeal the pharmacy act at the bidding of the big stores, what will the little corner grocery man gain by it? Does he think he will be able to sell at the catch prices which the departmental stores for *advertising purposes* will at once announce? The great wonder to me is that the departmental stores have not before this pounced upon the most profitable part of the grocery business which as every body knows is wines and liquors! A pharmacist a few days since assured me if the grocers do succeed in obtaining from the legislature the right to sell patent medicines whether containing scheduled poisons or not, and also drugs and chemicals as the "prix courant" says they ought to do, he will at once take out a wine and liquor license and cut the prices all round. Some appear to think that the finer grades of tea put up specially for druggists' sale would take well with the public.

The death of Mr. Albert Nelson, late of the firm of Laviolette & Nelson and latterly of Chambly, about fifteen miles from Montreal, was very much felt by the pharmacists of this city. His funeral would have been better attended but many were not aware that the notice which appeared referred to him. In fact very few were aware that he was doing business at Chambly.

W. J. Furze has returned to Montreal and begun business at the corner of St. Catherine St. and Gladstone Ave.—in the extreme West End.

Mr. Lanctot's new premises (late Dr. Stroud's) are being fitted up in very good taste and will undoubtedly draw business if there is any to be done in that section. We wish him success.

Notes From Manitoba.

Mr. Arthur Young, druggist, Macleod, on Nov. 30th was married to Miss E. McRary, niece of Mr. M. J. Honey. Mr. Young is a graduate of the Manitoba College of Pharmacy, and his many friends wish him many years of happy wedded life.

A. S. Argus & Co., Roland, have bought out the drug business of Dr. Macklin of that place.

F. A. McDonald & Co. have purchased the drug business of Mr. J. K. Patton, Minnedosa. Mr. Patton leaves for the Pacific Coast shortly.

The retail drug business of Dr. F. Woodhull & Co., of Hartney, Manitoba, suffered from fire on Friday morning, the 6th of January, the whole stock being completely destroyed. The stock was well insured. Dr. Woodhull was in Winnipeg last week giving his order for a new stock.

Mr. J. A. Hobbs, Morden, Man., has built a handsome new store on the site

of the old one, which has been moved away. The new store is nicely fitted up, and altogether makes a splendid appearance, and is one of the finest stores in the West.

Among the visitors to Winnipeg recently were Dr. R. P. Crookshank, Rapid City; Mr. N. J. Harper, Brandon; Mr. F. E. Aiken, Carberry, and Mr. George Graham, Treherne.

Mr. A. F. Andrews, druggist, Gladstone, is opening a branch store at Plumas, a new town on the Dauphin Railway.

Mr. O. L. Lightcap, the Martin, Bole & Wynne Company's travelling representative in Manitoba, and Dr. A. Lawson, of Hamiota, and two Indian guides spent a few days a few miles north of Russell recently moose hunting. They secured two splendid specimens of moose and three jumping deer.

Dr. C. A. Parr contemplates starting a drug business at Gretna, Man.

Items of Interest.

Those of our readers who are vendors of postage stamps will be interested to know that the post-office department has arranged for the exchange of three-cent stamps, where parties have no further use for that denomination. Other stamps will be given in exchange at the face value of the stamps presented.

As an evidence of the increasing trade done in photographic goods by druggists, an English exchange states that "Five thousand six hundred pounds' worth of photo materials were exported from London to South Africa in the six months ending December 31st, 1898. *Nearly all these goods are sold by chemists.*"

Here is another warning for "cutting" druggists: Harlow E. Woodward, druggist, corner of Bromfield and Tremont streets, Boston, has failed. Nominal assets, $9,175; liabilities, $66,234.41. He was for many years the most prominent cutter in Boston.

A "combine" of the chewing gum manufacturers in the United States has been effected. The firms which are reported to have entered the combination are: The Beeman Chemical Co., Adams & Sons Co., W. J. White & Sons, J. P. Primley, The Kiss-Me Gum Co., and S. T. Britten, the latter of Toronto, Canada. The capital represented is in the neighborhood of $15,000,000.

The Abbey Effervescent Salt Co. have established an agency in New York, having formed a company there with a capital stock of $1,000,000.

Pharmacy Examination Results.

The Preliminary Board of Examiners of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec held their quarterly examinations in Montreal and Quebec on Thursday, January 5th, when twenty-five candidates entered their names, and the following, named in order of merit, passed and are entitled to be registered as certified apprentices, namely: Wilfred Martel, J. N. Normandin, Art. Farley, J. B. Laplante, Joseph Hudon, Joseph Paul Forest, Ernest Gagnon, J. A. D. Godbont, D. G. Scott, J. Lewis Williams, Gêd. A. Leclerc, and Alphonse Dansereau, the rest of the candidates being referred back for further study. The subjects examined upon were French, English, Latin, arithmetic, geography and history. The examiners were Prof. Isaac Gammell, of the High School, and Prof. J. O. Cassegrain of Jacques Cartier Normal School, Montreal.

The next examination will be held on Thursday, April 5th. Candidates must make their application to the secretary, Mr. G. Muir, at least ten days prior to the date of examination. Forms of application can be had from the secretary.

Questions and Answers.

Panax, Ottawa, asks for formula for the following:

ELIXIR PEPSIN.

Pepsin	17½	Gm.
Hydrochloric acid	4	Cc.
Glycerin	125	Cc.
Comp. Elix. Taraxacum	65	Cc.
Alcohol	175	Cc.
Purified talcum	15	Gm.
Sugar	250	Gm.
Water sufficient.		

Mix the pepsin with 350 cc. of water and glycerine and acid and agitate until solution is complete, then add the alcohol, elixir and talcum and mix thoroughly. Filter through a wetted filter, dissolve the sugar in the filtrate and pass sufficient water through the filter to make the product measure 1000 cc.

Each fluidrach represents 1 grain of pepsin.

CARBOLIC DENTIFRICE.

Quillaia (coarse powder)	4 oz.
Glycerin	3 oz.
Alchol	5 oz.
Macerate for 72 hours and add carbolic acid, pure.	1 drachm.
Oil rose-geranium	
Oil cloves	
Oil cassia	
Otto of rose of each	10 minims.
Rose water	30 oz.

Tincture of cochineal sufficient to color.

Macerate for 4 or 5 days and filter.

Frostilla.

We cannot give you a formula for this preparation, but the following may perhaps answer your purposes:

Curd Soap	½	oz.
Blanched Almonds	¼	oz.
Spermaceti	¼	oz.
Almond Oil	½	oz.
Alcohol	½	oz.
Tinct. Benzoin	¼	oz.
Otto Rose	6	minims
Oil Rose-geranium	4	"
Rose Water	8	oz.

Melt spermaceti and oil together and the soap, and continue the heat until uniform, then transfer to a warm mortar and add gradually an ounce of rose-water, boiling. Beat up the almonds well in separate mortar and add the spermaceti to this paste. Mix thoroughly, stir in remainder of hot rose water to form emulsion, then add the oils dissolved in spirit and tincture, strain through fine cotton, make up to 10 ounces with rose-water.

Elliman's Embrocation.

We have no formula for this preparation, nor do we believe it right to publish the formula for a proprietary article, the owner of which quite naturally considers it his property, and his only.

Who First Made Spectacles?

The credit of this discovery is given to a Florentine glass-worker, who, early in the 14th century, discovered the value of lenses as an aid to vision. His name was Savigno degli Armante. His discovery was, it would appear, a little discounted at the time by his fellow-countrymen, if one may judge from the remarks made upon the discoverer's tombstone. This record of ancient greatness says:

Here lies Savigno degli Armante, of Florence, inventor of spectacles.

May God forgive him his sins.

A.D. 1317.

The earliest record of spectacles in surgical literature, we are told, occurs in 1360, when Guy de Chevavliac discusses the errors of refraction and their correction.

ANTISEPTIC THROAT PASTILLES

Prepared in accordance with the formula of **DR. BARK**, of the Liverpool Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, Nose and Ear

HIGHLY recommended for Vocalists, Public Speakers, and for Affections of the Throat. Immediate relief in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc. An Infallible preventive of Diphtheria and other contagious diseases of the Throat. A Physician states that the Paroxysms of Whooping Cough may be prevented by giving one of the Pastilles upon retiring for the night, thus producing absolute rest, both to the Patient and to the household.

Directions for Use.—Allow the Pastille to gradually dissolve in the mouth. Fluids should not be taken immediately afterwards.

Dose.—From 5 to 10 Pastilles per day, between meals, chiefly in the morning and evening. TO BE KEPT DRY.

☞ These Pastilles, which were brought out for the benefit of the Liverpool Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, Nose and Ear, have have already met with a very large sale, both at home and abroad, owing to their intrinsic merit. The proceeds from the sale are largely devoted to the funds of that institution.

None genuine unless bearing a Label with the above Trade Mark and name of the sole proprietors.

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SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

If You Want Rubber Goods

With special brands, and your name and address marked on the label, we shall be glad to receive your orders.

Atomizers
Fountain Syringes
Bulb Syringes
Combination Fountain Syringes
Hot Water Bottles (4 grades).

And a full line of druggists' rubber sundries

All in White or Grey Stock. We can give you the highest grade of goods on the market, or we can give you cheaper grades, which will meet any competition which may come your way.

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CARBOLIC DISINFECTANTS (Fluid and Powders) SOAPS, OINTMENT, TOOTH POWDER, ETC.

Are the Original and Only Reliable

Have been awarded 100 Medals and Diplomas for Superior Excellence in competition with others.

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LYMAN BROS. & CO., LIMITED, and EVANS & SONS, LIMITED, Toronto.

T. B. BARKER & SONS, St. John, N.B.

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SODA FOUNTAINS

in Onyx, Marble or Silver Plate

DEALERS IN

Glassware, Julep Straws

and every requisite for the Soda Water business.

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HANSEN'S COCOVENA

Made in Germany — The ideal food of the 20th century

Put up in tablet form; 18 tablets in a box. Each tablet makes a cup of delicious cocoa. We will mail a box to any address in Canada, on receipt of price, 30

The Generator Must Go

Cylinders can be charged cheaper, better and more quickly by means of Liquified Carbonic Acid Gas. Write us for particulars.

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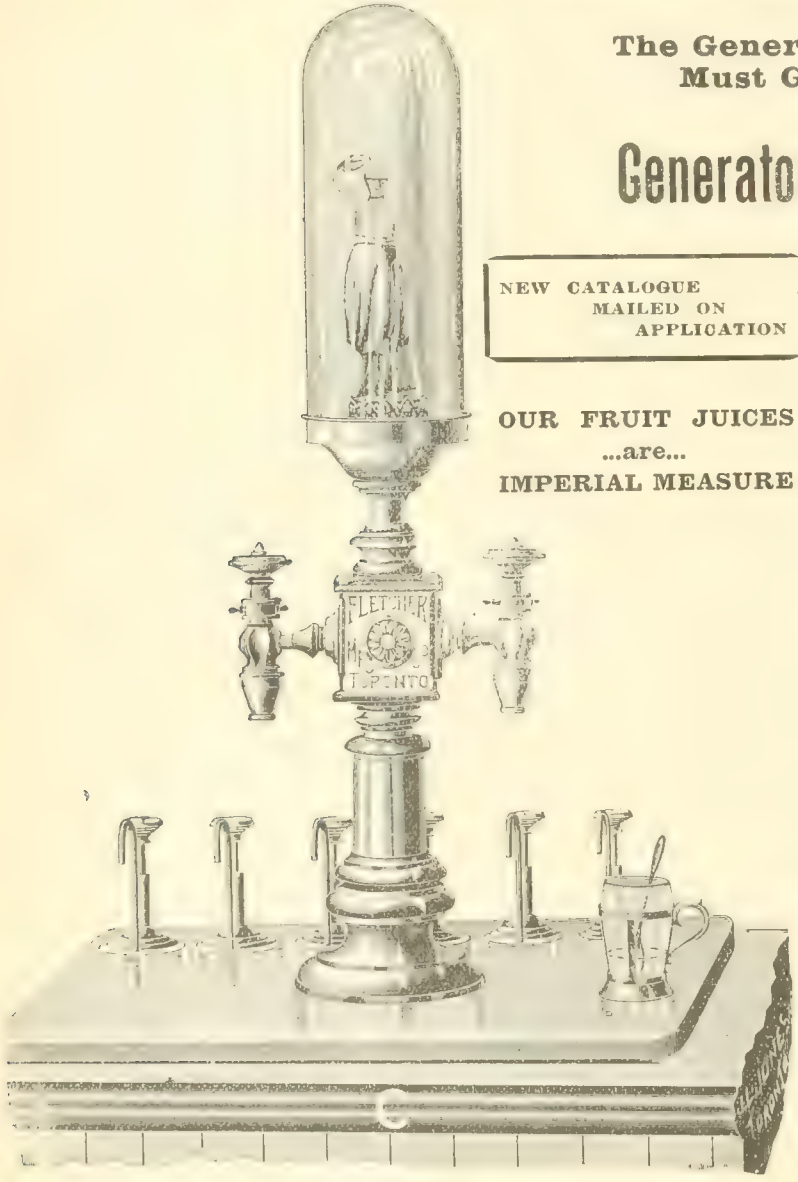

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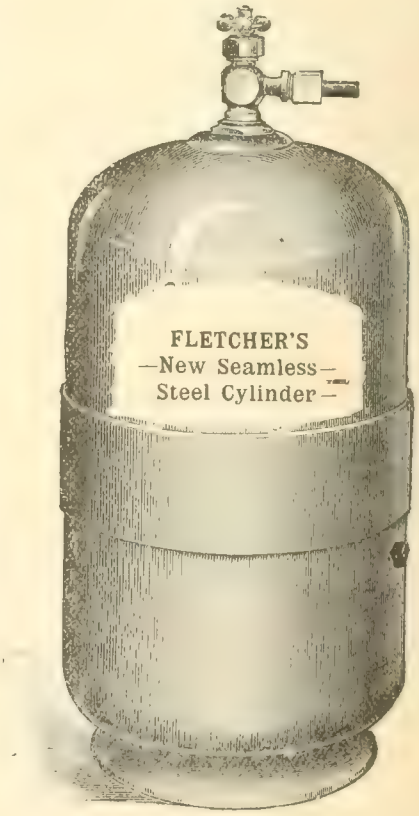

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Pharmacy Students' Dinner.

The fourth annual banquet of the students of the Ontario College of Pharmacy was held at the Arlington Hotel, Toronto, Feb. 8th. These annual gatherings have always been thoroughly enjoyable, and that held this year was no exception; in fact, it was pronounced "better than ever." The spacious dining room of the Arlington was crowded with undergraduates, graduates, and a number of invited guests. The colors of the college, "red, yellow, and black," were handsomely draped on the walls, and the menu cards were tastily gotten up and quite in keeping with the occasion. The presence of the Postmaster-General, Hon. Wm. Mulock, added *éclat* to the occasion, and his remarks were thoroughly appreciated.

Mr. E. L. Ebbels, chairman of the Banquet Committee, presided, and among those present were: Hon. Wm. Mulock, Dr. R. A. Reeve, Dean of the Toronto Medical Faculty; Henry Watters, President of the Council; J. H. Mackenzie, W. B. Graham, W. A. Karn, J. H. Dickey, C. Turner, J. F. Roberts, J. Hargreaves, G. B. McCulloch, Isaac Curry, Rev. A. C. Crews, W. B. Kendal, Dr. Graham Chambers, Paul L. Scott, Dr. F. T. Harrison, Dr. C. R. Sneath, C. D. Daniel, Chas. H. Cowan, J. J. McLaughlin, N. B. Landers, W. H. Elliott, A. E. Ragg, Thos. Haggarty, J. Andrews, J. Henderson Hargreaves, M. Cohen, L. G. Amsden.

Delegates from sister institutions: Messrs. T. Dixon, Toronto Medical College; Geo. Schmidt, Trinity Medical School; A. McDougall, University of Toronto; F. R. Glassford, Osgoode Hall; W. Lemon, Royal College of Dental Surgeons; A. H. McGillivray, Knox College.

The Queen's health was drunk with the usual cheers and song, after which Mr. W. C. Tole proposed that of "Canada," calling on Rev. A. C. Crews to respond. Mr. Crews spoke of his pride in the glorious heritage of Canadians, and his pleasure at the friendly relations between this country and the United States. He urged the youth of Canada to live lives that would do honor to their country.

The toast of "The University of Toronto" was then given by Mr. W. A. Coleman in a brief speech, and the Vice-Chancellor of the institution was called upon to reply.

Hon. Mr. Mulock, on behalf of his *alma mater*, said that good feeling was reciprocal between the university and the College of Pharmacy. He was delighted at the harmony evidently existing between the students and the faculty. Without such harmony no good education could be effected. He could say he had observed a growing improvement in the examinations of the college. It was noteworthy that graduates of Canadian institutions distanced all competitors when they went abroad. This was common to all branches. The College of Pharmacy had been affiliated but six years, but many of its men had made their mark abroad. This was an age of post-graduate work; the old idea that education ceased with graduation was gone. The university was now endeavoring to lead its students in this direction. He thought that a post-graduate course in connection with the college might be advantageous.

Canada was a growing and expanding country, and year by year more advantageous opportunities were offering themselves for Canadian graduates within the borders of their own country. If one could lift up Canada and place it in Europe it would extinguish that continent and part of the Mongolian Empire of Europe. The five millions of Canadians had, comparatively speaking, accomplished more in the limited period of their existence than all the millions of the old world. He felt himself better for having been born and having lived in Canada.

Mr. H. B. Collier proposed "The Ontario College of Pharmacy," and Messrs. H. Watters and J. H. Mackenzie, of the council, replied in appropriate speeches. The toast of "Pharmacy Laws" was given by P. B. Towler, and responded to by W. A. Karn. "Our Faculty" followed, the toaster being Mr. G. A. Wodehouse, and the responders Prof. Fotheringham and Dean Heebner.

"The Examiners" was cordially drunk on invitation by Mr. C. A. Ramshaw, and Mr. Paul Scott and Dr. F. T. Harrison replied. "The Modern Dispenser" was proposed by Mr. G. Evans, and Messrs. I. Curry and W. B. Graham responded. Mr. W. A. Warren proposed "The Manufacturer," and Mr. C. D. Daniel replied. "The Wholesale Druggist" was given by Mr. A. H. Waldon, and Messrs. W. H. Elliott and A. E. Ragg represented that individual. Mr. Jas. Crouch proposed "The Medical Profession," and Dr. R. A. Reeve made an interesting response. "Our Graduates" was heartily drunk at the invitation of Mr. V. W. Meek, and Messrs. N. H. Brown and N. B. Lander replied. Mr. W. E. Wismer proposed "Sister Institutions," and the delegates named above replied. Messrs. J. W. Browne and J. H. Dickey looked after "The Ladies" and "Ourselves." The closing toast was proposed by Mr. E. A. Dickson, and responded to by Messrs. H. A. Clemens and J. H. McCrostie.

Messrs. D. J. Bowbeers, Chas. Newton, E. J. Leger, Robert Baker, A. H. Waldon and W. H. VanWinckle, contributed an interesting musical programme. College choruses and the long but impressive college yell were all rendered with much spirit.

The Banquet Committee, to whom much of the success of the affair may be attributed, was as follows: Messrs. E. L. Ebbels (president), W. A. Colman and G. A. Wodehouse (vice-presidents), R.W. McDuffie (treasurer), Jas. Browne (secretary), G. H. Halpin, E. N. Potter, E. A. Dickson, J. M. Langdon, W. C. Tole, and P. B. Towler.

Spurious Cascara Sagrada.

By Prof. H. H. Rusby, M.D.

Extract from a paper on "Cascara Sagrada and its Allies," presented before the A. Ph. A. at Old Point Comfort.

It is somewhat peculiar that it should so frequently be the case with our more important drugs that the determination of their origin, or their positive identification, should be attended with great difficulty. Scarcely any study connected with pharmaceutical science has presented greater difficulties than cinchona barks. Two specimens scarcely to be distinguished externally might represent positive extremes as to their yield of valuable alkaloids. Similar difficulties are presented by the several cinnamon barks. We cannot always distinguish between cassia bark and an old cinnamon bark that has not undergone the customary processes, and it is only by flavor and odor that we can judge of the quality. We are informed that the collectors of the wild products cannot distinguish between the many species and varieties as they grow by their external marks, and depend upon smell and taste in their selection. As the value of quebracho becomes more generally accepted we

begin to hear of two or more varieties that are readily confused at the point of growth, and the same thing is true of coto.

In the case of *rhamnus purshiana* we have all of these difficulties strongly pronounced, and at the same time we miss the presence of any principle like oil of cinnamon or alkaloid of cinchona, the estimation of which can serve us as a guide. Not until the medicinal preparation has been made and administered, and its effect observed, have we been accustomed to appreciate the nature of the bark employed. That one preparation will differ widely from another in its medicinal effect is a matter of every-day observation by all. The cause is to be found in the natural difficulties attending the selection and identification of the material. As usual, the difficulty begins in the field. If the collector encounters a locality where the plants are typical, or of a variety diverging from the alternative species, no difficulties are presented. But if he happens to encounter some of the intermediate forms he should not be too sharply reproached for falling into error. Even accomplished botanists, who have written special treatises on these plants, have done as much. Thus Prof. William Trelease, of the Missouri Botanical Garden, says: "In the broad-leaved form (of *R. Californica*) distributed and described by Howell as *R. Occidentalis*, from Oregon. . . . This species appears to range further northward than usual, and approach the preceding (*R. Purshiana*). Indeed, some herbarium specimens are hard to place." Only last month I detected in one of our largest herbaria a sheet of *R. Purshiana*, which had passed for a generation under the eyes of our botanists as a form of *R. Californica*.

Under such circumstances as these it is only the most able and experienced collectors who can expect, in certain localities, to collect purely the genuine Cascara Sagrada, and we can expect nothing less than that more or less spurious material will get upon the market. At times the proportion of such bark has been very large, while again there would be, for a time, but little of it seen.

Provided that it is once collected, whether mixed with the genuine or offered separately, the ordinary buyer is quite unlikely to detect the error. As will be seen by the series of specimens presently to be exhibited, the similarity in the gross appearance of the genuine and the spurious barks is much greater than any existing between the herbarium specimens, and is, indeed, so great that, while we may be able in general to distinguish between them, yet we cannot claim to be able to do so in all cases, and I find myself totally unable to indicate a sufficiently characteristic difference in description. Being up to the present time without any chemical tests for distinction, we are reduced to the necessity of relying upon the section and the compound microscope, if we wish to be certain of our determination in the absence of herbarium specimens.

Parke, Davis & Co., the introducers of Cascara Sagrada, inform us that their crude supplies are specially gathered for them by experienced and trustworthy collectors, are subjected to rigid scrutiny by their drug experts and botanists, and are of absolute authenticity. They positively guarantee the properties of their manufactured preparations to be all that can inhere in skilfully made products of the genuine drug.—THE EDITOR.

Veterinary Remedies.

The following are communicated by A. Roderfeld to the *Apotheker Zeitung*, No. 77, '98:

PURGES.

DOGS: According to the size of the dog, from 15 to 30 gm. Instead of this, from one to three of the following pills may be given:

Jalap, pulverized	5 gm.
Aloes, pulverized	5 gm.
Guaiac resin, powdered	3 gm.
Sulphur, refined	5 gm.
Mucilage sufficient.	

Mix, make into a mass and divide into 30 pills.

CALVES: Forty to fifty grams of castor oil in warm milk.

COWS:

1. Sodium sulphate, dried	100 gm.
Aloes, pulverized	15 gm.

Mix. Sig. A tablespoonful in warm chamomile tea every 3 hours.

2. Aloes, pulverized	30 gm.
Calamas root, pulverized	60 gm.

Mix. Sig. Two tablespoonfuls put into the drinking water.

3. Aloes, pulverized	30 gm.
Asafœtida	11 gm.
Potassium nitrate	15 gm.
Sodium sulphate	120 gm.
Althæa root	30 gm.

Mix. Divide into two parts. Give one part, and, if not operative in from 4 to 5 hours, give the second.

GLANDERS.

1. Ammonium hydrochlorate	100 gm.
Juniper berries, coarsely powdered	100 gm.
Foenugreek, powdered	150 gm.
Sodium sulphate	500 gm.

Mix, and make a powder. Four or five times a day make up a tablespoonful with water into an electuary, and administer internally.

2. Ammonium chlorate	50 gm.
Antimony sulphide, black	50 gm.
Sodium sulphite, dried	180 gm.
Juniper berries, powdered	150 gm.
Foenugreek seed, powdered	150 gm.

Mix. Give a heaping tablespoonful three or four times a day.

3. Foenugreek seed, coarsely powdered	60 gm.
Juniper berries, powdered	60 gm.
Fennel seed, coarsely powdered	45 gm.

Mix. Scatter two tablespoonfuls among the food of the animal.

4. Gentian root, powdered	50 gm.
Licorice root, powdered	50 gm.
Juniper berries, powdered	50 gm.
Sodium sulphate	50 gm.
Sodium bicarbonate	50 gm.

Mix. Add a tablespoonful to each feed.

DIARRHŒA-PURGING.

CALVES:

1. Sodium bicarbonate	25 gm.
White oak bark	12.5 gm.
Magnesium carbonate	5 gm.
Rhubarb, powdered	1 gm.
Tincture of opium (simplex)	4 gm.

Mix. Sig. Every half hour; at first, give a dessertspoonful in warm peppermint tea. Later, or after the first two or three doses, lengthen the interval to from 1 to 2 hours.

2. Tincture of opium	3 gm.
Solution of sodium bicarbonate	27 gm.

Mix. Sig. From 30 to 40 drops, at intervals of from 1 to 2 hours, p. r. n.

3. Tannic acid	10 gm.
Oak bark, powdered	10 gm.

Mix. Sig. Give as much as will lie on the end of a tableknife, frequently.

COWS:

1. Oak bark, powdered	25 gm.
Acorns, roasted, powdered	25 gm.

Mix. Make a powder. Give one to two such powders in oat-gruel daily.

2. Infusion of chamomile flowers, or infusion of peppermint	500 gm.
Lead acetate	2 gm.

Mix, and dissolve. Sig. Administer such a solution once or twice daily.

3. Lead acetate	7.5 gm.
Gentian root, powdered	60 gm.
Absinth, herb, powdered	60 gm.
Water sufficient.	

Mix and make an electuary. Give in the course of a day.

HORSES:

1. Calcium carbonate	50 gm.
Juniper berries	50 gm.
Calamus root	50 gm.
Gentian root	50 gm.
Absinth, herb	50 gm.
Tincture of opium	30 gm.

(Continued on page 41)

(Continued from page 33)

tion was referred to the Education Committee.

The council then went into committee of the whole on the report of the Education Committee presented on Thursday evening, and discussed it clause by clause.

Everything went along smoothly until the salary clause was reached, when Mr. Curry precipitated an interesting discussion by objecting to the recommendation of the committee. He was opposed to having the subject of chemistry divided between two men, and opposed to an increase in Dr. Scott's salary. The whole subject of re-engaging the professors should be considered, he said.

Mr. Dickey said he was somewhat of the same opinion as Mr. Curry, and thought Dr. Chambers the better man for the subject of chemistry.

Mr. Mackenzie replied with warmth that any man who held the views expressed by the last two speakers should come out squarely and ask for the termination of Dr. Scott's contract with the council.

Mr. Curry replied that he was prepared to do so. He believed it would be more in the interest of the college if Dr. Chambers alone lectured on chemistry, and thought $500 could be saved per year if the contracts were let properly. He was prepared to move that Dr. Chambers be given the professorship in chemistry.

President Watters said he had yet to learn from any of the students that Dr. Scott was not a satisfactory lecturer. It was impossible, he thought, that all the work in chemistry, didactic and practical, could be done by one man.

Mr. Graham was not in favor of adding physics to the curriculum. If it was done, he thought the subject ought to be given to Prof. Scott. He thought it the duty of those members who disapproved of Prof. Scott to move for his dismissal.

Mr. Mackenzie said each department should be judged by the results obtained and standing of the students.

Mr. Curry desired that the best information possible regarding the work of the professors should be before the council.

Mr. Hargreaves objected to the "quiz" classes held by some of the professors. He thought they should be given free to the students.

Mr. Mackenzie was prepared to move a resolution to prevent the use of light and heat in the college for quiz classes.

Teaching Faculty of the Ontario College of Pharmacy

Mr. Graham thought it would be wrong to forbid holding these classes, but would tax the professors who held them a certain amount for rent. (Laughter.)

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie the committee rose, and the council adjourned to meet the faculty and discuss the whole matter.

The council resumed at 12.30 o'clock with President Watters in the chair, when Mr. Mackenzie moved that the following clause be substituted for that in the report referring to the salaries :

"That the salaries be as heretofore, excepting that, in view of the increased practical work in pharmacy, the dean receive an increase of $100 and the additional work of organic chemistry; that the salary of Prof. Scott be restored to the old figure of $1,250; and we further recommend that increased physical apparatus be granted to the limit of $400, any increase in that amount to be subject to the consent of the chairman of the Education Committee; and it is further recommended that twenty-five lectures in physics be added to the course and that the work be performed by Dr. Chambers, and that the amount of remuneration for said work be $200; it is also recommended that Dr. A. Y. Scott increase his lectures in organic chemistry to the number of 40."

Mr. Curry acknowledged that he had formed a wrong impression of the work done by Prof. Scott, and was thoroughly in accord with the amendment.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie the report was adopted as amended, with the exception of the clauses recommending that $50 be placed to the credit of the library fund, and that a grant of $250 be made to Dr. Scott's department, which was struck out.

The council then adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Business was resumed at 3 p.m.

A communication from Robert Mac donald asking for refund of fees on account of sickness was left in the hands of the registrar for adjustment.

The second report of the Executive and Finance Committee was read by Mr. Graham. It contained the following clauses, based upon the recommendations in the report of the Educational Committee :

"In accordance with the report of the Education Committee we recommend that the contracts with the professors be renewed again as follows: Prof. Heebner, $1,800; Prof. A. Y. Scott, $1,250; Prof. Chambers, $1,000; Prof. Fotheringham, $900. We recommend that the lectures in organic chemistry be extended in Prof. Scott's department to the limit of at least forty, and that the increased work in physics be taken by Dr. Chambers, to be remunerated to the extent of $200; and that the usual $300 for deanship accompany Prof. Heebner's salary above specified. . . . We recommend that $300 be allowed for the Pharmaceutical Department, without including the balance of $96.75 now to the credit of that department. . . . We recommend that $400 be granted for the purchase of physical apparatus, the same to be subject to the approval of the chairman of the Education Committee. . . . We recommend that no grant can be given at present to the chemical laboratory asked for by Dr. Chambers; we recommend that the registrar be instructed to obtain estimates for new and satisfactory heating apparatus."

The report was received and adopted without debate.

Report No. 3 of the By laws and Legislation Committee was read by Mr. Turner. It contained the following recommendations:

"In view of the frequently demonstrated necessity of amendments to our Pharmacy Act, your committee recommend that immediate steps be taken by this council to make application to the Legislature to amend the Pharmacy Act in the following particulars: (1) To so amend the section of the act governing the qualification of apprentices as to correspond with the standard designated by the dean, and the report of the Education Committee; (2) to so amend the Act as to make all its provisions applicable to corporations, limited companies, etc., in the same manner as they are now applicable to persons and individuals."

The report was adopted, and the President and Messrs. Mackenzie and Snyder were appointed a special committee to confer with the College solicitors in preparing a bill for presentation to the Legislature, securing the amendments recommended in the report of the By-laws and Legislation Committee, the said bill to be presented for consideration at the August meeting of the Council.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie, the Registrar was instructed to notify the members by circular of the election to be held this year, in accordance with By-law No. 4

The Council then went into committee of the whole and considered the report of the Divisional Committee presented on Thursday evening.

Mr. Graham took exception to the recommendations of the committee. He said he could not sanction the appointment of a man whose duty it would be to go around the province enquiring into and settling difficulties between druggists. Referring to county associations and their value to the trade, he said he found them of no use and no prevention of rate-cutting. He thought that 55 per cent. of the druggists in favor of appointing such a man was not enough to lead the Council to make the appointment.

Mr. Hargreaves said the reason county associations were a failure was because there was no one to go around and interest the druggists in the work. This was exactly the work such a man as they wished to appoint would do. He would ascertain the difficulties which they experienced with the Pharmacy Act.

President Watters did not think the council could hope for success from the druggists of Ontario in this matter. Personally, he was done with all associations. He had joined one in his city, the members of which had agreed to do no business on Sunday. The agreement was kept for one Sunday and then violated right along. Moreover, where could the council find such a man as the committee recommended, who could go before the druggists of the country and satisfactorily explain the act in all its bearings? Even the council did not understand it fully.

Mr. Snyder said the president had expressed his own views better than he could do himself. He opposed the report in the interests of the college and of the trade.

Mr. Curry regretted that the project had been so much endorsed in its initial stages. What was needed, he said, was for druggists all over the country to get out and hustle and make themselves felt among the politicians of their neighborhood.

Mr. Turner said that three of the greatest difficulties in the way of druggists in the province were (1) the departmental stores, (2) the multiplicity of druggists that were entering the field, and (3) the doctors who did their own dispensing. None of these difficulties would be removed by the appointment of a man to go about the province explaining the act.

Mr. Mackenzie thought the druggists had not endorsed the scheme with sufficient unanimity to warrant the council in carrying it out. He moved that the work be discontinued in view of the lack of interest taken in it, and that the report be not adopted.

The motion was carried, and the committee rose.

The business before the council having all been disposed of, Mr. Turner moved, seconded by Mr. Roberts, "that the thanks of this council are due and are hereby tendered to President Henry Watters for the very satisfactory, able and impartial manner in which he has presided over this board for the last two years."

The resolution was spoken to in the most feeling terms by Messrs. Turner, Graham, Roberts, Mackenzie, McCullough, Curry and Registrar Lewis, and carried amid applause.

President Watters made a brief but characteristically effective reply.

On motion of Mr. Davis the council adjourned till the first Tuesday in August or at the call of the president.

"THE DOSE TABLE, B.P. 1898."

There has been a large demand for this useful table from all parts of Canada, and we have received many kind words for our endeavors to place in the hands of students a ready helper in their studies.

The table has been published at a merely nominal price, ten cents, and no dispensing counter, student's desk or physician's office should be without one We have had a limited number published and would suggest early application. They will be sent in mailing tubes at the price named.

Address

CANADIAN DRUGGIST,
Toronto.

Montreal Items.

Professor E. Des Rosiers, M.D., the author of a work on Materia Medica and Therapeutics, and at one time a Professor of Laval University and also member of the teaching staff of the Montreal College of Pharmacy, died at Lonque Point, near Montreal, a couple of weeks since. He was a modest and unassuming man of great ability.

The wholesale drug trade is well represented on the Board of Trade in Montreal. Mr. Miles is now a vice-president. Mr. Knox is a member of the Council and Mr. Watson has been placed on the Board of Arbitration.

The annual dinner of the Montreal College of Pharmacy students was held on the 9th inst. at the Balmoral Hotel. Monsieur Guerin was in the chair and a good time was spent.

O.C.P. Banquet.

To those who had the good fortune to be present at the annual banquet of the students of the O.C.P., on Wednesday evening, Feb. 8th, it will be unnecessary, perhaps, to introduce the members of the committee who so successfully carried out all the arrangements and were mainly instrumental in making it the great success that it was. The whole affair from beginning to end was most enjoyable and reflected the greatest credit on the promoters and the class.

The spacious dining rooms of the Arlington were crowded to the doors with graduates, undergraduates and guests, and the tasteful decorations added much to the splendor of the evening.

The *menu* cards were very tastefully gotten up and were adorned with literary allusions of which the famous apothecary in "Romeo and Juliet" and those weird pharmacists in "Macbeth" contributed a share. On another page we give a photo-engraving of the Faculty, the sight of whose faces on the "bill of fare" seemed to give zest to the appetites of those present.

The speeches were appropriate and eloquent and the musical part of the programme was capital, special prominence being given to the college choruses and the college "Yell."

The speech of the Postmaster-General was very *apropos* to the occasion and was well-received by his hearers.

Mr. W. C. Tole in a speech full of patriotism and eloquence proposed the toast of "Canada," which was received enthusiastically and was responded to by Rev. Mr. Crews, who spoke feelingly and showed his deep love for his country and her sons.

The presence of a number of members of the Council of the college added dignity and enjoyment to the occasion. The worthy Dean of the college occupied the post of honor.

(1st Vice President).

(President) (Treasurer). (Secretary).

Banquet Committee, Ontario College of Pharmacy, Class '99

Glycerine Suppositories and Pessaries.

M. Crinon has endeavored to devise a perfect formula for the preparation of glycerine suppositories and pessaries (*ovules*). He finds that *grénétine*, the form of gelatine most highly esteemed for the purpose, is in reality not so good as that which is known in commerce as "colle gélatine cognet extra." The latter gives with glycerine a product which is absolutely colorless, and more transparent and more soluble than that derived from the former. The method adopted differs from that of the British Pharmacopœia in one or two particulars. The gelatine is first deprived of adherent powder by rubbing it under water with the fingers. It is then dried and weighed. To prepare suppositories the proportions are as follows :

Gelatine, washed and dried ..... 1 gramme.
Water .....
Glycerine, at 30° C..... 50

For pessaries the proportion of water

is 50 per cent. higher, 30 grammes being used instead of 20, as a less rigid body is desired. In both cases, when the gelatine has taken up the required amount of water, it is transferred to the glycerine, in which it rapidly dissolves. The moulds are oiled with liquid paraffin, and the mixture sets perfectly in an hour. It is claimed for this method that, by the avoidance of directly heating the gelatine, the latter does not lose its cohesiveness. When a soluble substance has to be incorporated distilled water is used, one-third being reserved to dissolve it, and the solution is added to the moistened gelatine just before pouring into moulds. The preparation of gelatine-glycerine pessaries and suppositories containing tannin cannot be effected in the usual ways. If the tannin be dissolved in the water and added to the liquid basis, a magma immediately forms, which cannot be poured into moulds, except by raising the temperature ; when all the water is evaporated the mixture becomes limpid, especially on the addition of a trace of nitric acid, but at the expense of a part of the tannin, which is converted into gallic and pyrogallic acids. Moreover, the product acquires a deep coloration. If, on the other hand, the tannin be dissolved in the glycerine, a product containing 1.3 to 1.6 per cent. of tannin may be obtained, but it quickly becomes less soluble. Satisfactory results are achieved by soaking the gelatine in a solution of tannin in such proportions that each 15-gramme pessary shall contain 50 centigrammes of tannin and melt in water at 35° C., giving with ferric salts the usual tannin reaction. It is thought that the tannin, absorbed slowly and in small quantities by the gelatine, the latter being in large excess, yields with it a soluble combination. —*Répertoire, Phar. Jour.*

Practical Suggestions for Promoting Business.

Mr. Bond gives the following useful suggestions in the *Spatula* :

1. The location is everything.

2. Spaciousness an important desid eratum.

3. Carry so complete a stock of goods that every demand can be satisfied.

4. These goods of standard quality—exactly as they are represented.

5. In no case offer substitutes for anything which may be specifically called for, no matter if they are really as good.

6. If you thoroughly know your business—otherwise you should be doing something else—you will take the trouble to procure the required article from the proper source, permit your customer to be satisfied,and avoid the responsibility of a possible disappointment.

7. See to it that your employees are uniformly courteous, even though demands are exacting and seemingly unreasonable.

8. Remember that you are the one who is really asking favors of the public, upon whom your success and profit depends.

9. If you are located in a town, where your identity is not lost as a dealer, advertise in your local newspaper regularly.

10. If you haven't the time, nor the education, necessary to prepare attractive, pertinent advertisements, employ some qualified person to do this work for you.

11. Remember, please, that you must not harp on one string all of the time—people like a variety. It is not necessary to advertise goods cheaper than any competitor, even. What the public wants and is after is complete reliability, and a suggestion of a cut price bears with it a doubt. Your customers must not harbor such a thought.

12. Keep your environments scrupulously clean, but don't do the sweeping or dusting in business hours.

13. Change your window displays at least every other day.

14. Use the advertising matter sent you by the manufacturers as a gratuity on their part, not as a nuisance ; for, if the goods themselves are worthy to find a place in your stock, their popularity has been attained by the use of these same accessories, or their equivalent.

15. Permit nothing to leave your premises which does not bear your firm name and address in plain type.

16. A modern cushion rubber stamp prints almost as nicely as type, and, in the spare moments, your clerks can add your imprint to the advertising circulars sent you in good faith for distribution.

17. Beware of "advertising schemes" submitted to you by strangers who can have no possible personal interest in you or your business ; 99 out of a 100 are catch-penny affairs with the profit all accruing to the projectors thereof.

18. Remember that no one will do as well for you as you can do for yourself, and devote as much personal attention as possible to your business.

19. Cultivate a friendliness with your competitors ; don't expect to have "it all," but allow the "other feller" to feel that you recognize his existence ; and don't begrudge him a fighting chance.

20. Practise the precepts of the "Golden Rule."

A Good Window Display of Stick Licorice.

By I. L. Peiffer, Druggist, Woodstock, Ont.

From Messrs. Young & Smylie, Brooklyn, N.Y., I bought 125 pounds of extract of licorice in sticks of different sizes. With the bay leaves in which the licorice comes packed I covered the floor of the window. I borrowed a wheelbarrow, painted a bright red, from an implement dealer, and placed it in the window and filled the bottom with borax and leaves and piled up the sticks of licorice in the end of the wheelbarrow so as to look as though it was filled with nothing but licorice. I covered the leaves on top with licorice so that they could not be seen ; I also put a 25 pound box of the licorice in the window, and placed some of the sticks in other parts of the window. Cards and large imitation sticks of licorice supplied by Messrs. Young & Smylie were placed in various positions in the window. A card with the prices of the different-sized sticks was also put up at the top of the wheelbarrow at the side farthest from the street. On the side of the wheelbarrow next the street was tacked a card having on it the following words : "This is a good thing. Push it along."

It is needless to say this display will sell licorice, and also stimulate trade in other lines as well.

Seventy Years' Reminiscences of the Drug Trade.

At the annual meeting of the Liverpool Chemists' Association, held on January 13th, the inaugural address of the newly-elected president, Mr. Edward Evans, of the wholesale drug firm of Evans, Sons & Co., was read by his son, Mr. J. J. Evans. The address was a most interesting one, and dealt with the writer's experiences during a long term in the drug business, his apprenticeship having commenced in 1830.

Owing to the crowded state of our columns we cannot give even a synopsis of the address, which affords very entertaining reading for pharmacists.

(Continued from page 36)

Powder and mix. Sig. Add from 2 to 3 tablespoonfuls to each feed.

Beside this, any one of the remedies recommended above for cows may be used for horses.

HOGS :

1. Tannic acid ..... 5 gm.
White oak bark ..... 10 gm.
Peppermint leaves ..... 10 gm.
Water sufficient.

Mix and make an electuary. Sig. Give the whole in the course of the day.

2. Infusion of peppermint ..... 100 gm.
Tannic acid ..... 5 gm.

Mix, dissolve and divide into 4 portions, and give during the course of the day.

For young pigs :

Tincture of opium ..... 2 gm.
Solution of sodium bicarbonate .. 18 gm.

Mix. Sig. Twenty drops in peppermint water.

INTESTINAL WORMS.

COWS :

1. Etheric animal oil ..... 60 gm.
Glauber salt ..... 75 gm.
Fern root (male?) ..... 45 gm.
Water sufficient.

Mix, and make into 6 pills. Give one pill every morning and evening.

2. Aloes ..... 30 gm.
Tansy ..... 60 gm
Gentian root ..... 90 gm.
Water sufficient.

Powder, and mix. Make an electuary, and divide into 3 parts. Sig. Administer the whole at intervals of from 6 to 8 hours.

HORSES :

Petroleum ..... 10 gm.
Etheric animal oil ..... 10 gm.
Santonica seed ..... 50 gm.
Valerian root ..... 25 gm.
Rye flour ..... 50 gm.
Water sufficient.

Powder, mix, and make an electuary. Sig. A piece the size of a hen's egg to be mixed with food or otherwise administered 4 or 5 times in the day.

DOGS :

(1) Kamala—For smaller dogs, from 2 to 3 gm.; while for hunting dogs, mastiffs, Newfoundlanders, etc., from 5 to 10 gm. are sufficient, the dose being regulated by size and weight.

(2) Areca-nut, powdered, the dose being regulated as in Kamala, but smaller. From 1 to 2 gm. is enough for smaller dogs, and from 4 to 5 gm. for the larger kinds. It should be repeated several evenings in succession.

INFLAMMATION OF UDDERS.

Cows are especially subject to this trouble.

1. Salicylic acid ..... 3 gm.
Camphorated oil ..... 100 gm.

Mix. Sig. Use as an application to the udder.

2. Mercurial ointment, cinereal (10 per cent.) ..... 10 gm.
Oil of laurel ..... 25 gm.
Unguentum flavum ..... 25 gm.

Mix, and make an ointment.

3. Unguentum flavum ..... 25 gm.
Ointment of potassium iodide .. 25 gm.

Mix, and make an ointment.

APPETITE POWDERS.

COWS :

1. Gentian root ..... 100 gm.
Foenugreek seed ..... 100 gm.
Cinchona bark ..... 100 gm.
Sublimed sulphur ..... 100 gm.
Trifolium leaves ..... 100 gm.
Calamus root ..... 100 gm.
Sodium chlorate ..... 100 gm.
Green vegetable ..... 300 gm.

Pulverize, and mix. Sig. A tablespoonful to be strewed over the food.

HORSES :

Gentian root ..... 100 gm.
Absinth, herb ..... 100 gm.
Calamus root ..... 100 gm.
Galangal root ..... 100 gm.
Sodium chloride ..... 25 gm.

Powder, and mix. Sig. Mix 2 tablespoonfuls with each feed.

HOGS :

1. Antimony sulphide, black ..... 50 gm.
Calamus root ..... 50 gm
Feonugreek seed ..... 40 gm.
Sulphur sublimed ..... 40 gm.
Anise seed ..... 20 gm.
Fennel seed ..... 20 gm.

Powder, and mix. Sig. A tablespoonful to be mixed with each feed.

2. Quassia chips ..... 20 gm.
Gentian root ..... 20 gm.
Antimony, black sulphide ..... 50 gm.
Sodium bicarbonate ..... 100 gm.

Powder, and mix. Sig. Two tablespoonfuls to each feed.

COUGH POWDERS—FOR HORSES.

Golden sulphuret of antimony .. 100 gm.
Anise seed ..... 800 gm.
Fennel seed ..... 800 gm.
Foenugreek seed ..... 800 gm.

Powder, and mix. Sig. Two tablespoonfuls to be mixed with the food two or three times daily.

COLIC.

COWS :

Sodium sulphate ..... 90-120 gm.

Chamomile or wormwood tea, sufficient. Mix, and dissolve. Sig. Give such a portion every hour until free purging is set up. If the body is much swollen, 7½ gm. of aloes and 3 gm. of potassium sulphate should be added to the foregoing, while, at the same time, strong frictions of oil of turpentine and alcohol in equal parts should be made.

HORSES :

1. Magnesium sulphate ..... 200 gm.
Chamomile tea, q. s.

Mix, dissolve, and give at once.

2. Castor oil ..... 250 gm.
Warm peppermint tea, q. s.

Agitate together, and give at one dose. Use the same friction as with cows.

LAMENESS OF HORSES.

Use the following liniment—the so-called "Restitution Liquid," prepared after the following formula :

1. Spirit of soap ..... 200 gm.
Liquor ammoniæ caustic ..... 200 gm.
Spirit of camphor ..... 25 gm.
Sulphuric ether ..... 50 gm.
Water ..... 200 gm.
Sodium chlorate ..... 50 gm.

Mix, and make a liniment.

2. Tincture of capsicum ..... 100 gm.
Spirit of camphor ..... 250 gm.
Liquor ammoniæ caustic ..... 250 gm.
Alcohol ..... 250 gm.
Spirit of ether ..... 250 gm.
Sodium chloride ..... 50 gm.
Oil of turpentine ..... 50 gm.
Water ..... 800 gm.

Mix, and make a liniment.

GREASE IN HORSES.

1. For several days in succession pencil over the affected spots once, every day, with a 10 per cent. solution of chromic acid. When healing is well progressed, cease the use of the acid, and use lanolin carrying 3 per cent. of creolin ; or,

2. *Vilatti's liquor ..... 100 gm.
Carbolic acid ..... 5 gm.

Mix. Sig. Use in place of the chromic acid in No. 1.

Copper sulphate ..... 5 parts.
Zinc sulphate ..... 5 parts.
Lead acetate ..... 10 parts.
Vinegar ..... 80 parts.

Mix.

*Vilatti's liquid has the following formula :

2. Salicylic acid ..... 10 gm.
Liquid pitch ..... 50 gm.
Koli soap ..... 50 gm.
Alcohol, q. s. ad ..... 200 gm.

Mix, and make a liniment. Sig. Rub on the affected part once daily.

MANGE.

COWS AND HORSES :

1. Cinereal mercuric ointment (10 per cent.) ..... 50 gm.
Lard ..... 100 gm.
Antimony sulphide, black ..... 20 gm.
Larch turpentine ..... 20 gm.
Creolin ..... 10 gm.

Mix, and make into an ointment. Sig. Use on the affected parts daily.

SHEEP :

Mange in sheep is treated by washing in a bath of decoction of tobacco leaves, in every 10 quarts of which are dissolved the following :

Liquid tar ..... 100 gm.
Potash soap ..... 200 gm.
Potassium sulphate ..... 50 gm.
Creolin ..... 50 gm.

DOGS :

1. Pyroligneous acid ..... 90 gm.
Peru balsam ..... 5 gm.
Alcohol ..... 5 gm.

Mix, and make a liniment.

2. Styrax ..... 10 gm.
Alcohol ..... 10 gm.
Pyroligneous acid ..... 80 gm.

Mix, and make a liniment.

SPAVIN.

1. Cantharides, powdered.. 15 gm.
Euphorbium, powdered..... 5 gm.
Turpentine... .. 10 gm.
Rape oil.....100 parts.

Mix, and make an ointment.

2. Potassium iodide..... 10 gm.
Water. ..... 8 gm.
Lanolin..... ..... 20 gm.
Cinereal mercurial ointment (10 per cent.)..... 22 gm.

Mix, and make an ointment.

3. Mercury, red iodide of..... 10 gm.
Potassium iodide..... 5 gm.
Cinereal mercurial ointment (10 per cent) ..... 50 gm.
Green soap..... 10 gm.

Mix, and make an ointment.

CONSTIPATION IN DOGS.

1. Give the dog a purge (as above, for dogs), or :

2. Castor oil..... 30 gm.
Gum arabic, powdered.... ... 15 gm.
Tincture of opium..... 1.5 gm.
Water..... 60 gm.

Mix, and make an emulsion. Sig. From a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful every 2 hours, according to size of dog.

3. White hellebore root..... 1 gm.
Potassium bitartrate..... .... 6 gm.
Rhubarb..... .... 3 gm.

Powder, and mix. Sig. From as much as can be held on the point of a knife to thrice that amount, according to the size of the dog.

FLATULENCE.

CATTLE, When on green food :

1. Liquor ammoniæ, caustic. ..... 22.5 gm.
Alcohol. ... . 22.5 gm.
Water (or lime water).....500 gm.

Mix. Sig. Give at one dose.

When on dry food :

2. Hydrochloratc acid dilute..... 15 gm.
Alcohol..... 35 gm.
Bran-water.....750 gm.

Mix. To be given at once.

3. In chronic tympanites :

1. Give 40 gm. tincture of aloes every 8 hours, in a flask of infusion of kummel.

2. Oil of turpentine..... 15 gm.
Alcohol dilute..... ..... 90 gm.

Mix. Sig. Give such a dose every 4 hours, in a flask of an infusion of wormwood (*Artemesia absinthium*).

3. The following, known as *Tympanitessenz* among German veterinarians, is highly recommended, not only as a remedy, but as a prophylactic :

Liquor ammoniæ, caustic... .. 40 gm.
Liquor ammoniæ, anisated. ... 15 gm.
Tincture of aloes..... 15 gm.
Alcohol..... 50 gm.

Mix. Sig. From 25 to 30 gm., to be administered in a pint of water. As a prophylactic, from 1 to 2 teaspoonfuls may be given when symptoms of an approaching attack become evident.

SHEEP :

1. Liquor ammoniæ, caustic..... 10 gm.
Liquor ammoniæ, anisated. . . 10 gm.
Tincture of aloes..... 20 gm.
Alcohol .... 60 gm.

Mix. Sig. A tablespoonful every 15 minutes in a half pint of infusion of kummel.

VULNERARY APPLICATIONS.

1. As a protective for light, superficial wounds :

Tincture of myrrh..... 50 gm.
Tincture of aloes..... 50 gm.
Carbolic acid..... 5 gm.

Mix. Apply with a camel's hair pencil.

2. For washing out wounds, use a 5% aqueous solution of either creolin, or lysol, or carbolic acid water.

3. For suppurating wounds, use either iodoform ointment, prepared as follows :

Iodoform.. ..... 10 gm.
Balsam Peru..... 5 gm.
Vaselin .... 85 gm.

Mix, and make an ointment. Or,

Iodoform..... 10 gm.
Tannic acid.... .... 5 gm.
Charcoal, fresh wood..... 30 gm.

Powder and mix. Sig. Strew freely over the suppurating surface.

BLISTERING APPLICATIONS.

Lequin's Blister.

1. Euphorbium.....100 gm.
Cod liver oil.....400 gm.
Alkanet root..... 1 gm.

Mix, and digest for 8 days. Filter.

Gray Blister.

2. Cantharides .....100 gm.
Resin.... ..... 72 gm.
Lard..... 50 gm.
Yellow wax ..... 27 gm.
Turpentine, common pine.....100 gm.

Powder finely, and mix by heat.

Red Blister.

3. Iodide of mercury, red..... 50 gm.
Lard ....200 gm.

Mix by trituration.

Linimentum Ave.

4. Mercury bichloride..... 0.4 gm.
Tincture of iodine.....100 gm.

Mix, and dissolve.

Harvier's Embrocation.

Sulphuric ether..... 10 gm.
Oil of pine..... 5 gm.
Tincture of arnica .. . . 5 gm.
Spirit of soap..... 20 gm.
Alcohol.... . ..... 70 gm.
Water.....300 gm.

Mix, and make a liniment

To Dissolve Iodine Rapidly in Oils.—Schmidt says iodine is quickly dissolved in oils by first rubbing up the iodine with one-fourth of its weight of pot. iodide and a few drops of glycerine, then adding a little oil, and rubbing up. The addition of the resultant liquid to the rest of the oil and a sharp agitation finishes the process.

Laboratory Notes.

PREPARATION OF BOUGIES.

As a base for bougies meeting every requirement Soulard (Rep. de Ph.) proposes the following mixture : Cacao butter 2 p., lanolin 1 p., white wax 1 p., which is kept in stock. The pencils are prepared by mixing the medicinal substance with the base, previously warmed to a semifluid consistence, introducing the mixture by suction into glass tubes of 20 cm. length and 3 mm. diameter, closing with rubber stoppers and cooling them in an upright position. When solidified, the bougies may be pushed out with a wire or rod of the same diameter. They may be dispensed at once, but do not attain the proper consistence until the following day.

RAPID PROCESS FOR TINCTURE OF IODINE.

The preparation of tincture of iodine by the usual methods usually takes considerable time. Viallet (in the *Journal de Pharmacie*) shows how it may be reduced to a matter of twenty minutes or less. He pulverizes the iodine and rubs it up with about a third of its weight of ether, continuing the rubbing until the ether has vanished. The alcohol is then added little by little, with constant rubbing. The solution is decanted through a pledget of wadding. According to the author, the causes of the rapidity of solution of iodine thus treated are the minute quantities of hydrogen iodide and ethyl iodide developed in the process.

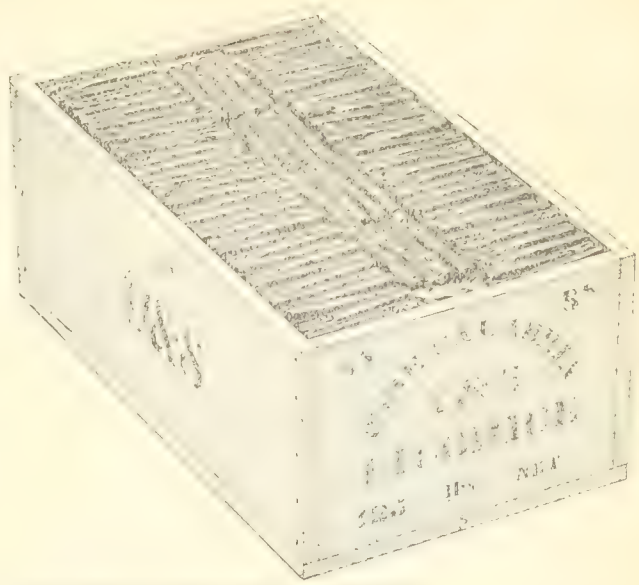
READY PREPARATION OF MEDICATED URETHRAL BOUGIES.

M. Marc de Toledo, *l'Union Pharmaceutique*, thus describes his method of preparing medicated urethral bougies :

"Suppose," says he, "we are going to prepare some urethral bougies occluding iodoform. We will first make a pill mass —the ordinary one in the case of iodoform, of powdered gum arabic and honey, and in this we will incorporate the iodoform—arranging our mass so that we get a paste sufficiently stiff for us to roll out in cylinders of a gramme in weight and of a mean length of from 3 to 4 centimeters. One end of each cylinder should be drawn or rolled to a conical point.

In an ordinary test-tube of proper capacity (which admirably fills the conditions in this operation, being easily heated, and furnishing, as it does, a deep

Retail Druggists



WE put our Y & S Licorice in cases of 125, 50 and 25 lbs. bulk (loose in leaves), 4's, 6's, 8's, 12's, and 16's to pound. No article exhibited in Retail Druggists' windows excites more attention, sells more readily, or brings a larger return of profit than a case of Y & S LICORICE.

WE ARE ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF A FULL LINE OF LICORICE SPECIALTIES, INCLUDING

Acme Licorice Pellets. Y & S Licorice Lozenges.

Tar Licorice and Tolu Wafers . . . and . . . Pure Penny Stick "Purity" Brand.

For sale by all leading Wholesale Druggists in the Dominion of Canada. If you cannot get the above at your jobbers, please address us as below:

YOUNG & SMYLIE

Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S.A.

Owbridge's...

LUNG TONIC
(Three Sizes)

EMBROCATION
STOMACHIC
HÆMORRHYODINE
DOG POWDERS
ATOMS OF HEALTH

W. T. Owbridge

Manufacturer

Hull, - - England

The Druggists' Corporation of Canada
(LIMITED)

SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA,
TORONTO, ONT.

BENGER'S FOOD

FOR
INFANTS, INVALIDS,
and
THE AGED.

THIS delicious and highly nutritive food has been used with remarkable success in the rearing of infants, and by delicate and aged persons in England for many years.

It is now extensively advertised in Canada, and may be obtained of leading wholesale houses, or of

Messrs. Evans & Sons,

(LIMITED)

Montreal and Toronto

LORD NELSON

Our o'd stand by.

ARMADA

Our new 10-center. Are what they claim, viz. **pure Havana filler.**

GOLDEN NUGGET
AND
NATIONAL FIVE

Are two of the best Drug Store Cigars on the market.

All Union Made in the Cleanest Factory in Canada.

The National Cigar Co.
Limited

TORONTO, ONT.

MAYPOLE SOAP DYES

A woman dyes and **wins** with that quick, clean, brilliant, fadeless English Home Dye—Maypole Soap. Ask her if she always wins with **powder** dyes.

Every cake you sell sells another—hence business grows, and quickly, too, with Maypole Soap Dyes **ALL COLORS**

FOR SALE BY ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

Canadian Depot –

8 Place Royale, Montreal

Arthur P. Tippet & Co.,
Managers.

Wampole's
BEEF, WINE, AND IRON.

In Pint Bottles..... .....$5 00 per doz.
Winchester (½ Imp. Gal.)..... 2 00 each.
Imp. Gallon, in 5 gal. lots, and over 3 50 per gal.

With handsome lithographed labels. Buyer's name prominently Printed on same, at the following prices:

¼ Gross lots, and over.....$60 00 per gross.
(Packed in One-Dozen Cases.)

We use a Pure Sherry Wine in the manufacture of this article, assuring a delicate flavor, and we guarantee the quality to be equal to any in the market.

We invite comparison with other manufacturers, and will cheerfully furnish samples for that purpose.

Your early orders and enquiries solicited through Wholesale Jobbers, or direct from us.

Henry K. Wampole & Co.,
MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Canadian Branch:
36 and 38 Lombard Street, TORONTO.

Outside the Combine

We Manufacture.....

Anti - Monopoly

Chimneys
and
Bottles

Green, Amber, and Flint.
Every Description.
GET OUR PRICES.

SYDENHAM GLASS CO.,
Of Wallaceburg, Limited.

vessel, and one of a capacity that enables us to get desired results with a small amount of material) melt, with a gentle heat, equal parts of cacao butter and virgin yellow wax, and shake or stir until a hemogeneous liquid is obtained.

Now, with a long pin or needle, thrust into any convenient place, pick up each one of the pencils successively, dip it into the melted mixture, remove and place it on a marble slab (a pill tile, scale pan or any suitable article of the sort will answer) and let cool off. If the melted material begins to set, or gets too cool, return it to the lamp for a few seconds. In this manner urethral bougies carrying any desired medicament can be prepared in a few minutes.—*Nat. Druggist.*

The Proposed Indian and Colonial Addendum to the B.P., 1898.

By a British Columbia Druggist.

With truly commendable speed the Pharmacopœia Committee has published a report on the proposed Indian and Colonial Addendum to the '98 B.P., which bears the date of January 1st, '99, having been approved and adopted by the General Medical Council on November 30th, 1898. It is issued for information and invites criticism and suggestions from "Medical and Pharmaceutical Authorities in India and the Colonies." I hardly know just what was expected of this addendum; in fact I am pretty certain that very few had little more than a vague idea of what would be desirable within its pages. But of this fact there is no doubt, that as far as Canada is concerned the addendum will be of no benefit. Apparently India claims most attention, and rightly too, as she was the first to put forward claims for special recognition in the direction. Australia gets a little attention, but Canada is not in evidence. This passing over Canada is no fault of the Council, for I am informed that though there has been much discussion on the subject of Special Pharmacopœiæ and Addenda nothing definite has ever been arrived at, and no communication of any value has ever been forwarded the Medical Council. The present B.P. does away with many of the previous complaints of Canadians, and though more could have been done along the same lines there is little doubt that future British Pharmacopœiæ will give less cause for dissatisfaction.

To make a brief summary of the proposed Addendum, I find that Hong Kong wants quite a number of drugs recognized: Couch Grass, with a Decoction of Couch Grass, as given in Squire. In Canada pharmacists seldom have occasion to use the Decoction, but the use of the Fluid Extract is daily with every one. A Spirituous Extract of Liquorice; Belæ Fructus and Extractum Belæ Liquidum and Datura Leaves are also asked for.

Official recognition is desired by the Indian Government Committee of Acaciæ Arabicæ Cortex as a substitute for Quercus Cortex, but as oak bark is no longer official this may be withdrawn; the exudation from Acaciæ Catechu to take the place of the official Gum Acacia. The juice of Acalypha Indica is recommended as an equivalent of Senega. Andrographis Paniculata is proposed as a cheap substitute for Himalayan Chiretta with infus. liquor conc. and tincture all same strength as 1898 B.P. Chiretta. Aristolochia Indica is proposed by the Indian Government Committee for use in India instead of Aristolechia Serpentaria with infusion, liquor concen. and tincture as in Serpentaria. Then follow a Berberis indigenous to India. The leaves of Piper Betel, Butea Gum or "Bengal Kino," as equivalent of the East Indian, Malabar or Madras Kino; Butea Seed proposed for use instead of Santonine with infusion containing ¼ oz. to 1 pint of distilled water; Indian Gamboge instead of the official; Catechu Nigrum for Pale Catechu, with corresponding preparations; Cinnamon Wood, for use in India as equivalent of Sassafras. Cissampelos Pareira is wanted instead of Chondrodendron Tomentosum. Coscinium Fenestratum, for use instead of Calumba, using boiling water for infusion, liquor conc. and tincture same as '98 Calumba. Crinum is suggested instead of Squill, with all the preparations. Datura leaves suggested also by Indian Government Committee; Datura Seeds instead of Stramonium Seeds. Embelia in place of Kousso and Male Fern; Exacum, for use in India as equivalent of Chiretta. Then follow: Cotton Root Bark, for use instead of Ergota; Ispaghula, equivalent to infus. Lini and Decoct. Hordei; Jasmine; Mudar, in place of Ipecac; Mylabris, similar to Cantharides; Myrobalanum, instead of Galls; Oleum Ajowan (Carum Copticum), instead Olea Carui, Anethi, Anisi, Menth. Pip; Oleum Arachidis (Arachis hypogæa) vice Olive Oil; Oil of Lemon Grass, instead of Oil Cajeput in Lin. Crotonis, and instead of Oil Lavender in Lin. Camph. Co.; Sesame Oil, substitute for Oil Olive; Samadera, to take place of Quassia; Sappan, instead of Logwood; Sivertia, as equivalent of Chiretta; Thus. Indicum, instead Thus. Amenc.; Tinospora, instead of Calumba; Toddalia, instead of Cortex Cusparіæ; Tylophoræ Fol., instead of Ipecacuanha; Indian Valerian.

Queensland's demands are as follows: Alstonia, with tincture same of Tinct. Calumb.; Beilschmiedia, with Tinct. 2 oz. to 1 pint; Euphorbia Pilulifera.

Victoria wants Acacia Bark and Aconitum Nap., Dwboisia, Eucalypti Gummi, Fœniculi Fructus, Grindelia and Kino Eucalypti.

This, then, is the Addendum. It is now in order for Canadians to add their wants, so that we may not be left altogether out in the cold.

Missionary Pharmacists Wanted in China.

In an article about medical work in China the *Double Cross* has the following suggestions: "It would seem that our medical work in China, if to be victorious, must be sustained, in part, at least, by the native drugs, as also by its native graduates in medicine. As a means to the former, we must have pharmacists, as well as physicians, for missionaries. A pharmacist who can make a drug assay of the country, and who is versed in gathering, as well as refining drugs. Why should the physician be sending to England or America for such drugs as sulphur, camphor, rhubarb and a great many other drugs which could be refined on the field? Then, when China's soil and China's people grow and refine the drug it can be purchased by China's cash. Just as soon as labor valued at five cents a day prepares the drugs will consumers' labor, at five cents a day, purchase the drug. Is the day not nigh at hand when we shall train native pharmacists as well as native physicians? How can our Chinese graduate in medicine be expected to compete with a foreign physician, or even have anything like an honest profession, when the foreign physician hands out gratis the same drug he (our graduate) must sell at a price to cover capital invested, and profit and loss?"—*Witness.*

The Ink Plant.—This singular plant is found in New Granada, where it flourishes and is much used. Its juice is employed as ink for writing purposes, the writing being at first red, but darkening to black afterwards.

Pharmacy in England.

Poison Regulations—All Night Pharmacies—Exportation of Medicinal Tinctures—Packed Goods and New Price Lists—A New CoveredPot.

(By our Own Correspondent.)

The members of the Pharmaceutical Society have accepted a resolution that regulations for the keeping and dispensing of poisons be adopted. These regulations are by no means unalterable, nor are they likely to give trouble in carrying out. Practically, they consist in affirming that all poisons must be kept in poison bottles or with a distinctive mark, as well as the name of the poison. That all poisons are to be kept locked up or secured in some distinctive manner, or in bottles or vessels distinguishable by touch from ordinary articles. That in dispensing or selling poisons all liniments, embrocations and lotions containing poisons be sent out in poison bottles and labelled, "for external use only." It will be seen that there is nothing very new or irksome in the regulations, and the opposition to the adoption was based more upon the sentiment that chemists do not require any regulations to make them careful in handling poisons. With regard to the most important detail, as to what will happen in respect to any infringement of these regulations, assuming the Privy Council accepts them and they come into force, it is noteworthy that no penalties are mentioned and that only the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society could prosecute. I may mention that the whole idea is based upon the principle of putting one's house in order. Only a few months ago the Privy Council introduced a poison regulations bill, which completely ignored the rights of pharmacists and of the Pharmaceutical Society. The society, having succeeded in stopping the bill, now wishes to remove the cause of origin. It is well-known that the Privy Council is not satisfied that the society has hitherto done its duty, and hence this voluntary adoption by the society of regulations rejected nearly thirty years ago. On the whole, it is probably a good move. The regulations are trivial and daily carried on voluntarily in thousands of pharmacies. A good deal of the sting in the Privy Council bill is removed, and, consequently, a little more harmony may prevail. That it will immediately cause the acceptance of carbolic acid as a scheduled poison is not to be expected, but, at all events, an evasion of duty, long deferred, is now accomplished, and at the minimum of inconvenience to pharmacists.

A correspondent to one of our great London dailies considers that pharmacists should be compelled by law to live on their premises or keep a qualified assistant there, so that preparations can be obtained at any hour of the night. His complaint is dated from the heart of the city of London, and it is a fact that most of the pharmacies about there are locked up and of course deserted after 8 p.m. But then this is the normal condition of the heart of the city. All the offices and banks are closed and only an occasional caretaker lives on the p emises. In the suburbs and country generally pharmacists have the inestimable privilege of living at their shops and are therefore available at any moment. Even in the west-end of London some assistants always are on duty, and one establishment in Oxford street bore for some years the title "all night pharmacy." This is not conspicuous now, so it is a fair inference that the neighborhood did not appreciate the advantages.

Our Excise have carried out for over ten years an enlightened policy of granting drawback or rebate of the duty on all alcoholic preparations. The history of the concession is of interest. Mr. Thomas Tyrer, then chairman of the chemical section of the London Chamber of Commerce, was trying to obtain some concession from the government so as to enable manufacturers of chemicals to use duty-free alcohol. His efforts were not rewarded, but incidentally he discovered that, as the government would make no allowance on tinctures and other medicinal preparations shipped for abroad, the British druggists had to obtain these articles from Germany, where a duty-free port had long been established on an island at Hamburgh. The result of this representation was a lengthy inquiry instituted by the Excise authorities and eventually the treasury sanctioned a scheme by means of which the duty was rapaid upon these preparations when exported. Briefly the method consisted of the exporter filling up a notice that he was going to pack on a certain date these spirituous preparations and the attendance of an Excise officer was requested to witness the packing, draw samples, etc., and finally seal up the cases. Samples of one gill were to be taken in the proportion of one from every ten kinds of tinctures, spirits, fluid extracts, and the like. These, and the measurements of the bottles, having been checked and found in accordance with the claim of the exporter, rebate was to be paid as soon as the ship had sailed. The customs undertook to see that the cases, duly sealed and in order, were shipped. The scheme devised in 1888, under Mr. Tyrer's regime, has proved a great boon to the export druggists and it is now estimated that over 50,000 gallons of these preparations are annually exported under these regulations. The exporter pays a license of $50 for the privilege and he also loses the value of the samples taken for analysis. On the other hand he is compensated somewhat by a bounty of 4 per cent. allowance for waste in manufacture. Since then the regulations have been expanded so as to include essences, perfumes, and all kinds of alcoholic perfumery. There can be no doubt that the concession has given our export trade a much needed help and deprived our German friends of the pleasure of taking away customers from English firms.

Division of price-lists into four parts is just now a rather dangerous proceeding. One of the large wholesale firms issued a new list on January 2nd, and attention was drawn to its size, style and division, into four parts. The next week another firm pointed out that their price-list brought out twelve months before was within ½ inch of the size, the style was remarkably alike and theirs also was divided into four parts. Another week elapsed and a third claimant appeared. This last firm roundly accused all the rest for copying them and with some show of reason, as until of recent years the other firms had no packed goods for chemists quoted and illustrated in their lists. Now this is the leading feature, and the firm who accuse the others of copying indicate that packed goods illustrated have been in their list for over eight years. It is an interesting sign of the times practically due to store system, which has led the wholesale to put up cod liver oil, syrup of figs, cloudy ammonia and the like in neat and pretty packages for the counter trade. Formerly this was all done by the apprentice and junior assistant, but the superior style and cheapness of the wholesale work has altered all this.

Gray's

CASTOR-FLUID
For the hair.

DENTAL PEARLINE
An excellent antiseptic tooth wash

SULPHUR PASTILLES
For burning in diphtheritic cases.

SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE
An excellent antiseptic dentifrice.

These Specialties

All of which have been well advertised, more particularly the "Castor-Fluid," may be obtained at all the wholesale houses at Manufacturer's price.

HENRY R. GRAY

ESTABLISHED 1859.

Pharmaceutical Chemist

122 St. Lawrence Main Street
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W. A. GILL & CO. COLUMBUS, OHIO, U.S.A.

PLAIN, LACQUERED — AND DECORATED

MAKE THE BEST SEAMLESS TIN

BOXES

• IN • THE • MARKET •

For sale at Manufacturers' Prices by the leading wholesale druggists and druggists' sundrymen throughout Canada.

Complete Illustrated Price List free on Application

"The only Pills which purge without pain"

BOISSY'S SAPONACEOUS PILLS

LAXATIVE
PURGATIVE
REFRESHING

The Box of 40 Pills 2 free by Post
Phie BOISSY, 2, Place Vendome, PARIS

Agent: M. DECARY, Pharmacist, Montreal

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Vaccine Farm

ESTABLISHED 1885

Pure and reliable Vaccine matter always on hand. Orders by mail or otherwise promptly filled.

1c Ivory Points, $1.co; 5 Ivory Points, 65c.; single points, 20 cts.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE

Address all orders,

VACCINE FARM,
A. STEWART, M.D., Palmerston, Ont.

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"A malt tonic of surpassing value in its action on the nerves."
"Admirably adapted to the wants of ladies before and after confinement.
"Highly nutritious, and its use will be found very satisfactory in the rearing of strong, healthy children."
"Ahead of porter or strong ale, whether imported or domestic."
"Endorsed by the medical profession as the standard of perfection."

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CLARETS

"Chateau Pelee" Medoc.

Cases 12 Qts., $3.75. Cases 24 Pts., $4.75.

Equal to Imported Claret at double the price.

If your Wine Merchant does not keep OUR CLARET send in order direct.

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NATURE'S REMEDY — TRADE MARK — AH WA GO

AH-WA-GO

The King of Blood Purifiers?

IF NOT—WHY NOT?

You can recommend it to your customers and can rest assured it will do all that is claimed for it.

It is a positive cure for Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, and all Liver, Kidney and Blood Diseases

Ah-Wa-Go is put up in dry powder form only never in liquid. Note that each package bears our name in full, printed in red and blue. None other is genuine

Retail Price, 25 Cents per Package.
It Costs You $1.80 per Dozen.

QUICK SELLER, LARGE PROFITS

Handsome Advertising Matter sent with each order.

The following Wholesale Houses will supply you: Lyman Bros. & Co., Elliot & Co., Lyman, Knox & Co., Evans & Sons, Toronto; Kerry, Watson & Co., London; and Wilson & Co., Hamilton.

Write us for illustrated Booklets, &c., on Ah Wa-Go and our other Remedies.

The F. E. Karn Co.,

128 Wellington St., TORONTO.

Diseases of the Stomach.

COCAINE, PEPSINE, NARCEINE

The ANTIGASTRALGIQUE WINCKLER, is the most effective remedy known to medical science for Diseases of the Stomach, Cramps, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Gastralgia, Vomiting after meals, and during Pregnancy.

DOSE: One or two tablespoonfuls fifteen minutes before meals, or when symptoms appear.

Winckler Antigastralgic Pills

COCAINE, PEPSINE, NARCEINE

Same direction as for the WINCKLER ANTIGASTRALGIQUE.

DOSE: One or two pills fifteen minutes before meals, or when symptoms appear. This is specially recommended to the people who can't stand the preparations lightly alcoholized.

WINCKLER, Pharmacist, **Montreuil, Seine.**
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SIMULATING and REFRESHING LIQUEUR HOR.

KOLA, COCA and LIME GLYCEROPHOSPHATE

A Stimulating Tonic. It Strengthens the Entire System.

Perfect specific for Albuminuria, Nervous Irritability, Phosphaturia, Neuralgia, Consumption, General Debility, Exhaustions.

WINCKLER, Pharmacist, Montreuil, Near Paris
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IN UNREPRESENTED
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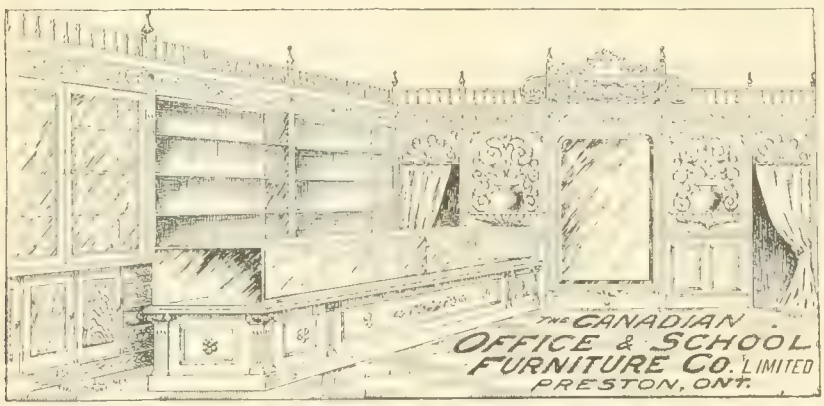
Labatt's Indian Pale Ale

Is an excellent nutrient tonic. Physicians desiring to prescribe will hardly find anything superior to this.—*Health Journal.*

"We find that the Ale uniformly well agreed with the patients, that it stimulated the appetite, and thereby increased nutrition. The taste likewise was always highly spoken of. In nervous women, we found that a glass at bedtime acted as a very effective and harmless hypnotic."
Superintendent of large United States Hospital.

ORDER IT FROM YOUR MERCHANT
AND SEE THAT YOU GET IT.

JOHN LABATT,
Brewer, LONDON.



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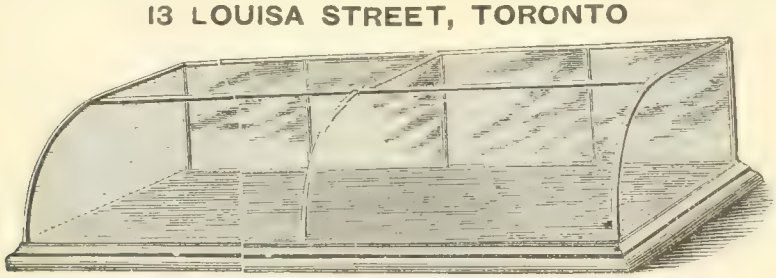

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SHOW CASES, WALL CASES, JEWELERS', CONFECTIONERS',
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GRILL WORK, FANCY CABINET WORK, BRITISH PLATE MIRRORS,
BENT AND BEVELLED GLASS

ACTIVE SOLICITORS WANTED everywhere for "The Story of the Philippines," by Murat Halstead, commissioned by the Government as Official Historian to the War Department. The book was written in army camps at San Francisco, on the Pacific with General Merritt, in the hospitals at Honolulu, in Hong Kong, in the American trenches at Manila, in the insurgent camps with Aguinaldo, on the deck of the Olympia with Dewey, and in the roar of battle at the fall of Manila. Bonanza for agents. Brimful of original pictures taken by government photographers on the spot. Large book. Low prices. Big profits. Freight paid. Credit given. Drop all trashy unofficial war books. Outfit free. Address, H. L. Barber, Gen. Mngr., 356 Dearborn Street., Chicago.

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WE would be very glad to supply the Drug Trade and Medical Profession with our Catalogue of Fine

Pharmaceutical Specialties....

Our Standard Fluid Extracts will compare with products of any other Laboratory on the continent.

THE

Martin, Bole & Wynn Co.

Wholesale Druggists, Winnipeg, Man.

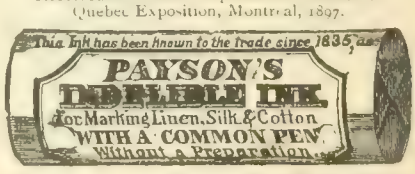
All Wholesale Druggists keep in stock and will supply retail druggists with

Wood's Phosphodine, Retails $1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 1, Retails $1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 2, Retails $3.

Many retail druggists sell dozens of these goods while others only sell a few boxes. The reason for these variations in sales are that one orders from his jobber in not less quantity than one dozen Wood's Phosphodine, one dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 1, and a half dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 2, and places the dozen cartons on his show case where they can be seen and examined by customers. The other orders a few boxes and hides them in a drawer behind his counter where they cannot be seen, or what is still worse, waits until a customer asks for the goods and then orders a box or two; thus one druggist sells many dozens, the other a few boxes or none at all. These goods all afford a liberal profit to the retailer, and are liberally advertised in nearly all papers from Cape Breton to British Columbia. No retail druggist can make a mistake in ordering from his jobber at least one dozen each of these goods and placing them on his show case where they can be seen. Druggists who have only purchased a few boxes and placed them in a drawer behind their counter will, by purchasing in quantity and placing where they can be seen, be surprised how quickly they will be sold. *There is only one way to sell goods, and that is to keep a supply.*

THE OLDEST - THE BEST

Received Medal and Diploma at Province of Quebec Exposition, Montreal, 1897.


This Ink has been known to the trade since 1835, as
PAYSON'S
INDELIBLE INK
For Marking Linen, Silk & Cotton
WITH A COMMON PEN
Without a Preparation

Trade supplied by all leading Drug Houses in the Dominion.

Formulary.

PAINLESS BLISTER.

Take of

Mentholis	20 grains.
Chloralis	20 "
Olei theobromatis	30 "
Spermaceti	1 drachm.

M. Make into a paste.—*La Medicine Moderne.*

AGREEABLE CREOSOTAL MIXTURE.

Zoltan has devised the following combination as an elegant and not disagreeable form of administering creosotal :

Creosotal	G 15
Oil sweet almonds	G 15
Acacia	G 15
Water	G 15

Mix, make an emulsion, and add :

Peppermint water	Cc 100
Syrup orange peel	G 15

This mixture will last about three days.—*Pharm. Central.*

SHAMPOO CREAMS.

(1)

Castile soap, white	4 ozs.
Curd soap, powder	2 ozs.
Potassium carbonate	1 oz.
Glycerine	1 oz.

Make a homogeneous paste by mixing with a sufficient quantity of water and perfume to suit.

(2)

Borax	2 ozs.
Glycerine	1 oz.
Rose water	10 ozs.
Bay rum	10 ozs.
Whites of egg	Two.

Incorporate the borax in fine powder with the glycerine, and add the bay rum and rose water gradually to the mixture, with constant stirring. The previously well-beaten white of egg is added lastly, and the whole is stirred thoroughly till an even mixture results.

(3)

Castile soap, white	4 ozs.
Potassium carbonate	1 oz.
Water	6 ozs.
Glycerine	2 ozs.
Oil lavender flowers	5 dps.
Oil bergamot	10 dps.

To the water add the soap, in shavings, then the potassium carbonate, and heat on a water bath until thoroughly softened ; add the glycerine and oils. If necessary to reduce to a proper consistency, more water may be added.—*Duval M. Choudrich in Practical Druggist.*

DEEP BLACK DRESSING FOR LEATHER.

The *Neueste Erfindungen und Erfahrungen* recommends the following for a deep black leather dressing :

	PARTS.
Borax	40
Shellac, brown	150
Nigrosin	40
Water	800

Dissolve the borax in the water, by the aid of heat, and in the solution dissolve the shellac. With a portion of the solution, rub up the nigrosin until a liquid of the consistence of cream is obtained. Finally mix the rest of the solution by rubbing with the liquid thus obtained.

INFLUENZA REMEDIES.

Remedies of this class for internal use are in demand at this season of the year. The following formulas will produce preparations similar to those in the market in the form of pills, capsules, lozenges, tablets, tabloids and wafers.

		GRAINS.
1.	Quinine hydrobromate	1
	Podophyllin	$\frac{1}{10}$
	Aloin	$\frac{1}{10}$
	Atrophin sulphate	$\frac{1}{500}$
	Strychnin sulphate	$\frac{1}{120}$
	Sodium bicarbonate	4

Mix for one dose.

		GRAINS.
2.	Cinchonidine hydrobromid	1
	Acetanilid	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Camphor	$\frac{1}{4}$
	Morphine sulphate	$\frac{1}{24}$
	Atropine sulphate	$\frac{1}{2000}$

One dose. Repeat every two or three hours.

		GRAINS.
3.	Cinchonidine hydrobromid	1½
	Quinine hydrobromid	½
	Phenacetin	1
	Dover's powder	1
	Capsicum	¼
	Alom	1
	Podophyllin	$\frac{1}{24}$
	Tincture aconite	1 m.

One dose. Repeat every hour or three hours.

		GRAINS.
4.	Quinine bisulphate	1
	Podophyllin	¼
	Aloin	$\frac{1}{8}$
	Caffeine hydrobromate	1
	Sodium bicarbonate	2

Mix for one dose.

		GRAINS.
5.	Caffeine citrate	½
	Acetanilid	2
	Podophyllin	¼
	Aloin	¼
	Sodium bromide	2

Mix for one dose.

The foregoing will be found satisfactory combinations for the relief of colds, catarrh or coryza, grip, etc.

J. A. Foote, in a prize essay written for the *American Druggist*, suggests the following as suitable preparations to be put up by druggists :

KASTOL—TASTELESS CASTOR OIL.

Pure castor oil	1 pt.
Cologne spirit	3 fl. ozs.
Oil of wintergreen	40 mins.
Oil of sassafras	20 mins.
Oil of anise	15 mins.
Saccharin	5 grs.

Hot water—a sufficient quantity.

Place the castor oil in a gallon bottle. Add a pint of hot water and shake vigorously for about fifteen minutes. Then pour the mixture into a vessel with a stoopcock in its base, and allow the mixture to stand for twelve hours. Draw off the oil, excepting the last portion, which must be rejected. Dissolve the oils and saccharin in the cologne spirit and add to the washed castor oil. Bottle in ounce panels, and retail for ten cents.

This article finds a ready sale. The alcohol reduces the density of the oil and the washing partially removes the acrid principles. The sweetening and flavor make it comparatively palatable for children.

HOSPITAL SALVE—(CARBOLIC CERATE).

Lard or petrolatum	2 lbs.
Yellow wax	8 ozs.
White wax	8 ozs.
Balsam fir	3 ozs.
Balsam Peru	1½ ozs.
Carbolic acid	3 ozs.

Dissolve the waxes by a gentle heat, and then add the lard (or petrolatum). Add the balsam fir and stir vigorously. Continue the stirring, and when partially cooled add the carbolic acid and the balsam Peru. Stir till cold.

Profits and Discounts.

The following should be posted over every merchant's desk, and a good rule to adopt with the New Year is *discount your bills* :

(1) One-half per cent. on a thirty-day bill paid in ten days is equal to interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum.

(2) One and one-half per cent. on a sixty-day bill paid in ten days is equal to interest at the rate of eleven per cent. per annum.

(3) Four per cent. off on a four months bill paid in thirty days with a three per cent. discount is interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum.

(4) Five per cent. discount off on a four months' bill is interest at the rate of fifteen per eent. per annum ; or, if paid in thirty days, less four per cent., it is sixteen per cent. per annum.

Bills paid are safer than money in any bank, however strong. Cash discounts are the dealer's first profit, and one he is sure of.

Permanent Spirit of Nitrous Ether may be obtained, it is claimed, by dissolving nitrous ether in absolute alcohol and adding 5 per cent. of glycerin

Photographic Notes.

Hand Camera Work.

Now that the winter is about over, and the amateur is beginning to think of getting his camera in shape for snap shots, etc., a few suggestions may be found useful. It is certainly not advisable for anyone to use hand cameras for first attempts at photography. It is nevertheless a fact, in a great number of instances, the field (or stand) camera is rejected in favor of a more portable and convenient snap-shot instrument, and it is in this change that so many amateurs meet with disappointment and non-success. Plate after plate is exposed and developed with but a smattering of knowledge, proving disastrous to both negative and picture; while all the laws of perspective and composition are outraged at every point from the habit of carelessly exposing plates upon anything and everything which presents itself.

One of the chief causes of disappointment, and a mistake fatal to general hand camera work, is the employment of the fastest plate when the slower varieties ought to be used.

During the summer months, and especially at the seaside, when the actinic power of the light is increased, the very greatest care should be taken in the choice of plates, for in these days of rapid plates it is far easier to over-expose in the hand camera than many beginners imagine. Amateurs from inland towns have no idea of the great artinic power of the light at the seaside, and the friendly advice of the dealer on the advisability of using slow plates is more often than not rejected, to the detriment of the resulting negatives.

For the best pictorial effects, or for snap-shots where foliage occurs, the chromatic plate should always be used, and, as an extra precaution, to avoid all halation from a prolonged development, the backed plate is also strongly recommended. Every user of a hand camera should remember two things: That when making an exposure the camera should be perfectly level, and that the shutter shnuld work quickly enough to avoid a blurred picture. Care should be taken to avoid jerking the camera when releasing the shutter. Never expose plate carelessly, without thought as to the composition of the picture and suitability of the subject. Finally, if you are on trip, and intend leaving your plates until your return home to be developed, see that they are packed securely in the original boxes and properly wrapped in opaque paper.

Among the Thirty-Thousand Islands on Georgian Bay.

From "The Canadian Summer Resort Guide."

Freiherr von Hubl, a well-known authority on photographic matters, has recently published a book on development, and he strongly recommends a developer of the following composition:

Hot water	40 c.c.
Sodium sulphite	25 g.
Glycine	10 g.
Potassium carbonate	50 g.

The ingredients must be added to the water in the above order and the potash added gradually, as the glycine is acid and the solution effervesces. Actually a solution is not formed, but a thick paste, which must be shaken well before dilution for use. For normal exposure one part of the above should be diluted with 15 parts of water; for under exposure one part should be diluted with 33 parts of water; for over-exposure use 25 parts of water and add bromide. These ingredients, if mixed together dry, will form a good powder developer.—*Ph. Journal.*

FLASH POWDER.—Potassium chlorate, 4 gms.; potassium permanganate, 4 gms.; antimony sulfide, 2 gms.; powd. aluminum, 5 gms. Powder fine separately and mix carefully. Of course in mixtures of this kind it must be understood that they should be powdered with care separately and then carefully mixed.

Ortol as a Developer.

Ortol gives negatives very similar to those developed with pyro, and its great triumph over that developer is that it does not stain.

The image yielded by ortol is of course more black and white in character than in the case of pyro, and it is necessary to carry development a little, but not very much, further for the printing opacity of ortol is not identical with its visual opacity, and the photographer who has been accustomed to judging pyro negatives must be on the alert to avoid making the mistake of underdevelopment. The image does not appear so quickly as with pyro. Potassium bromide may be used as a restrainer, and tentative development by the gradual addition of the alkali can be performed in the usual manner.

The following is the usual formula:

ORTOL SOLUTION.

Ortol	70 grs. or	15 parts.
Potassium meta-bisulphite	35 grs. or	7½ "
Water to make	10 ozs. or	1000 "

SODA SOLUTION.

Soda crystals	1 oz. or	100 parts.
Sodium sulphite	1 oz. or	100 "
Potassium bromide	10 grs. or	2.3 "
Water to make	10 ozs. or	1000 "

These are mixed in equal volumes immediately before use.

Ortol has also been highly recommended as a developer for bromide paper. The same proportions as given above for negative development may be employed

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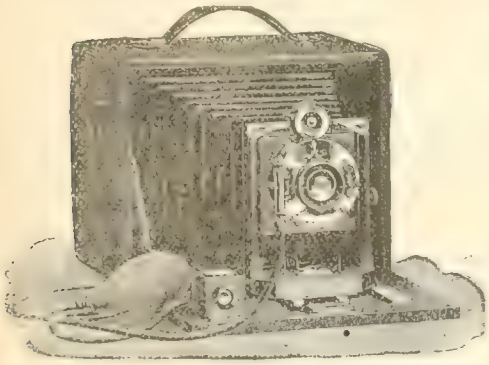

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By Charles Austin Bates

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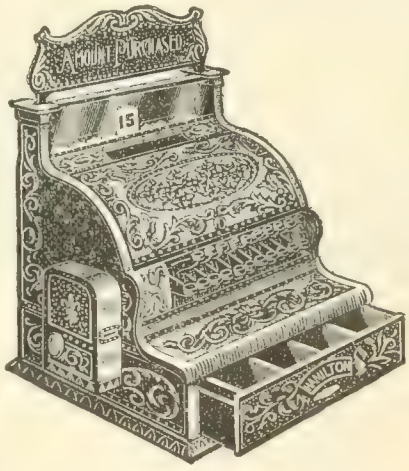

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for bromide paper; but the addition of an extra volume of water—equal to the full amount of the two solutions taken—is necessary.

NEW TONING BATH.—The new addition to the toning bath proposed by A. L. Henderson is sodium formate, and is to be substituted for the ammonium sulphocyanide so generally employed in Britain; and it is said to give beautifully pure whites without tendency to the double toning so frequently complained of. It may be used either in a combined bath or by the separate solution method. A suitable formula for the former is:

Sodium hyposulphite	1 oz.
Sodium formate	20 grs.
Gold chloride	1 gr.
Water	8 ozs.

For separare solutions the toning solution is:

Sodium formate	20 grs.
Gold chloride	1 gr.
Water	10 ozs.

The prints are immersed in salt and water and rinsed in plain water before being placed in the toning bath, and the fixing is done in a 10 per cent. solution of hypo. Platinum may be substituted for gold, but in that case the bath must be slightly acid.—*Amer. Amatr. Photogr.*

RETOUCHING MEDIUM.—Gum dammar, 70 grains; yellow resin, 6 drams; spirits of turpentine, 4 oz.

Solutions for stripping the film from negatives, the glass of which may happen to be accidenrally broken, are often wanted by amateurs. The following is effective and will strip a film without enlarging it, which is just what is wanted:

Distilled water	500 C.c.
Alcohol	500 C.c.
Glycerin	40 C.c.
Hydrofluoric acid	80 C.c.

In this the negative should be placed till it begins to lift at the corners, then it should be transferred to a dish of clean water, when it can be readily coaxed from the glass with a soft brush, and transferred to a clean glass coated with gelatin.—*Phar. Jl.*

Toning Lantern Slides.

Lantern slides may be toned to the following colors, blue, green, or red, by the formula given below, and have a very nice effect:

BLUE.

No. 1, Amm. Sulpho Cyanide	200 grs.
Water	32 oz.
Soda Carb.	2 grs.
No. 2.	
Chloride of gold	15 gr.
Water	1 oz.

For use take 2 oz. No. 1 and 4 drops No. 2, use slightly warm.

GREEN.

No. 1, Ferric Oxalate	20 grs.
Ferro Cyanide Potash	15 grs.
Water	32 oz.
No. 2.	
Chromate Potash	5 grs.
Water	10 oz.

Put into No. 1 until it turns blue, and then into No. 2 one minute, and when dry it is green.

RED.

No. 1 Ferro Cyanide Potash (yellow)	15 grs.
Water	16 oz.
No. 2.	
Nitrate Uranium	½ oz.
Amm. Sulpho. Cyanide	150 grs.
Citric Acid (crystals)	½ dr.
Water	16 oz.

For use take equal parts.

Photographers, professional as well as amateur, will find an excellent preparation for backing plates, thereby preventing halation, which is so objectionable in interiors, or, in fact, any negatives which are to be taken looking at the light, in the following formula:

Burnt Umber	4 oz.
Caramel	2 oz.
Gum Arabic	½ dr.
Methylated Spirits	2 oz.

Apply with a brush to the backs of the plates, and put away to dry in a light, tight box. After being exposed, and before development, take a small piece of damp cotton batting, and clean off the backs of the plates.

ALBUMEN BROMIDE OF SILVER PAPER.—A highly sensitive developing paper is obtained if ordinary silvered albumen paper is put into the following bath for about five minutes:

Bichromate of potassium	123 grs.
Bromide of potassium	61 grs.
Water	10 ozs.

After washing from one to two hours the paper is dried, exposed to lamplight from ten to twenty seconds, and developed preferably with amidol.

NEGATIVE VARNISH.—Sandarac, 90 oz.; turpentine, 36 oz.; oil of lavender, 10 oz.; alcohol, 100 oz.

Question Box.

"Amateur" wants to know what is the cause of those peculiar markings in film negatives resembling roots of trees. They sometimes come in the centre of the picture, thereby rendering it useless for printing.

Answer: Those markings you speak of are caused either by turning the sections too rapidly in the camera, or drawing the film through the fingers quickly when the atmosphere is dry and cold, which causes those electrical markings.

Solubility of Camphor in Hydro-Chloric Acid.

In the course of their researches on the synthesis of camphor, C. Istrati and A. Zaharia have observed that camphor is markedly soluble in concentrated hydrochloric acid. On adding water a precipitate is formed, which, however, dissolves on adding more water. It is considered probable that there is a definite chemical combination between the hydrochloric acid and the camphor, forming a chlorohydrine, since on evaporation *in vacuo* the solid obtained has a markedly lower melting point than pure camphor. It is noteworthy that camphor is much more soluble in hydrochloric acid at a lower than at a higher temperature, a few degrees making a very marked difference. Thus a concentrated syrupy solution may be prepared at 0° C., containing over 40 per cent. of camphor, and if a flask of this be held in the hand it speedily becomes solid, but it again liquefied on cooling to 0° C.—*Comptes rendus, Phar. Jl.*

THYMOL EMULSION.—Thymol is best emulsified, says the *National Druggist*, by using twice as much olive oil as the amount of the thymol to be emulsified, and an equivalent amount of acacia. Thus, if it is desired to emulsify 1 dram of thymol, use 2 drams of olive oil and 1 dram of powdered acacia. The amount of water is not of so much consequence, but should be from thirty to fifty times as great as that of the thymol to be easily supportable.

Cough Drops, Menthol Drops, Etc.

Read the advertisement of the Toronto Biscuit and Confectionery Co. in this issue. This firm manufacture a special line of confectionery adapted to the requirements of the drug trade, and their goods are excellent.

Paper Boxes, Etc.

The Dominion Paper Box Co., Toronto, make a specialty of druggists' boxes, cartons, etc. They have excellent facilities for turning out this class of work, and make it a point that everything will be the nicest of its kind. Read their advertisement in this issue.

Optical Department

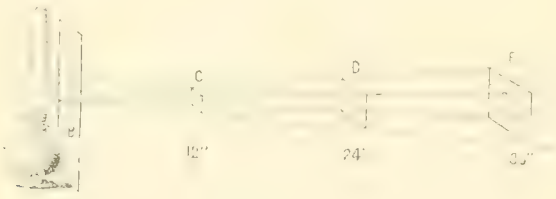
Conducted by A. W. E. Hamilton, M.D., Principal of the Optical Institute of Canada.

A Talk on Light.

By W. J. Hamilton, M.D., Instructor in the Optical Institute of Canada.

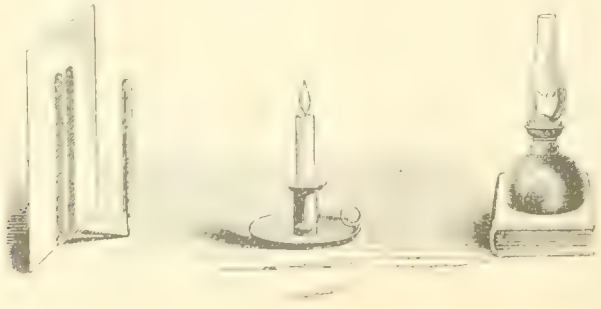
(Continued from page 20 January CANADIAN DRUGGIST.)

Fig. 1 illustrates how rays of light issue from a luminous point in straight lines in a divergent manner. Fig. 1. is Fig. 6 in light by Mayer and Barnard.



The card B. cuts off all the rays from the flame, except from one point, which are allowed to pass through the small opening in the card, and by the introduction into the diagram of three cards, C, D, and E, we can prove another law or fact pertaining to light, viz., that "the illumination of a given surface varies in brightness inversely as the square of its distance from the source of light." If D is four times as large as C and placed at twice the distance, and if E is nine times as large as C and placed at three times the distance, all the cards being in line, it is evident that the light at D is spread over four times as much surface, and at E over nine times as much surface, as at C, hence each one of the squares of D is only one-fourth as bright as the square C, and any one of the squares of E one-ninth as bright as C. With the card C in place, the card D will be in the shade; if we remove card C, then D will be illuminated and E in the shade; remove D, and at once E becomes bright. The card D being twice the distance of C will receive only one fourth as much light, and the card E being three times the distance will receive only one-ninth as much light, *i.e.*, for the same surface space as the card C, hence the above law.

We are in the habit of saying that any source of light possesses so many "candle power," and to measure the amount of light from any source a simple and easy experiment suffices which is called the "photometric experiment." Fig. 2, which is Fig. 7, Light, Mayer and Barnard. A lighted candle is placed about 22 inches (55 cm.) from a screen—a lamp about 44 inches (112 cm.) from the screen placed so that the flames of each are on a level—if the lamp has a flat wick it must stand diagonally to the screen. Make the room dark; two shadows of the awl will appear on the screen, one from the candle, the other from the lamp. Move the lamp to the right or left until the two shadows just touch, and then move the lamp backward or forward until a place is found where the two shadows appear alike. Now measure off the distance. Suppose the candle is at 22 inches (55 8 cm) from the screen and the lamp at 44 inches (112 cm.). The square of 22 is 484, and the square of 44 is 1,938. If we now divide 1,938 by 484 we get 4, and thus ascertain that our lamp is four times as bright as the candle, as stated previously, viz., that "the illumination of a given surface varies inversely as the square of its distance from the source of light."

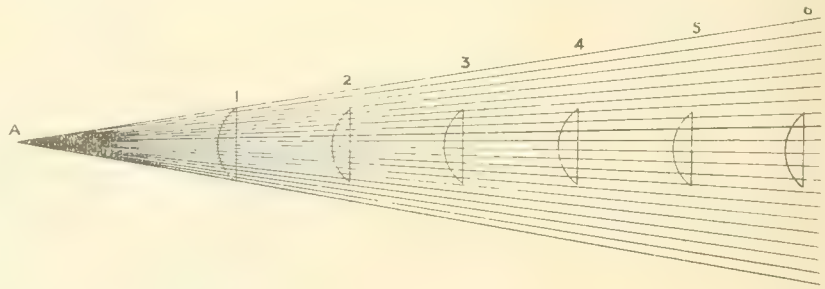


Rays of light as previously stated are always really divergent from any given luminous point, but, when they come to our eyes from an infinite distance, as from the sun, they are so slightly divergent that we cannot prove them to be otherwise than parallel, hence we say rays of light are parallel when they come from "infinity."

"Infinity" is a very indefinite term and in the study of optics we arbitrarily agree that a distance of 20 feet or more is considered "infinity," hence we say rays of light are parallel when coming from a luminous point situated at a distance of 20 feet or beyond from our eyes, because they are at this distance so nearly parallel that for all practical purposes in optics they may be considered parallel.

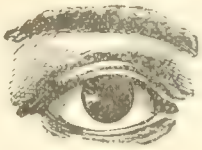
Rays of light are more and more divergent the nearer our eyes are brought to the source of light. This statement confuses students more, in our experience, than any other fact or law of light, and yet it is simple if Fig. 3 is examined.

With absorption and reflection of rays of light we have little to do in the study of optics, although our next talk is devoted to some of the "laws of reflection" for the better understanding of refraction, which is to follow.



Let A be a luminous point giving off a pencil of rays of light. It is evident with the eye in position 1 that the angle of divergence of the outer rays of the cone of light in this position is greater than the angle of the cone of rays which would strike the eye in position 2. The contrast of the angle of the cone of rays in position 1 and position 6 is still more apparent—hence it is quite true that rays of light are more divergent the nearer the source. The position of the eye being moved from 1 to 2 and from 2 to 3 and from 3 to 4, etc., it is clear that more and more of the rays escape the eye, and if position 6 were 20 feet away from the source of light the rays which the eye would catch would be practically parallel, and hence 20 feet is considered as "infinity" in optics.

The Optical Institute of Canada



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TO THE DRUGGIST : : : :

Read This and Keep Abreast of the Times

Do you sell Baker's Dandruff Shampoo Soap? If you do not sell it, you ought to, and this is the reason why you ought to sell it: Unlike other soaps, it is made by a **cold process** (not a milled soap), the only process that will admit the use of Salicylic Acid, which is acknowledged by all physicians as the very best antiseptic we have. The body of the soap is made from Witch Hazel, Florida Oil, Olive Oil, Cocanut Oil, with Oil of Cinnamon and other fine oils, all of which are of the **finest quality**.

It is a product of the best medicinal science applied to the manufacture of a Toi et Soap.

Its purity, combined with its neutrality and antiseptic properties makes it an infallible beautifier of the skin, and the hygienic care of the skin can be properly attended to by the constant use of this soap. The skin is the principal means provided by nature for the removal of waste matter. Then do not clog the skin with Ammonia, Alkali or Acid Soaps, which breed disease. Educate the people to the use of the finer articles in soaps. Baker's Dandruff Shampoo Soap is an excellent cleansing antiseptic, and will destroy the relative germ of the disease of the skin, the benefits of Salicylic Acid being transmitted by the use of this soap. It keeps the skin smooth and cool when other soaps leave it soft and flabby with a disagreeable heated sensation. **Test it yourself.** Wash your hands with **any** other soap in the store, then immediately wash with Baker's Dandruff Shampoo Soap and you will still wash away dirt and notice the fine feeling of the skin.

As a Shampoo Soap it is wonderful in its effects. It certainly will remove dandruff from the hair and cleanse the scalp of crusts and scales, allay itching, soothe irritation and destroy microscopic insects that feed in the hair It stimulates the hair follicles, and supplies the roots with nourishment and energy, thus producing a clear, wholesome scalp, with luxuriant, fluffy hair.

As a bath soap it is a luxury, and for infants and children it is the [illegible] recommended everywhere by doctors.

This soap has been on the market for the last eight months only, yet the enormous sale in the large cities and towns has been most phenomenal, and must convince the most skeptical that it is an article of merit.

It is quite possible that you have not had this article in stock, and if not we would like you to try it. The price is $2.00 per dozen. Send your order to us direct, stating which wholesale jobber to send it through, and we will see that you receive the large oak-framed picture, "Three Girls," that goes with the initial order of one dozen. We will also make arrangements with merchants who desire a quantity to make window display, and we will send monthly to every druggist in Canada **new and novel** advertising matter for the window. This soap comes at a time when the retail druggist wants it most, and we hope that they will not fail to buy it, and push it in the place of some other soaps which they feel forced to sell, but which bear no profit. We are sticking by the druggist and we hope for [illegible] as you can.

All the wholesale jobbers carry this soap in stock. We hope to receive your order for a trial dozen soon.

Yours faithfully,

MANUEL J. BAKER & CO., 24 Wellington St. West, Toronto.

SPOONER'S
Powdered "PHENYLE"

KILLS
GERMS

Awarded Two Gold Medals at Chicago Fair in 1893, and Special Award from the Ladies' Bureau
Holds PROF. ELLIS' Certificate.

DEODORIZER,
DISINFECTANT GERMICIDE

THE IDEA, THEORY AND PRACTICE OF CORRECT SANITATION

No other can compare with it. Protect your homes from Contagious Disease.

To Prevent such Diseases is Easier, Cheaper, and more Intelligent and Refined than to Heedlessly Breed them, and afterwards endeavor to Cure them with Medicine.

IT'S GOOD FOR ONE IT'S GOOD FOR ALL

Its use is adopted by the best families in Canada, by Hotels, Public Institutions, and by Boards of Health, by Breeders, Feeders and Raisers of Stock—Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, Dogs, Etc.

USED AND RECOMMENDED BY SEAGRAM'S STABLES

Sold everywhere by Drug, Hardware, and General Stores—in barrels, 50-lb. pails and 1-lb. packages. THE PHENYLE URINAL CUBE IS THE BEST THAT IS MADE.

ALONSO W. SPOONER, Maker, Port Hope, Ont. The handsomest town in Canada, and "the only place in the world where COPPERINE is made."

Often in the morning there comes a feeling of weariness, indescribable; not exactly ill, nor fit to work, but too near well to remain idle.

A Ripans Tabule taken at night, before retiring, or just after dinner, has been known to drive away that weariness for months.

WANTED—A case of bad health that RIPANS will not benefit. Send five cents to Ripans Chemical Co. No. 10 Spruce Street, New York, for 10 samples, and 100 testimonials. RIPANS, 10 for 5 cents, or 12 packets for 48 cents, may be had of all druggists who are willing to sell a standard medicine at a moderate profit. They banish pain and prolong life. One gives relief. Note the word RIPANS on the packet. Accept no substitute.

MINARD'S
"KING OF PAIN."
LINIMENT

Sold from Halifax to Victoria

BY

HALIFAX { Brown & Webb. Simson Bros. & Co. Forsyth, Sutcliffe & Co
ST. JOHN—T. B. Barker & Sons.
YARMOUTH—C. C. Richards & Co

MONTREAL { Kerry, Watson & Co. Lyman Sons & Co. Evans Sons & Co. Lyman, Knox & Co.
KINGSTON—Henry Skinner & Co.
TORONTO { Lyman Bros & Co. Evans Sons & Co. Northrop & Lyman. Elliot & Co. T. Milburn & Co.
HAMILTON—Archdale Wilson & Co. J. Winer & Co
LONDON—London Drug Co Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.
WINNIPEG—Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.
NEW WESTMINSTER—D. S. Curtis & Co.

VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER.—Langley & Henderson Bros.
QUEBEC.—W. Brunet et Cie.
ST. JOHN.—Canadian Drug Co. S. McDiarmid & Co
PRESCOTT.—T. W. Chamberlain & Co.
MONTREAL.—Huden, Huber & Co.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

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DESIGNS
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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

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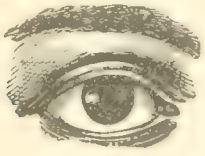
Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

Rays of light then starting from a luminous point issue in straight lines in all directions and continue in straight lines, travelling with the same rapidity so long as they remain in the same medium, but when they strike a second medium (i.e., substance), e.g., cloth, mirror, water, glass, ice, mica, etc., then one of three things happens. They are either (1) "*absorbed*, i.e., taken in, (2) *reflected*, i.e., thrown back, (3) *refracted*, i.e., bent or deviated from their original course." For a ray of light to be refracted by a medium this medium must be of such a nature as to allow rays of light to pass through it, i.e., *transparent*, e.g., water, glass, diamond, ice, mica, etc. *Translucent* applies to mediums which allow rays to pass, but objects cannot be seen on the other side, e.g., frosted glass, horn, oiled paper, porcelain, etc. *Opaque* is the opposite of transparent and does not permit the passage of rays of light, although many substances heretofore considered opaque have been shown by the X-rays to transmit light under appropriate surroundings, which is another proof that the "ether" permeates solid substances.



Correspondents should note that for an intelligent answer to be given to their inquiries it is necessary in every case to give the following information relative to their patient: (1) Sex, (2) age, (3) occupation, (4) near point of distinct vision for small type with each eye alone, (5) how their eyes trouble them, *i.e.*, their asthenopic symptoms, (6) vision of each eye at twenty feet alone without glasses, (7) best vision obtainable with glasses, naming correction.

Example.—J.S., male; age, 18; bookkeeper; can read small type to within five inches of each eye; complains of much headache through the day and evening; eyes feel sore and water a good deal, look red and inflamed, etc., etc.

R.E.V. $\frac{20}{20}$ with +1.50 [illegible]
L.E.V. [illegible] with +1.5[illegible]

The above example is taken to illustrate about how we desire inquiries to be made.

T. C. V.—A [illegible] *liner, has R. E.* [illegible] *D.* [illegible] *With these glasses* [illegible] *comfortable and even together while in my* [illegible] *at the time. I am* [illegible] *just what to do to make them suitable.*

Answer.—This is another case of anisometropia, and the difference between the two eyes amounts to a difference of 5.50 D., which is greater than any pair of eyes will usually tolerate. I would suggest giving +2.00 in front of the R. eye and a plano or very weak concave over the L. eye. In other words, I would pay attention to the best eye and give it all the help possible, disregarding the other eye entirely, as it is almost certain that no concave in front of the L. eye which would be of much material aid to its sight would work harmoniously. When this case becomes presbyopic it is probable reading and near work will be done by the left eye and distant vision done by the right eye with its correction before it. I remember fitting a case similar to this some years ago where there was a difference of 4.00 D. between the two eyes. I gave the correction found to each eye, and was somewhat surprised later to find they were perfectly satisfactory. Upon closely examining the vision with the glasses before them I found that the person used one eye only for near work and the other eye only for distant vision—proving that it is wise in all cases to see what can be accomplished by trying full correction before the eyes, i.e., if the difference is not evidently too great to preclude the possibility of associated action. It is not often, however, where there is a difference of more than 2.50 D. that the two eyes will tolerate full correction before each, and we will have to sacrifice the vision of the one eye for the benefit obtained in fully correcting the best eye.

T. T. F.—I have a gentleman patron, aged 40, whose eyes look normal, but upon testing I find the left eye practically blind, being able to tell only daylight from darkness. The right eye has V. $\frac{10}{200}$, but with +4.00 Sph. ⌒ +4.00 Cylax 90 V. [illegible] *What would you advise in his case.*

Answer.—This is a very high correction and one that no retina would likely tolerate at first without much rebellion, but inasmuch as only one eye is concerned it is a fact to be remembered that the harmonious associated action of its fellow need not be considered, and I would advise the full correction before the right eye and a sufficiently heavy + glass in front of the left eye to balance the frames, probably a +4.00 would do nicely. In cases where one eye is lost or blind I have frequently observed that a much nearer approach to the full correction will be borne than when the other eye has to be reckoned with.

Amongst Our Advertisers

Dr. Hamill wishes us to state that intending students for the Optical Institute of Canada should secure their seats as early as possible as only a limited number are allowed in each class so that personal and individual instruction can be given extra to those who are found to need it. Under no circumstances will more than the usual number be received at any class.

The following were among the students who attended the January class at the Optical Institute of Canada: Geo. H. Zwicker, Crediton; Miss Minnie McCarrol, Meaford; H. L. Batting, Toronto; Mrs. T. Fletcher, Brussels; H. L. Shaw, Waterloo; W. P. McLaren, Watford; W. R. Bishop, Beachville; all of whom but one received the coveted diploma for proficiency.

Mr. L. G. Amsden, principal of the Canadian Ophthalmic College, has just returned from a short trip among the Opticians of Western Ontario, where he has been, in the interests of the college, arranging a series of advanced classes in Optics, including retinoscopy, in which branch of ophthalmology he has met with pronounced success. We understand that several classes have been arranged for the ensuing season, and the new feature of the college bids fair to prove as great a success as the old one.

Rickety Rimless Goods.

Messrs. Cohen Brothers, on another page of this issue, announce a startling innovation of gold filled rimless mountings, which, owing to the soft nature of the metal, soon become loose and a constant source of annoyance. The firm have for this cause discontinued the use of this form of mounting, and in future all their gold filled mounts will be constructed of solid gold straps and posts with 1-10 filled stock in the less important parts. Messrs. Cohen Brothers claim that this will constitute the highest grade of gold filled rimless mountings ever

made, and place this line on a par with their celebrated lines of "C. Bros. '99," and "C. B. 14 K. Filled." Although this will add materially to the cost of construction no advance in price is contemplated.

Messrs. Archdale Wilson & Co. draw the attention of our readers to their advertisement of Smith's Baby Food, to be found elsewhere in this issue. Smith's Food has been proved to be a most valuable food for both children and invalids, and has been most successful in cases where other foods have failed to supply the necessary nutritition.

Without doubt the finest letter scales at present on the market are the "Victoria" and "Princess" scales. The "Princess," price $2.75, weighs up to 1½ lbs. The "Victoria," price $3.50,

weighs up to 3 lbs. The exact weight of the parcel or letter is immediately indicated on the dial, and, as a time-saver, this scale will surely pay for itself in a very short period. Buntin, Gillies & Co., Hamilton, carry a stock of these fine goods.

Lawson & Jones, printers and lithographers, of London, Ont., report a very heavy business in calendars for the season just ended. The druggists generally seem to find this a very satisfactory method of advertising, and this firm have been encouraged to get even more extensive lines of samples for 1900, and are already securing orders for next season. See their advertisement in this issue.

A large class at present is attending the course of Instruction at the Optical Institute of Canada, among whom are Miss Minnie McCarroll, of Meaford, and Mrs. T. Fletcher, of Brussels. The study of optics and the fitting of spectacles is peculiarly adapted for ladies, and druggists cannot do better than advise their wives or daughters to take it up.

Buntin, Gillies & Co., Hamilton, are showing a large assortment of stationers' wire goods, including letter trays (single,

double and triple), waste paper baskets, post and delivery boxes, hook files, etc. Stationers whose stocks are not complete will do well to inquire the prices.

Messrs. Archdale Wilson & Co. will supply a full sized tin of Triangle Food free to any druggist or doctor wishing to test it in an extreme case where other foods have failed to supply the necessary nourishment.

Extending.

The rapidly increasing trade of the Toronto Pharmacal Company, Limited, has led to their opening an agency at 181 St James street, Montreal. It is only a comparatively short time since we chronicled the fact of this firm securing larger premises in Toronto owing to the development of trade and the need of larger laboratory and warehouse room. There is no doubt that this great success is due to the fact that their goods are all right, both in point of quality, appearance and price.

Wrapping Paper, Etc.

Kilgour Bros., Toronto, offer to the drug trade wrapping paper of all kinds, sizes, and colors, also twines and paper bags. They also manufacture some fine lines of druggists' boxes. Their travellers will be pleased to show you samples of these goods, or a card sent to the firm will ensure quick response.

Alabastine.

This preparation, so well known to painters, decorators, etc., is a splendid selling article, and is offered to the drug trade through our columns. Druggists will do well to keep it in stock; it is put up in convenient packages, never loose. See advertisement.

Baker's Shampoo Soap.

Read M. J. Baker & Co.'s offer to druggists on page (48A) of this issue.

ACTIVE SOLICITORS WANTED everywhere for "The Story of the Philippines," by Murat Halstead, commissioned by the Government as Official Historian to the War Department. The book was written in army camps at San Francisco, on the Pacific with General Merritt, in the hospitals at Honolulu, in Hong Kong, in the American trenches at Manila, in the insurgent camps with Aguinaldo, on the deck of the Olympia with Dewey, and in the roar of battle at the fall of Manila. Bonanza for agents. Brimful of original pictures taken by government photographers on the spot. Large book. Low prices. Big profits. Freight paid. Credit given. Drop all trashy unofficial wa books. Outfit free. Address, H. L. Barber Gen. Mngr., 356 Dearborn Street., Chicago

NOTICE TO DRUGGISTS

RE JAPANESE CATARRH CURE

We have been informed that some Druggists are selling a preparation called Japanese Catarrh Cure which is not of our manufacture. We therefore take this opportunity of warning the Drug Trade against the sale of said preparation, or any similarly named preparations not bearing our name.

We shall immediately take any such action as we may see fit against any person or persons selling, or having for sale, any preparation or compound not manufactured by us nor bearing our name called "Japanese Catarrh Cure," or any similarly named preparation which would in any way conflict with our Trade Mark or the sale of our preparation. We are,

Respectfully yours,

The Griffiths & Macpherson Co., Toronto.

WANTS, FOR SALE, ETC.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

LADY DRUGGIST—EXPERIENCED. GRADUate Man. C.P. References. Good dispenser. Also optician. Graduate of Chicago Ophthalmic College. Address Box 66, Innisfail, Alberta, N.W.T.

We Solicit Your Trade

We offer a well-assorted stock of

Drugs
Chemicals
Patent Medicines
Perfumery
Toilet Articles
etc.

CALL AND SEE US

JAMES A. KENNEDY & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

423 Richmond St., LONDON, Ont.

SEELY'S MEDICATED SOAP

A Pure Olive Oil Soap. Especially recommended for the Complexion, Toilet, Bath and Nursery. Relieves irritation and insures soft skin. Cures Eczema and Facial Blemishes.

AS A SHAMPOO

Removes all dandruff and stimulates growth of hair.

Retail price: 15 cents a Cake; 25c. Box.
Sold to Druggists ONLY at $1 per Doz or $11 per Gross

Manufactured only by **SEELY** *Manufacturing Company*

"The American Perfumer."

DETROIT, MICH. WINDSOR, ONT.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to February 8th, 1899.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

Alcohol, gal	$4 75	$5 00
Menthol	1 90	2 00
Allspice, lb	13	15
Powdered, lb	15	17
Aloes, oz	40	45
Anodyne, Hoffman's bot., lbs	50	55
Arrowroot, Bermuda, lb	40	45
St. Vincent, lb	15	18
Balsam, Fir, lb	45	50
Copaiba, lb	70	85
Peru, lb	3 25	3 50
Tolu, can or less, lb	70	75
Bark, Barberry, lb	22	25
Bayberry, lb	15	18
Buckthorn, lb	15	17
Canella, lb	15	17
Cascara Sagrada	25	30
Casarilla, select, lb	18	20
Cassia, in mats, lb	25	28
Cinchona, red, lb	60	65
Powdered, lb	65	70
Yellow, lb	35	40
Pale, lb	40	45
Elm, selected, lb	18	20
Ground, lb	17	20
Powdered, lb	20	28
Hemlock, crushed, lb	18	20
Oak, white, crushed lb	15	17
Orange peel, bitter, lb	15	16
Prickly ash, lb	35	40
Sassafras, lb	15	16
Soapquillayal, lb	13	15
Wild cherry, lb	13	15
Beans, Calabar, lb	45	50
Tonka, lb	1 20	1 75
Vanilla, lb	8 00	15 00
Berries, Cubeb, sifted, lb	20	25
powdered, lb	25	30
Juniper, lb	7	10
Ground, lb	12	14
Prickly ash, lb	40	45
Buds, Balm of Gilead, lb	55	60
Cassia, lb	25	30
Butter, Cacao, lb	60	65
Camphor, lb	65	75
Cantharides, Russian, lb	1 40	1 50
Powdered, lb	1 50	1 60
Capsicum, lb	25	30
Powdered, lb	$ 30	$ 35
Carbon, Bisulphide, lb	15	16
Carmine, No. 40, oz	30	40
Castor, Fibre, lb	20 00	20 00
Chalk, French, powdered, lb	10	12
Precip., see Calcium, lb	10	12
Prepared, lb	5	
Charcoal, Animal, powd., lb	4	5
Willow, powdered, lb	20	25
Clove, lb	17	20
Powdered, lb	18	22
Cochineal, S.G., lb	40	45
Collodion, lb	75	80
Cantharidal, lb	2 50	2 75
Confection, Senna, lb	40	45
Creosote, Wood, lb	1 30	2 50
Crenasol (Jeyes) 4-oz. bottles, per doz.		4 50
" " 12-oz. bottles, per doz.		10 80
Cuttlefish Bone, lb	25	30
Dextrine, lb	10	12
Dover's Powder, lb	1 50	1 60
Ergot, Spanish, lb	75	80
Powdered, lb	90	1 00
Ergotin, Keith's, oz	2 00	2 10
Extract Logwood, bulk, lb	13	14
Pounds, lb	14	17
Flowers, Arnica, lb	15	20
Calendula, lb	55	60
Camomile, Roman, lb	25	30
German, lb	40	45
Elder, lb	20	22
Lavender, lb	12	15
Rose, red, French, lb	1 60	2 00
Rosemary, lb	25	30
Saffron, American, lb	65	70
Spanish, Valla, oz	1 00	1 25
Gelatine, Cooper's, lb	75	80
French, white, lb	35	40
Glycerine, lb	17	20
Guarana	1 00	1 10
Powdered, lb	1 25	1 35
Gum Aloes, Cape, lb	18	20
Barbadoes, lb	30	50
Socotrine, lb	65	70
Asafœtida, lb	40	45
Arabic, 1st, lb	70	75
Powdered, lb	80	95
Sifted sorts, lb	45	50
Sorts, lb	30	35
Benzoin, lb	50	1 00
Catechu, Black, lb	9	20
Gamboge, powdered, lb	1 20	1 25
Guaiac, lb	50	1 00
Powdered, lb	90	95
Kino, true, lb	$ 4 25	$4 50
Myrrh, lb	45	48
Powdered, lb	55	60
Opium, lb	4 75	5 00
Powdered, lb	6 25	6 50
Scammony, pure Resin, lb	12 80	13 00
Shellac, lb	35	40
Bleached, lb	40	45
Spruce, true, lb	30	35
Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb	85	90
Powdered, lb	1 10	1 25
Sorts, lb	55	70
Thus, lb	8	10
Herb, Althea, lb	27	35
Bitterwort, lb	36	40
Burdock, lb	16	18
Boneset, oz., lb	15	17
Catnip, oz., lb	17	20
Chiretta, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	20	38
Feverfew, oz., lb	53	55
Grindelia robusta, lb	45	50
Horehound, oz., lb	18	20
Jaborandi, lb	45	50
Lemon Balm, lb	38	40
Liverwort, German, lb	38	40
Lobelia, oz., lb	15	20
Motherwort, oz., lb	20	22
Mullein, German, lb	17	20
Pennyroyal, oz., lb	18	20
Peppermint, oz., lb	21	22
Rue, oz., lb	30	35
Sage, oz., lb	18	20
Spearmint, lb	21	25
Thyme, oz., lb	18	20
Tansy, oz., lb	15	18
Wormwood, oz	20	22
Yerba Santa, lb	38	44
Honey, lb	13	15
Hops, fresh, lb	20	25
Indigo, Madras, lb	75	80
Insect Powder, lb	35	38
Isinglass, Brazil, lb	2 00	2 10
Russian, true, lb	6 00	6 50
Leaf, Aconite, lb	25	30
Bay, lb	18	20
Belladonna, lb	25	30
Buchu, long, lb	50	45
Short, lb	35	40
Coca, lb	35	40
Digitalis, lb	15	75
Eucalyptus, lb	18	75
Hyoscyamus	20	30
Matico, lb	70	27

Tinnevelly, lb	15	25
Licorice, Solazzi	45	50
Lobelia, lb	25	27
Unicorn, lb	38	40
Valerian, English, lb. true	20	25
Rum, Bay, gal	2 50	2 75
Essence, lb	3 00	3 25
Saccharin, oz	1 25	1 50
Seed, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb	13	15
Star, lb	35	40
Burdock, lb	30	35
Canary, bag or less, lb	4	5
Caraway, lb	10	12
Cardamom, lb	1 15	1 25
Celery	25	30
Colchicum	50	60
Coriander, lb	10	12
Cumin, lb	15	20
Fennel, lb	15	17
Fenugreek, powdered, lb	7	9
Flax, cleaned, lb	3½	4
Ground, lb	4	5
Hemp, lb	3½	4
Mustard, white, lb	11	12
Powdered, lb	15	20
Pumpkin	25	30
Quince, lb	65	70
Rape, lb	5	6
Strophanthus, oz	50	55
Worm, lb	22	25
Seidlitz Mixture, lb	25	30
Soap, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb	10	12
White, Conti's, lb	15	16
Powdered, lb	25	40
Green (Sapo Viridis), lb	25	40
Spermaceti, lb	60	65
Turpentine, Chian, oz	75	80
Venice, lb	10	12
Wax, White, lb	50	75
Yellow	40	45
Wood, Guaiac, rasped	5	6
Quassia chips, lb	10	12
Red Saunders, ground, lb	5	6
Santal, ground, lb	5	6

CHEMICALS.

Acid, Acetic, lb		13
Glacial, lb	45	50
Benzoic, English, oz	20	25
German, oz	10	12
Boracic, lb	12	13
Carbolic Crystals, lb	30	35
Calvert's No. 1, lb	2 10	2 15
No. 2, lb	1 35	1 40
Citric, lb	45	50
Gallic, oz	10	12
Hydrobromic, diluted, lb	30	35
Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles		
doz	1 50	1 60
Lactic, concentrated, oz	8	10
Muriatic, lb	3	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Nitric, lb	10½	13
Chem. pure, lb	25	30
Oleic, purified, lb	75	80
Oxalic, lb	12	13
Phosphoric, glacial, lb	1 00	1 10
Dilute, lb	13	17
Pyrogallic, oz	30	35
Salicylic, white, lb	80	85
Sulphuric, carboy, lb	2½	2½
Bottles, lb	4	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Tannic, lb	80	85
Tartaric, powdered, lb	38	40
Alcannin, lb	65	70
Aconitine, grain	4	5
Alum, cryst., lb	1¾	3
Powdered, lb	3	4
Ammonia, Liquor, lb., .880	10	12
Ammonium, Bromide, lb	80	85
Carbonate, lb	14	15
Iodide, oz	35	40
Nitrate crystals, lb	40	45
Muriate, lb	12	16
Valerianate, oz	55	60
Amyl, Nitrite, oz	16	18
Anæsthesin, oz	85	8 00
Antikamnia	1 35	1 40
Antipyrin, oz	55	0 65
Apiol, oz	1 85	2 00
Arsenic, Donovan's sol., lb	25	30
Fowler's sol., lb	10	13
Iodide, oz	50	55
White, lb	6	7
Atropinæ, Sulp. in ¼ ozs. 80c., oz	6 00	6 25
Bismuth, Ammonia-citrate, oz	40	45
Iodide, oz	55	60
Salicylate, oz	25	30
Subcarbonate, lb	2 00	2 25
Subnitrate, lb	1 80	2 00
Borax, lb	7	8
Powdered, lb	8	9
Bromine, oz	8	13
Cadmium, Bromide, oz	20	25
Iodide, oz	45	50
Caffeine, oz	55	60
Citrate, oz	35	40
Calcium, Hypophosphite, lb	1 50	1 60
Iodide, oz	95	1 00
Phosphate, precip., lb	35	38
Sulphide, oz	5	6
Cerium, Oxalate, oz	10	12
Chinoidine, oz	15	10
Chloral, Hydrate, lb	1 25	1 38
Croton, oz	75	80
Chloroform, lb	60	1 90
Cinchonine, sulphate, oz	25	30
Cinchonidine, Sulph., oz	28	30
Cocaine, Mur., oz	4 00	4 50
Codlia, ¼ oz	75	80
Collodion, lb	65	70
Copper, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb.	8	10
Iodide, oz	65	70
Cubebs, lb	1	3
Diuretin, oz	1 60	1 65
Ether, Acetic, lb	75	80
Sulphuric, lb	40	50
Exalgine, oz	1 00	1 10
Hyoscyamine, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
Iodine, lb	4 50	5 00
Iodoform, lb	5 25	5 50
Iodol, oz	1 40	1 50
Iron, by Hydrogen	80	85
Carbonate, Precip., lb	15	16
Sacch., lb	30	35
Chloride, lb	45	55
Sol., lb	13	16
Citrate, U.S.P., lb	90	1 00
And Ammon., lb	70	75
And Quinine, lb	1 50	3 00
Quin. and Stry., oz	18	30
And Strychnine, oz	13	15
Dialyzed, Solution, lb	50	50
Ferrocyanide, lb	55	60
Hypophosphites, oz	25	35
Iodide, oz	40	45
Syrup, lb	40	45
Lactate, oz	5	6
Pernitrate, solution, lb	15	16
Phosphate scales, lb	1 25	1 30
Sulphate, pure, lb	7	9
Exsiccated, lb	8	10
And Potass. Tartrate, lb	80	85
And Ammon Tartrate, lb	80	85
Jeyes' Fluid, 25c. bottles, per doz		2 28
" 50c. bottles, per doz		4 50
Lead, Acetate, white, lb	13	15
Carbonate, lb	7	8
Iodide, oz	35	40
Red, lb	7	9
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk, lb	4	5
In packages, lb	6	7
Lithium, Bromide, oz	30	35
Carbonate, oz	30	35
Citrate, oz	25	30
Iodide, oz	50	55
Salicylate, oz	35	40
Magnesium, Calc., lb	55	60
Carbonate, lb	18	20
Citrate, gran., lb	35	40
Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb	1½	3
Manganese, Black Oxide, lb	5	0
Menthol, oz	25	87
Mercury, lb	80	85
Ammon (White Precip.)	1 25	1 03
Chloride, Corrosive, lb	1 05	1 15
Calomel, lb	1 15	1 25
With Chalk, lb	50	55

Advertising

Practical Hints on Advertising

By Charles Austin Bates, New York.

The other day I talked to the manager of one of the leading retail houses in Canada. He said that they had about decided to cut down their newspaper advertising two or three thousand dollars in the ensuing year, and to use this money in offering special bargain inducements. That is to say, he proposes to lose two or three thousand dollars on special sales for the purpose of increasing the acquaintance and prestige of the store.

* * *

To demonstrate exactly how this special bargain sale business works, I will recite an experience of my own. In a department store I organized a sale of housefurnishing goods. We advertised a large number of items at cost, and, in some cases, considerably less than cost. The cuts were generally made on low-priced articles, so that we could sell at half-cost in a good many cases and not lose very much money. Every bargain advertised was genuine. Every price was stated exactly as it was. If we said that a 25 cent article would be sold at 9 cents, exactly that thing was done. We found at the close of the two days' sale that we had sold $900 worth of goods—about double the normal sales for those days—that we had sold $100 worth of the goods that were advertised, on which we had lost $9. The sale was a perfectly straight business proposition. Nobody was fooled by it. There was no attempt or desire to fool anybody. It is on exactly this same principle that every bargain sale is managed.

* * *

Women are not fooled by bargain sales. The merchant probably could not fool them if he wished. For my part, I believe a man is much easier to fool than a woman, and that the merchant who attempts to build a business by "hoodooing" women is pretty sure to come to grief.

* * *

Now, I presume that you can't advertise bargains in lumber, for instance. I don't suppose that this form of bargain counter advertising would go in the lumber business. Nevertheless, if I were in the lumber business I would make a struggle to do something of that kind occasionally. The idea to be used in advertising a lumber business is just the same as that to be used in advertising any other business. It is the same with the iron business, the steel business, or "any old business." The desire on the part of the dealer is to convey convincing information to the consumer. He wants to tell prospective buyers why they should make their purchases in one particular lumber yard or iron store. He wants to tell them all the advantages that are offered. If possible, he wants to occasionally offer some little advantage in prices. In other words, he wants to advertise just about as he would if he were advertising a bargain counter.

* * *

I have never been able to see the objection to advertising more than one thing at a time. There are some ad writers who say: "The multi-bargain kind of advertising cripples the writer and bewilders the reader." That's a mistake. The multi-bargain kind of advertising is the kind that draws a lot of people into the store, makes business boom. Look at the Wanamaker advertising in Philadelphia and New York; Siegel-Cooper's, in Chicago and New York; R. H. White & Company, in Boston; Bloomingdale Brothers', Macy's and the rest of them in New York, and you will see the effect of advertising more than one thing at a time. Day after day and week after week, they publish long lists of bargains, and these advertisements fill the store with buyers.

* * *

There is no reason in the world why an advertisement should be confined to one item if you have more than one item to advertise. The one item idea is all right, but it is misunderstood. I frequently tell people to talk about one thing at a time. That doesn't necessarily mean that the entire advertisement be confined to that one thing. There is no reason why a druggist should not advertise witch hazel, flavoring extracts, bay rum, headache cure, and liver medicine all in the same ad, if he completes his story about each one of these things. Of course, if he merely said that he had a full line of witch hazel, flavoring extracts, bay rum, headache cure, and liver medicine, it would be a bad advertisement, and he would have much better used the space for one of these things, describing it in full. If he has space enough to tell a complete story of half a dozen things, there is no reason in the world why he should not do it—in fact, there is every reason in world why he should do it.

* * *

I have had men say to me that when a furniture dealer has said "Furniture Store" everybody knows what he keeps. That is nearly as far from the fact as it possibly can be. When a man says "Furniture Store" you don't know very much about what he keeps. He may have a swell furniture store with eight stories and four or five warehouses full of goods, or he may have a little six-by-nine affair on a back street, where you can't buy anything that is worth more than fifteen or twenty dollars. The only way you can make people know what you have is to tell them. I believe every dealer ought to advertise several things at once. He can make the principal part of his ad about some one thing if he has something special to offer, but there is no reason why he should not take more space and advertise more articles.

The Dominion Glass Company's building, corner of Demontigny and Parthenais streets, Montreal, was partially destroyed by fire Dec. 9th. Loss about $1,500, covered by insurance.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for February, 1899.

The midwinter *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* is bright, crisp and picturesque. It is to some extent a Spanish-American number, embracing among its leading illustrated articles: "West-Indiaward, Ho!" in which Champion Bissell gives some valuable information and advice to citizens of the United States who contemplate settling in Cuba or Porto Rico; "To Make a Spanish Holiday," by Mrs. Frank Leslie, in which occurs one of the most vivid descriptions of a bull-fight ever penned, supplemented by the splendid drawings of F. Luis Mora; "An Old Spanish-American Colony," by F. Williamson, giving a beautifully illustrated account of a journey up the great Magdalena River of South America, and a ride over the Andes to the Colombian capital, Bogota; and "General Gomez's Tactics, and Cuban Law and Order," by Thomas R. Dawley, Jr., the famous war correspondent.

Iodide, oz	$ 35	$ 40
Bin., oz	25	30
Oxide, red, lb	1 25	1 30
Pill (Blue Mass), lb	70	75
Milk Sugar, powdered, lb	30	35
Morphine, Acetate, oz	1 80	1 90
Muriate, oz	1 80	1 90
Sulphate, oz	1 80	1 90
Nitrogen, Saccharated, oz	35	40
Phenacetine, oz	30	32
Pipocarpine, Muriate, grain	7	8
Pilocarpine, oz	1 00	1 10
Phosphorus, oz	90	1 10
Potassa, Caustic, white, lb	60	65
Potassium, Acetate, lb	35	40
Bicarbonate lb	15	17
Bichromate, lb	12	13
Bitar (Cream Tart.), lb	25	28
Bromide, lb	70	75
Carbonate, lb	12	13
Chlorate, Erg., lb	18	20
Powdered, lb	20	22
Citrate, lb	70	25
Cyanide, lb	40	50
Hypophosphites, oz	10	12
Iodide, lb	3 50	3 75
Nitrate, gran, lb	8	10
Permanganate, lb	40	45
Prussiate, Red, lb	50	55
Yellow, lb	32	35
And Sod. Tartrate, lb	25	30
Sulphuret, lb	25	30
Prophylamine, oz	35	46
Quinine, Sulph, bulk	33	38
Ozs., oz	38	43
Quinidine, Sulphate, ozs., oz	16	20
Salicin, lb	4 50	5 00
Santonin, oz	20	22
Silver, Nitrate, cryst, oz	80	85
Fused, oz	85	90
Sodium, Acetate, lb	30	35
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb	2 75	3 00
Bromide, lb	85	90
Carbonate, lb	3	6
Hypophosphite, oz	10	12
Hyposulphite, lb	3	6
Iodide, oz	$ 40	$ 43
Salicylate, lb	1 00	1 10
Sulphate, lb	2	5
Sulphite, lb	8	10
Somnal, oz	85	00
Spirit Nitrl, lb	38	68
Strontium, Nitrate, lb	18	20
Strychnine, crystals, oz	80	85
Sulfonal, oz	56	60
Sulphur, Flowers of, lb	2½	4
Pure precipitated, lb	13	20
Tartar Emetic, lb	50	55
Thymol (Thymic acid), oz	55	60
Veratrine, oz	2 00	2 10
Zinc, Acetate, lb	70	75
Carbonate lb	25	30
Chloride, granular, oz	13	15
Iodide, oz	60	65
Oxide, lb	13	60
Sulphate, lb	9	11
Valerianate, oz	25	30

ESSENTIAL OILS.

Oil, Almond, bitter, oz	75	80
Sweet, lb	40	50
Amber, crude, lb	40	45
Rect, lb	60	65
Anise, lb	00	3 25
Bay, oz	50	60
Bergamot, lb	3 25	3 50
Cade, lb	90	1 00
Cajuput, lb	1 60	1 70
Capsicum, oz	60	65
Caraway, lb	2 75	3 00
Cassia, lb	2 00	2 25
Cedar	55	85
Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz	2 75	3 00
Citronella, lb	80	85
Clove, lb	1 20	1 30
Copaiba, lb	1 75	2 00
Croton, lb	1 50	1 75
Cubeb, lb	2 50	3 00
Cumin, lb	5 50	6 00
Erigeron, oz	20	25
Eucalyptus, lb	1 50	1 75
Fennel, lb	1 60	1 75
Geranium, oz	$1 75	$1 85
Rose, lb	3 20	3 50
Juniper berries (English), lb	4 50	5 50
Wood, lb	70	70
Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb	3 00	3 55
Garden, lb	75	1 50
Lemon, lb	1 50	1 60
Lemongrass, lb	1 50	1 00
Mustard, Essential, oz	60	60
Neroli, oz	4 25	4 60
Orange, lb	2 75	3 75
Sweet, lb	2 75	3 00
Origanum, lb	65	50
Patchouli, oz	80	50
Pennyroyal, lb	1 60	1 75
Peppermint, lb	1 60	1 75
Pimento, lb	2 60	2 05
Rhodium, oz	80	85
Rose, oz	7 50	11 30
Rosemary, lb	70	50
Rue, oz	25	50
Sandalwood, lb	5 50	7 70
Sassafras, lb	75	00
Savin, lb	1 60	1 58
Spearmint, lb	3 75	4 79
Spruce, lb	65	00
Tansy, lb	4 25	4 85
Thyme, white, lb	1 80	1 87
Wintergreen, lb	1 75	1 85
Wormseed, lb	3 50	3 75
Wormwood, lb	4 25	4 50

FIXED OILS.

Castor, lb	13	15
Cod Liver, N.F., gal	90	95
Norwegian, gal	1 60	1 70
Cottonseed, gal	1 10	1 20
Lard, gal	90	1 00
Linseed, boiled, gal	56	59
Raw, gal	55	58
Neatsfoot, gal	1 20	1 30
Olive, gal	1 30	1 35
Salad, gal	2 50	2 60
Palm, lb	12	13
Sperm, gal	1 50	1 60
Turpentine, gal	70	73

Drug Reports.

Canada.

Business for January from all reports is above the average, largely due, no doubt, to the presence of la grippe, which is a case of an "ill wind blows nobody good." Several important changes in prices have been made during the past month. As we have already predicted it was only a question of time when Paris green would be advanced in price, as the manufacturers were selling at no profit. The price has been advanced 2c. lb. and even at the advance it is considered good value by those in the inner circle.

Camphor, which has been steadily becoming firmer in price, has taken a decided advance and it could not be laid down in ton lots much under 50c. Higher prices are looked for in this also.

Quinine has at last taken the long-looked-for advance and both English and German manufacturers have advanced price 3c. oz. on account of scarcity of bark. The continued strong position of bark is believed to warrant a further advance.

Cocaine is firmer and no doubt will go higher on account of scarcity of the crude.

Quicksilver has advanced 5c. lb. and as a consequence all mercurials will be marked up in price.

Blue vitriol has very much advanced in price on account of inordinate demand. It is quoted to-day in car-load lots at 5½c, and there seems little doubt that it will go higher.

Opium and morphia sulph. are a little easier in price, no material change so far; prospects uncertain.

Christie's Infant Food has been advanced by the manufacturers to $2.25 per dozen.

Bromides are all higher. Ammonia bromide is worth to day $1.10 lb.; soda bromide, 80c.; pot. bromide, 65c.

Turpentine during the past month has reached the highest price it has done for years, as it was sold at 66c. in bbl. lots.

English Market Report.

London, Eng., Jan. 24th, 1899.

Citric acid has advanced, and oil of lemons is expected to take an upward turn. Borax is firm in consequence of an amalgamation of companies. Cascara is dearer. Opium and morphine are easier. Quinine unaltered. Saffron has advanced. Sulphate of ammonia is higher; and sulphate of copper firm at recent advance. Early in the year all mercurials were advanced two cents per lb., and quicksilver is strong at last rate.

Druggists

WILL find the **Student's Imperial Dictionary** the very best one for use in home or dispensary. It is reliable, up-to-date, and authoritative. No other dictionary can be obtained for less than three times its price which contains the latest information in all departments of study and investigation. It is the most satisfactory and most complete working dictionary yet printed.

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THE BRYANT PRESS
Publishers
44-46 Richmond St. W., Toronto

Canadian Druggist

Devoted to the interests of the General Drug Trade and to the Advancement of Pharmacy.

VOL. XI. TORONTO, MARCH, 1899. NO. 3

"APENTA"
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

Bottled at the Springs, Buda Pest, Hungary.

"APENTA"
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

"We know of no stronger or more favorably-constituted Natural Aperient Water."

L. Liebermann

Royal Counc[illor], M.D., Professor of Chemistry, and Director of the Royal Hungarian State Chemical Institute (Ministry of Agriculture), Buda Pest.

"APENTA"
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

PRICES TO RETAILERS:

$5.50 per case of 25 large glass bottles.
$8.50 per case of 50 small glass bottles.

"APENTA"

SEE that the Labels bear the well-known RED DIAMOND MARK of the

SOLE EXPORTERS:
THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, Ltd.,
LONDON.

CANADIAN SUB-AGENTS:
WALTER R. WONHAM & SONS
Montreal.

Canadian Druggist

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER.

Subscription $1 per year in advance.

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New advertisements or changes to be addressed

Canadian Druggist,
TRADERS' BANK CHAMBERS
63 YONGE STREET,
TORONTO, ONT.

EUROPEAN AGENCIES:
London, England: 145 Fleet Street, E.C.
Paris, France: 15 Rue de la Grange Batelière

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AMONG OUR ADVERTISERS.
DRUG REPORTS.

Last Meeting of the Council.

The February meeting of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, of which a full report appeared in our last issue, was the final one for the present council, its term of office expiring and a new council being elected in June.

During the two years of its existence we have given full reports of the semi-annual meetings, and thus the druggists of this province have been kept posted on what their representatives have done or left undone on their behalf.

In fact in no other way could the information be secured, as the "official" report merely gives at the close of each session the motions passed and the business actually transacted, without any attention being given to business brought before the council, but which was thrown out, or any reports of discussions giving the views of individual members, any other mention appearing elsewhere being merely the vague newspaper reports or condensations from our columns. Were it not for the enterprise of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST much of the eloquence of the members would be unheard outside of the room in which the council meets, and many occurrences, which are of decided interest to members of the college, would never be told.

The "C. D." forestalls the "official minutes" every time and practically does away with its usefulness.

We aim to be *first* in everything which is of any advantage or interest to the retail druggist, and we believe our readers will agree with us that everything else has to follow our lead.

An article appeared in our February issue, entitled "Veterinary Remedies," credit for which should have been given to the *National Druggist*, from whose columns it was taken.

Are Druggists Business Men?

A prominent representative of an English house recently asserted that druggists were a petty class to deal with and that but few of them possessed any real knowledge of business. Upon being asked his reasons for the statement he said that as a rule they bought from hand to mouth and apparently without considering whether it would pay them to buy a staple article in any larger quantity than would suffice for a few days at a time. This, he said, did not apply merely to those who could not afford to buy otherwise, but also to those who could, if they were only calculative men, buy to much better advantage in larger quantities. He had no fault to find with their intelligence in a general way, but was sure that but few of them were business men, solely because they were engaged in an enterprise which did not require calculative ability to insure a livelihood, and in consequence were not possessed of a prior business trainiug.

The enquiry at the head of this article is one of very considerable moment at the present time, especially when it is becoming more difficult each year for druggists to control a profitable business. The good old days of full prices are a thing of the past and it certainly requires natural ability, if training is lacking, to make successful headway under present conditions. Personally, we believe that every young man should possess at least primary training in business matters. A thorough knowledge of bookkeeping and of the theory of business conduct will often prove of more value to a wide-awake young man than the cash his parents or relatives loan him. A short course in a good business college will enlarge his ideas and give him confidence in conducting a business which requires trained brains to run to a successful issue. Training in this way would undoubtedly do a great deal to dispel the impression of incompetence which critically practical men seem to entertain of the druggist, and we doubt not would aid very much in securing for druggists a rating in Bradstreet's or Dun's reference book somewhat better than photographers, with whom according to these books they seem to be on a financial par.

Druggists as a class are markedly intelligent and should be good business men. Are they, or are they not?

A drop or two of a solution of atropine, B.P. strength, is recommended as an excellent remedy in earache.

Unjust Interference.

It has frequently come under our notice, and doubtless under the notice of every druggist who has had considerable dispensing to do, that physicians have thoughtlessly and very unjustly stated to their patient that the prescription they had written would, or could be dispensed for, naming the sum, which in their opinion would cover the cost of the drugs contained in it. The druggist, not being aware of the action of the doctor, has frequently been startled by the remark, "Oh! the doctor said it would not cost more than so and so," frequently less than half what the druggist had asked, although the price did not exceed the tariff rate. The physician has no more right to tell his patient what the druggist should charge for his compounding skill than the druggist has to tell his customer what the physician should charge for his prescribing ability.

Each has a right to conduct his own profession as he sees fit, but neither has a right to interfere with the other.

"Live and let live" is a motto which finds a parallel in the advice to "do unto others as you would they should do unto you."

We feel assured that if the matter was brought to the attention of the members of the medical profession who unthinkingly wrong the druggist in this way the habit would be discontinued. It certainly should be, as no druggist desires or deserves to be placed in this false light before his patrons.

A polite little note to the physician drawing his attention to the matter would not be out of place, and might be the means of averting the reputation which no druggist desires to have — that of being a man who takes advantage of the ignorance of his customers of the value of the products he supplies.

An Attractive Drug Store.

There are few places of business that can be made as attractive and imposing as a drug store, and none, which for a similar expenditure of effort can be kept as neat and tidy. The druggist who is too close in his business calculations to expend a few dollars in painting, papering, etc., deserves to lose the business that a young energetic and enterprising druggist comes in and deprives him of. Let any druggist in town visit a larger one and note the fact that he, personally, is more inclined to go in and purchase in a bright, neat and well-lit drug store than he is in the dull, dingy, and ill-lighted store of a competitor. He will then learn that human nature is the same and the public are influenced in the same way that he has been. The appearance of the store indicates the business nature, habits and ability of the proprietor. The man whose store is up-to-date in appearance is apt to be up-to-date in his business. His customers are at least apt to judge him, primarily, along those lines, and nine times out of ten they are almost certain to be correct in the impression formed. In our business experience we have yet to note any business expand steadily which has maintained a dead and rapidly decaying look, but we have frequently noted that some bright, well kept and attractive little store has outgrown its use and the proprietor has secured both means and customers to warrant him removing to more commodious premises.

We would like to see all our Canadian drug stores models of attractiveness. Our young men are usually well educated, intelligent, and possessed of taste, and we would be glad if any suggestion from us would help them to supplement their knowledge and ability by a better appreciation of what an attractive store would do for them.

Bsiuness Policy.

Every man on going into business has or should have a policy or plan of the lines upon which he intends conducting that business. Without a well-defined line of proceeding and an adherence to it as far as he finds he is justified, he is perfectly at sea, liable to be knocked hither and thither by every new proposition, or to be left completely stranded by the indefiniteness of his action. A man naturally goes into business with an object in view, that object as a rule being to make money, and whatever plan he adopts is looking towards that end.

There are many who, however, are short-sighted in their business policy; it may be through business inexperience, and by this we mean a total lack of knowledge of commercial life or the very rudiments of business training, or possibly it may be from a too optimistic view of business, a calculation of profits without sufficient thought of the necessary expenses, and sometimes it happens from a very wrongly conceived idea that he can command business where others make a

IF you intend to use a Calendar next Christmas for 1900, better be in time and get the chance of the first selection in your town among **Lawson & Jones'** samples.

We keep a list of the applications to see samples in the order in which we receive them.

Invest a Cent in a postal card and write on it:

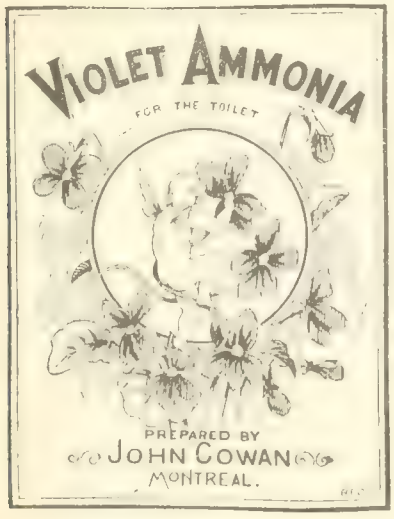
> *"Lawson & Jones,*
> *London, Ont.,*
>
> *Put my name on your list to see Calendar samples."*

Sign this distinctly and mail it to us as early as possible, as our men have to cover the whole Dominion before the time to import fom Europe.

Lawson & Jones

London, Canada.

A Delightful Toilet Preparation



PUT UP IN PINT BOTTLES

Cheaper than any imported article.
Include a trial lot in your next order.

FOR SALE BY ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

QUALITY, Then Price!

Being the products of our own mills we positively guarantee our

Insect Powder and Hellebore

To be simple powders, absolutely free from ADULTERANTS. They are goods with a name. Do Like Others and Have no Other.

We solicit also your orders for

BLUE STONE,
PARIS GREEN,
WHITE LEAD,
LINSEED OIL,

Camphor, Moth Camphor,

Ferrated Cod Liver Oil, Price's Pine Oil, Price's Pain Pillets, Price's Tobacco Cure, Scott's Saponaceous Dentifrice, Laxa-Cara, Menthol Cough Drops, Paas' Easter Dyes, Miller's Iron Pills. Miller's Headache and Grip Powders.

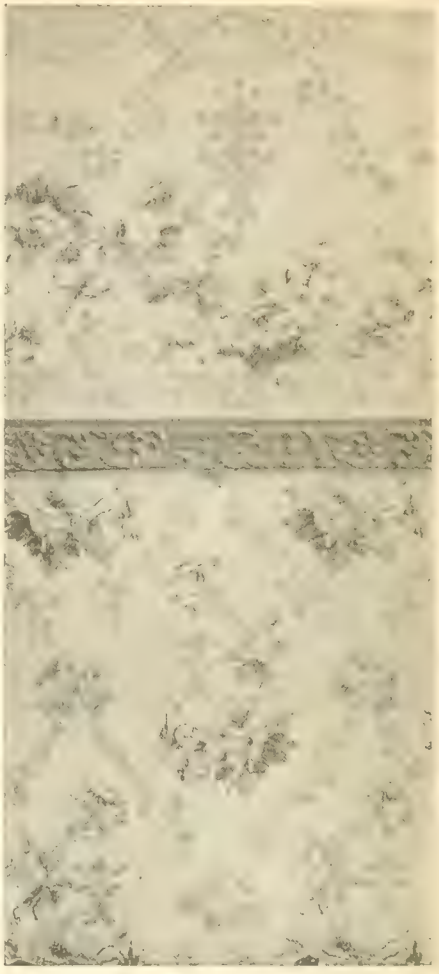
Orders Promptly Shipped.
Letter Orders Receive Special Care.

ELLIOT & CO.

TORONTO

"Staunton" Wall Papers

Have you a special job, and want special papers for it?—we'll be glad to send you special samples in any of our lines at any time you'd like to make a special selection. The general verdict of the trade is, that for variety, quality and low prices the Staunton papers lead the market. You can select a complete stock out of Staunton samples, and no stock is fully equipped without them.



M. Staunton & Co.

Manufacturers TORONTO

Church's Cold Water Alabastine

The King of Wall Coatings

There is no doubt of its superiority over everything else in this line on the market. It is on sale everywhere from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and in all English-speaking countries. Extensively advertised and pays the dealer a good profit. Sixteen beautiful tints and white, in five-pound paper packages. **Never sold in bulk.** Write for tint card and prices.

Church's Potato Bug Finish

The most efficient insecticide on the market.
Worth its cost as a fertilizer.
Safe to handle and always ready.
No mixing required.
Three hundred pounds in every barrel.

Calcined and Land Plaster

We are the only manufacturers of Calcined Plaster in Ontario. Write for prices and freight rates to all points west and north of Toronto.

The Alabastine Co., Limited, Paris, Ont.

ilure, a species of self-conceit that too frequently exhibits itself, but in the majority of cases suffers a complete knock down. There are others who strive through a general "slaughter" of prices to do a volume of business so large that the infinitesimal profits they allow themselves will yield them sufficient to warrant this plan.

All these are rocks which beset the business man everywhere, and unless he pilots his vessel carefully and with constant watchfulness he will find his voyage a short one and the wreck a mournful one.

The business man must have a careful, thorough business training in order to compete with others who have had experience, and that very frequently dearly paid for. He must look at the credit as well as the debit side of the ledger, watching expenses as well as profits; he must remember that he is not the only "full-fledged graduate" or man with a wonderful business head. There are others, and he should not lose sight of the fact that a slaughtering of prices means a large diminution of profits without a lessening of expense, and also means that he enlists against himself in a very marked degree the ill-will as well as the determined opposition of the party or parties whose trade he would try to destroy by his business methods.

Hypo-Substitute for Opiates.

Dr. Obe F. Watlington, of Memphis, Tenn., writes in the *Medical Brief*: "I have in my possession a hypodermic alkaloidal solution, which is a specific in drug addictions (opium habituation, alcoholism, etc.). On receipt of a stamped envelope, or a two-cent stamp, I will take pleasure in furnishing any of the medical profession the formula, by the use of which a number of the fraternity have been enabled to cure themselves of opiumism, alcoholism and insomnia. I used morphia hypodermically for ten years. Obtained a perfect cure by this prescription."

Postal Change.

The class of mail matter hitherto known as fourth class has been done away with, and that the former fifth class will in future be the fourth. The fourth class, under the old classification, consisted of packets closed against inspection, which might contain any class of documents with the exception of personal correspondence. Not being open to inspection in the post-office, there was no guarantee that correspondence was not enclosed. The rate was 6 cents per four ounces. The reduction of letter postage in Canada to 2c. per oz. rendered the reduction of the so-called fourth class quite unnecessary.

Quebec Pharmacy Act Amended.

In our last issue we expressed the hope that the proposed amendment to the Quebec Pharmacy Act, although likely to be passed in the Lower House, would receive a *quietus* when it came to be discussed in the Legislative Council of that province. We have, however, been disappointed in this, and the Act has been amended, not as originally proposed, but by an amend ment which grants the privilege to grocers and others of selling proprietary medicines, which do not come under the category of poisons, as mentioned in Schedule A of the Quebec Pharmacy Act.

Hitherto the Act in force in the province prevented any but registered druggists from selling patent medicines, and the Pharmaceutical Association only took action in enforcing this portion of the Act when several departmental stores put in stocks of popular remedies and commenced the slaughtering of prices. The country storekeeper was left unmolested, and a large share of the business in patent medicines and household drugs was done by the general store.

As the act now stands anyone can sell patent medicines, but *none but a registered druggist can sell drugs of any description.* This latter is due probably to an oversight on the part of those who framed the amendment for the Grocers' Association, and if the act were to be strictly enforced it is doubtful whether the general dealer would not find himself worse off than before the passing of the amendment.

During the course of the debate several amendments to the amendment were proposed, but finally the one given below was passed by a vote of 13 to 8 in the Legislative Council. The following is the division list in the Legislative Assembly, showing who were the supporters of what we claim to have been a just and equitable law and reliable safeguard for the general public. Those who, on the other hand, voted for the amendment, no doubt had their own special reasons for supporting the claims of the grocer and general storekeeper.

Against the amendment: Messrs. Langelier, Beland, Dessaulles, Chenevert, Delaney, DeGosbois, Alkard, Lalonde, Paneton, Duplessis, Normand, Chicoyne, Grenier, Bedard and Pelletier—15.

For: Messrs. Marchand, Stephens, Dechene, Robidoux, Turgeon, Parent, Duffy, Rainville, Gouin, Watts, Robitaille, Tessier (Rimouski), Gosselin, Champagne, Rocheleau, Roy, Garneau, Smith, Decarie, Chauret, Weir, Hunt, Leblanc, Atwater, Hackett, Tellier, Flynn, Ball, Bouffard, D'Anteiul, Dufresne, Lislois, Girard, Cardin, Bissonnette, Caron, Cotton, Talbot, Doris—39.

The following is the full text of the amendment as passed, but which, on account of not having been specially provided for, cannot become law until sixty days after the passing of the Act.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE "QUEBEC PHARMACY ACT."

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislature of Quebec, enacts as follows:

1. Article 4033 of the Revised Statutes, as replaced by the Act 53 Victoria, chapter 46, section 8, is again replaced by the following:

"4033. The several substances, named or described in Schedule A, shall be poisons within the meaning of this act.

The council may, from time to time, by regulation, declare that any substance named therein shall be a poison within the meaning of this act

The council shall submit such regulation to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and, if it be approved, it shall come into force one month after the publication thereof in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, and the substances therein mentioned shall be considered as poisons within the meaning of the law.

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, before giving his approval, cause to be ascertained, by an expert, at the expense of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, whether the substances mentioned in the regulation are or are not poisons within the meaning of this act."

2. The following article is added to the Revised Statutes after article 4039a:

"4039b. Nothing in this act contained shall extend to or interfere with, or affect the making or dealing in any patent or

proprietary medicines, except as in this article provided.

2. If there is any reason to apprehend that any such medicine contains any poison mentioned in Schedule A to this act in such a quantity as renders the use of the said medicine, in the doses prescribed, dangerous to health or life, the Board of Health of the Province of Quebec may cause an analysis of such medicine to be made by an analyst or other competent person approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

3. If on such analysis it is reported by such analyst or other person that such patent or proprietary medicine does contain any of the said poisons in such a quantity as renders its use, in the doses prescribed, dangerous to health or life, the said Board shall give notice to the manufacturer or proprietor of such medicine, or to his agent, or representative in this Province, of the result of such analysis, and in that case shall name a convenient time and place at which the manufacturer or proprietor may be heard before the said Board, in opposition to the said report.

4. If the Board is of opinion that the said medicine is, in the doses prescribed, dangerous as aforesaid, the said Board shall report its opinion to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and the report shall be subject to appeal to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

5. The Board shall submit to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council the report of the analysis and the objections, if any, made to the same by the manufacturer or proprietor, together with the report of the Board thereon, and if the Lieutenant-Governor in Council approves of the report of the Board, notice thereof shall be given in the Quebec *Official Gazette* and after such notice, the provisions of this act with regard to poisons shall apply to such medicine, whether sold by persons registered in pursuance of this act or by other."

"Holy Angels."

We have just received from the publishers a copy of the above-named beautiful Religious Reverie, suitable for piano or organ, composed by George D. Wilson. The retail price of this piece of music is 60 cents.

All readers of our paper will receive a copy of it, by sending 25 cents in silver, or postage stamps, to the Union Mutual Music and Novelty Co., 20 East 14th street, New York.

Poisons Regulations of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

The following regulations for the keeping, dispensing and selling of such poisons as may from time to time be prescribed by the Pharmaceutical Society have been adopted, and received the sanction of the Privy Council of Great Britain:

"1. That in the keeping of poisons, each bottle, vessel, box or package containing a poison be labelled with the name of the article, and also with some distinctive mark indicating that it contains poison.

"2. Also that in the keeping of poisons, each poison be kept on one or other of the following systems, viz.:

"(*a*) In a bottle or vessel tied over, capped, locked or otherwise secured in a manner different from that in which bottles or vessels containing ordinary articles are secured in the same warehouse, shop or dispensary; or

"(*b*) In a bottle or vessel rendered distinguishable by touch from the bottles or vessels in which ordinary articles are kept in the same warehouse, shop or dispensary; or

"(*c*) In a bottle, vessel, box or package kept in a room or cupboard set apart for dangerous articles.

"3. That in the dispensing and selling of poisons, all liniments, embrocations and lotions containing poison be sent out in bottles rendered distinguishable by touch from ordinary medicine bottles, and that there also be affixed to each such bottle (in addition to the name of the article, and to any particular instructions for its use) a label giving notice that the contents of the bottle are not to be taken internally."

Mr. Bletcher Injured.

While Mr. Bletcher, lecturer in the Pharmaceutical College, was mixing some chemicals in Pulford's drug store, Winnipeg, March 9th, an explosion occurred, with the result that Mr. Bletcher was badly burned about the face and one of his hands. A doctor was called, and after dressing the injuries Mr. Bletcher was removed to the General Hospital. His burns are of a superficial nature, and it is hoped that no permanent disfigurement will result. The building took fire from the explosion, but was extinguished before very much damage had been done.

Pharmacy in South Africa

(From our own Correspondent.)

Since I last wrote I have had the opportunity of looking into matters pharmaceutical, as they are to be seen to day, more closely. I have met and conversed with the secretary of the Colonial Pharmacy Board, an all important official it may be said, the secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony, and further I have revisited the Eastern Province with a view to gaining, if possible, a clearer conception of the men who are in reality the "business" of the Colony. There is a deal of difference between East and West, as much as between the personality of the average city man of Toronto and the same in London, England. In the West they are autocratic, almost unbearably so; to the East you find them the most hospitable of men, and they are especially kind to strangers within their gates. Next to Rhodesians proper they rank nearer to the Canadian than any other people I have met.

Before leaving Cape Town I received an invitation to attend a special meeting of the Pharmaceutical, convened for the purpose of discussing the then proposed amendments to the Cape Pharmacy Act, 1891, an invitation I may say which I accepted more out of curiosity than anything else. From the first I failed to see the *modus operandi*, but it seemed to be a colossal palaver in which everyone gave vent to his personal grievances just when it struck him to do so, leaving the business of the meeting to go to pot. The clause for discussion was the famous patent medicine one, which provided for proprietary medicines of all kinds to the extent of carrying their formulas on the container under fine of $250. One patent medicine proprietor favored the scheme, for, as he pointed out, the sale of nostrums would stop, until somebody caught the idea and asked him as to his own. He had forgotten the effect it would have on his business. No doubt an hour later he could have been seen denouncing the measure for all he was worth. At the end of two hours no end was visible so I withdrew.

A word about this bill may not be out of place here. Thanks to the British proprietor it did not go through, or even get placed before the House, but not a single protest, as far as I can learn, was lodged by either Canadian or American firm doing a proprietary business in this country.

THE BUSINESS OF A

DRUGGIST

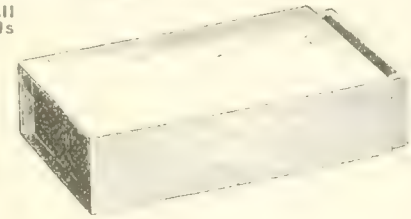
REQUIRES
COMPACT
NEAT
ATTRACTIVE
PACKAGES

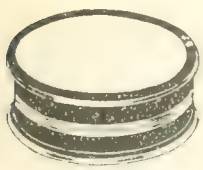
And these do much to enhance his reputation for careful painstaking dispensing.

We manufacture only first class goods and carry an extensive stock of . . . .

If you require any special container in a folding box or paper bag, write us for quotations, giving full particulars of what is required, and we will cheerfully furnish samples.

Wrapping Papers White, Blue and Tinted
Paper Boxes Of All Kinds
Folding Boxes
Paper Bags
Powder Papers
Twines, Etc.





KILGOUR BROS.

Manufacturers and Printers

...TORONTO

Favor Us

With your order for

"D.C." Invalid's MALT EXTRACT

It is the best Extract on the market, and attractively put up in PINT bottles. It is bound to give your patrons the best of satisfaction.

$2.25 per dozen and usual trade discount. In lots of 3 dozen or over special quotation.

Send for price list and advertising hangers, etc.

The Druggists' Corporation of Canada, Limited

TORONTO, ONT.

The J. Hungerford Smith Co., Limited

Manufacturing Chemists

Toronto, - Ont.

MANUFACTURERS OF

"True Fruit" Fountain Syrups
"True Fruit" Crushed Fruits
"True Fruit" Flavoring Extracts
"True Fruit" Powdered Chocolate

Retailers will find their Soda Fountain trade doubled by using "True Fruit" Fountain Syrups.

For Sale by All Jobbers

The Emerson Pharmacal Co.

OF BALTIMORE CITY, MD.

INCORPORATED 1899

CAPITAL, - - - $500,000

DIVIDED INTO

20,000 SHARES, PAR VALUE $25.00 EACH

Full Paid and Non-Assessable

ISAAC E. EMERSON, President
JOHN F. WAGGAMAN, Vice-President
JOSEPH F. HINDES,
Secretary and Treasurer

BALTIMORE, January 19th, 1899.

To the Retail Druggists of the U. S. of A. and Canada

GENTLEMEN,—

This company was organized for the purpose of manufacturing and promoting the sale of Pharmaceutical and Medicinal Specialties.

Four-fifths of its capital stock is owned by the Emerson Drug Company, of Baltimore City, and an agreement has been entered into between the two companies, whereby the Emerson Drug Company assumes the management of the Emerson Pharmacal Company for a term of years, and will manufacture and promote the sale of the specialties of the Emerson Pharmacal Company in connection with their Bromo-Seltzer business.

We are pleased to call the attention of Retail Druggists to Emerson's Rheumatic Cure, a scientific combination of Lithia and other Anti-Rheumatic Remedies, in an agreeable effervescent form. The preparation has been tested clinically during the last two years, and we can conscientiously recommend it, and with the extensive advertising which we propose giving it, it shall certainly be a fast seller.

In conformity with the liberal policy which characterized the methods of profit-sharing with Retailers, as originated by the Emerson Drug Company in their Bromo-Seltzer business, we are pleased to make the below-mentioned most liberal stock offer to the Retail Drug Trade.

Very respectfully,

THE EMERSON PHARMACAL COMPANY,
ISAAC E. EMERSON, President.

Special Stock Offer

BALTIMORE, January 19th, 1899.

To each and every Retail Druggist, selling at full retail price, 25 doz. Emerson's Rheumatic Cure, in compliance with the conditions mentioned below, between this day and March 31, 1900, we will give one share of Emerson's Pharmacal Company's capital stock, par value $25.00, full paid and non-assessable. To the Druggist selling 50 doz. within the same time, two shares; not more than two shares will be given to any one Druggist unless he has two stores, in which event he may compete for two shares at each store.

Emerson's Rheumatic Cure retails at 50 cents per bottle, the wholesale price is four dollars and eighty cents ($4.80) per dozen. With each quarter of a dozen is packed a voucher representing this quantity. Druggists will preserve these vouchers until they have secured one hundred of them, and on March 31st, 1900, fill in the blank on the back of one of the vouchers and mail the full number of one hundred to us.

If the following conditions have all been complied with, we will return for one hundred vouchers one share, and for two hundred vouchers two shares of the Emerson Pharmacal Company's stock.

Condition 1st: The goods must be sold at full retail price.

2nd: The sender must be the owner or manager of a retail drug store on March 31st, 1900.

3rd: The voucher must represent the goods actually sold at retail, and cannot be taken from goods on hand March 31st, 1900.

4th: Druggists competing for these prizes must make affidavit before a Notary Public that all of these conditions have been complied with.

Very respectfully,

THE EMERSON PHARMACAL COMPANY,
ISAAC E. EMERSON, President.

The bill referred to has been amended down to a poison bill now, and is to be subjected to still further amendment at an early date, so as to be ready for next session.

Several interesting departures have been made in trade circles lately, conspicuous above others is the conversion of Messrs. B. G. Lennon & Co., Ld., into Lennon Limited, with an extraordinary increase in capital. It is understood that this company will now go in for retail trade to an unlimited extent, and this can only have one bearing on drug stores already established. Writing of Lennon reminded me of a visit I paid to the Algoa Bay store. The object of my call was to find out who Lennon was, what he was, and to see him, if possible. And I did see him, in the person of Mr. A. Walsh, the resident director. The average man accepts Lennon as a sort of necessary organization—a machine on ball bearings made to run well. And so it does. But there is human machinery, too, running equally as well. Of this I am convinced, for I have seen Mr. Walsh, and spoken with him, and got business impressions from him, and he is very much a man indeed.

The town of Port Elizabeth is the most up-to-date business place in South Africa. The bulk of the trade passes through there, and the export of merchandise is far and ahead of all rivals. And all this without even so much as a harbor or dock of any kind. If by chance you are a passenger and want to go ashore there and the weather is rough, the port authorities just push you into a basket arrangement, and before you recognize what's being done you are hauled half-way up the mast of the ship, then pushed over the ship's side, and dumped down on the tug's deck as if you were undesirable and the ship was well rid of you. Another thing the town can boast of over all other colonial towns, and that is a decent hotel, although they charge you just the same as in the capital, $3 a day.

About 110 miles from Algoa Bay is a small inland town known as the "City of the Saints"—Grahamstown. It takes just 11 hours to get there by train. Some people like slow travel, some don't. I don't, especially on the luxuries extended to you by the C.G.R.R., both by way of accommodation and food. Sausage rolls are mysteries at the best, but such as are supplied on the railroad system must have been cornered by the cook by way of opening the new year with a view to improvement in three months hence. Think of it, ye travellers of Montreal and Toronto. Fancy a trip over a 100 miles of the C.P.R.R. at 12 miles an hour on sausage rolls and beer, with the thermometer 110 in the shade.

A Cape editor recently said: We suffer from the three R's in this country, Rhodes, Raids, and Rinderpest. Of the first two I can say nothing further than Rhodes is S.Africa and that Africa would cut a small figure without him; the second fails as often as not; the third—Rinderpest—has destroyed cattle to the tune of millions of dollars and is still rampant, notwithstanding the efforts of Dr. Koch, the great German scientist, to control the plague with bile and serum. In Grahamstown there is a Bacteriological Institute under the control of Dr. Eddington, who also turned his attention to rinderpest during 1896 7, and from the reports published only 8 per cent. of cattle inoculated by the Eddington Bile and Serum Process, died. The main reason of my mentioning this fact is that the doctor was once a chemist in the employ of a well-known Scotch house.

Interior of Drug Store of L. Emili Lafon, Chihuahua, Mexico.

Druggists and Drug Stores in Mexico.

Mr. B. Laurance, so well known to the most of our readers, has just returned from a three-months' trip to Mexico.

He reports business there as being phenomenally good and money plenty. In the course of conversation with Mr. Laurance in reference to the drug business in Mexico, he gave us some very useful information.

It appears that every drug store has two or three doctors supporting or patronizing it, and in each store there is a consultation room, where these doctors prescribe free for the poorer patients. They pay for the medicine, but the doctors receive nothing for their advice. Possibly this might be an idea worth entertaining by some of our own pharmacists.

The range of goods kept in drug stores in Mexico is very much the same as in this country, with the exception that they deal but little in fancy goods. Proprietary medicines, of which large quantities are sold, are principally English, French, and American. The United States proprietary medicine manufacturers are, as usual, to the fore in advertising their preparations, not only in newspapers, but in every conceivable place where they can attract attention. The largest trade in proprietaries seems to be in those of French manufacture, the English and United States patents having about equal shares of patronage come next.

Mr. Laurance tells us that in all his experience of twelve years' business with Mexican druggists, he has never yet made a single bad debt, and he says it is characteristic of the people there, that it is a matter of honor and that they are uniformly straightforward in their business transactions.

All druggists must pass an examination

before the Board of Pharmacy, and the Government insists on the name of the owner or dispenser being registered and being a graduate of the National School of Pharmacy, and if any serious mistake happens through which any injury is done to a customer, the person so registered is, on conviction, committed to jail. There is no alternative.

The stores are fitted very much as in Canada and the United States with the exception that, as a rule, no show cases are used on the counter, the counter itself being generally white marble and extending the full length of the store. They do not make a window display, and the store itself has more the appearance of the old-fashioned apothecary shop. Everything is scrupulously clean and neat. An English-speaking person who is not acquainted with the Spanish language has no difficulty in making his wants known, as every place of business has some one who has at least sufficient knowledge of English to understand and answer questions.

Mr. Laurance thinks there is a capital opening for many lines of Canadian goods in Mexico. He finds that the preference is given to anything English (which also means Canadian) to those coming from the United States.

The city of Mexico, with a population of 350,000, has at least 10,000 English-speaking people, that is, natives of Great Britain and her colonies and the United States, and, no doubt, has a good opening in it for some enterprising young Canadians. There are in that city twelve wholesale drug stores and about 125 prescription drug stores or "boticas," as they are called there.

In Puebla, Monterey, Guadalajara, etc., there are newspapers printed in English, and the most of them dailies.

Mr. Laurance informs us also that the most prominent things to be seen in Mexico are silver dollars and Laurance spectacles.

Phosphot is a condensation product of creosote in phosphorus oxychlorid.

Resting the Eyes.—Straining the eyes by continued sewing, book-keeping, type-setting, and similar occupations, is a cause of considerable mischief, the saving point of which is frequent and brief rests effected by breaking off the work and gazing about the room. By doing this every quarter of an hour the strain is relieved and the eyes are not troubled.

Pharmacy in England.

Xylonite in Pharmacy—The Frena Pneumatic Release—Liquid Extract of Malt with Hypophosphites—Hints for Pharmaceutical Analysts—Poison Regulations and Poison Bottles.

(By our London Correspondent.)

The use of xylonite or celluloid in pharmacy is extending, and it is almost safe to say that no product of recent invention has been put to such multitudinous uses as xylonite or celluloid. The latest idea is an extension of previous use in capping pots of various shapes and composition with attractive caps of celluloid in various colors, and stamped in gold, silver, or colors with trade marks, or name of the chemist. Some sweet little opal glass jars for tooth paste, rouge, pomatum or the like, are made still more attractive with the pink celluloid caps embellished with the name in aluminum or a device in gold. Spatulas covered with celluloid are most useful at the dispensing counter, where metal in some cases is inadmissible. Antiseptic dressings are put up in celluloid cases, and soap boxes, tooth tablets, and numerous other articles are to be found in outer cases of this same material. Perhaps the most popular form is the imitation ivory tint, which has been so successfully performed that even the grain of ordinary ivory is closely imitated. It may be added that this is the dearest form of celluloid, the clear kind and imitation tortoiseshell being the next most expensive. It is stated that the discovery of nitrating cellulose in the presence of camphor was made purely by accident. The inventor had been experimenting in various directions, and several of his unsuccessful results were placed in a tub of water. On turning this out it was discovered that several pieces of what was previously softened masses of cellulose had toughened so much that they could hardly be cut with a knife. The product, as known to-day, is really a definite chemical compound, and the British Xylonite Company employs hundreds of hands at its factories, and uses weekly several thousand gallons of methylated spirits in which the compound is dissolved.

A pneumatic release is the proper accompaniment now to all the best hand cameras, and Messrs. Beck, the proprietors of the Frena camera, have introduced a neat release that enables the operator to join a group and take himself with the others. It is about ten feet long, with the usual rubber ball at the end, pressure upon which sets the shutter, which is previously arranged either for time or exposure. They have also some neat devices for vignetting the plates so that artistic pictures with rounded edges or oval shape result. The Frena is a high-class camera that has received unqualified praise from amateurs, and some of the work by quite inexperienced artists is proof of the efficiency of the rapid rectilinear lens and other appointments of the camera. Its only fault is that it is high-priced, but this is unavoidable where the finest workmanship is concerned. Messrs. Beck's name as microscope manufacturers is evidence of the quality of material employed, and it may be mentioned that Mr. Conrad Beck is a member of the Council of the Royal Microscopical Society and a Fellow of the Royal Photographic Society.

A liquid extract of malt has been recommended in these columns before as a convenient substitute for the sticky, cloying, thick extract. Recently the suggestion has been made to add a solution of the hypophosphites of lime and soda to the liquid extract, as a better tonic and nerve food results. This has received high medical praise, and no doubt fills a want. The malt has a specific gravity very little higher than water, and can be put up in white glass narrow-mouthed bottles, with an effective label, and forms a new dietetic preparation of special value.

Cod liver oil is now being put up in white glass oval-shaped bottles of about half-pint capacity, and makes an attractive line. Emulsions of cod liver oil with yolk of egg are being displayed in some of the stores, and if the keeping properties are good there can be no doubt that such an emulsion has advantages over the gum emulsions that have a constipating tendency. A new tonic cathartic pill, introduced by a firm of druggists, contains extract of cascara, with minute doses of strychnine and extract of belladonna and a small quantity of aloin. This is an effective pill, and I understand has at

JUST A FEW REASONS WHY

THE RETAIL DRUGGISTS OF CANADA SHOULD CONTINUE TO SELL

Wilson's Fly Pads

IN PREFERENCE TO ANY OTHER FORM OF FLY KILLER

1. WILSON'S FLY PADS have been on this market for 20 years
2. The sale has steadily increased ever since their introduction.
3. A ten cent package has been known to kill a bushel of flies.
4. No other Fly Killer can show a record at all approaching this.
5. Each ten cent package will kill more flies than $15 worth of sticky paper.
6. WILSON'S FLY PADS give perfect satisfaction to the public and dealers alike.
7. WILSON'S FLY PADS are always the same. We have never turned out a Pad that would not kill flies in large quantities.
8. WILSON'S FLY PADS afford the Retail Druggist a very large profit.
9. WILSON'S FLY PADS have a larger sale in Canada than all other forms of Fly Poison put together.

ALL CANADIAN WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS SELL WILSON'S FLY PADS.

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists, Hamilton.

Persiatic... Specialties

PERSIATIC Dog Wash
PERSIATIC Sheep Dip
PERSIATIC Plant Spray
PERSIATIC Plant Food
PERSIATIC Bed Bug Exterminator
PERSIATIC Fly and Insect Powder
PERSIATIC Cloth and Carpet Powder
PERSIATIC Hot-House Fumigator.

Etc., Etc.

If our Travellers have not reached you, send for price lists at once. The Spring rush will soon be here.

The Persiatic Specialties represent a line of goods of well-established merit and standard purity. They are prepared under the supervision of chemists and experts at our own extensive laboratories in Stouffville, and fill their various purposes in a manner unapproached by any other articles in the market to-day. They have only to be shown to create a demand for themselves—they fill urgent needs in the household and on the farm in the way of getting rid of insect life. The Persiatic Specialties are being well and liberally advertised and the sales are proving the confidence the public have in the quickness and thoroughness with which they do their work.

The Pickhardt Renfrew Co. Limited

STOUFFVILLE, ONT.

Try a Case.....

Put it in Your Window

It is Bound to Sell...

Because it is the Best

HOFBRAU

LIQUID EXTRACT
OF MALT.

THE ONLY MALT EXTRACT ON THE MARKET PREPARED IN A SIMILAR MANNER AS THE WORLD-FAMED HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT, MANUFACTURED IN COLOGNE, GERMANY, WHERE MR. L. REINHARDT GRADUATED IN 1870.

The preparation receives from the most eminent medical practitioners their cordial recommendation and support, who, being assured of the extreme care exercised in the selection of the ingredients, and of the high skill bestowed in their manufacture, confidently recommend HOFBRAU to the nursing mother, the invalid, the convalescent, and to all who are in need of a healthy, nutritive and invigorating Liquid Malt Extract, while to the athlete it is also invaluable.

This pure and most wholesome preparation combines in concentrated form all the nutritive, digestive and tonic properties that can be produced from select malt and choice hops, while it contains the least possible percentage of alcohol, and stands as the foremost of all gentle, stimulating and nutritive tonics on the market to-day.

DOSE—For adults, a wineglassful three or four times a day, with or before meals; children in proportion.

W. H. LEE, Chemist, TORONTO
CANADIAN AGENT

MANUFACTURED BY
REINHARDT & CO'Y, TORONTO, ONT.

LOSE NO TIME

WRITE FOR A...
CASE AT ONCE

W. H. LEE,

AGENT, - - - TORONTO

9 Dozen in a Case Cost You NINE DOLLARS

Retails at 2 Bottles for 25 Cts.

THIRTY DAYS TO PAY IN

WE PAY FREIGHT

once become popular amongst medical men who do their own dispensing, It is obvious that it should not be used indiscriminately, and that the number of pills to be taken must be explicitly stated.

Some recent papers before learned societies in London contain methods that will be found useful by those pharmacists who are called upon occasionally to exercise their analytic skill. Dr. Crosley has suggested a method of taking the melting point of wax, butter, petroleum jelly, etc., by attaching a capillary tube to the thermometer, which is then plunged into the test-tube containing the sample to be examined. The whole is surrounded by water contained in a beaker over a bunsen flame. As the temperature rises the liquefaction of the article causes it to rise in the capillary tube above the level of the mass and this is instantly noted, and is claimed to give precise and concordant results. Dr. A. Wynler Blyth has recently shown that boric acid is readily extracted from food products, which may have been preserved with it, by repeated extractions with wood spirit (methyl alcohol) and distillation carries over 75 per cent. of the boric acid present. In this concentrated distillate it is easy to detect boric acid by the green color imparted to the alcohol when ignited.

Having agreed to poison regulations, which for thirty years had been objected to, the Pharmaceutical Society is now being flooded with more or less ingenious suggestions respecting the peculiar shape of bottles, boxes, and other receptacles for poisons. The ideas are simply legion. There are patented bottles which are so complex that it becomes an everlasting puzzle to extract the contents once you have succeeded in filling the bottle. There are corks with little bells attached to them; prickly corks that fairly bristle with unpleasant edges; queer and uncouth-shaped bottles that no self-respecting pharmacist would keep anywhere but locked-up out of sight; poison cupboards that only reveal one bottle at a time, and that remind you of a Chinese puzzle; steel caps fitted with springs that require both patience, ingenuity and force to be expended before any of the contents of the bottle can be touched. But it has been pointed out that it is very desirable that some official pronouncement on the subject of a "distinctive" bottle would be advisable, as if each chemist follows his own fancy a most extraordinary assortment will result, and the public will put their own value upon the same poison according to the special peculiarity of the container. The concensus of opinion favors the retention of the blue hexagonal poison bottle that has been in use for years and is better known to the public. But one of the most glaring defects is that no provision appears to have been made that will include the conformity of dispensing doctors to the regulations adopted voluntarily by dispensing pharmacists. There is some likelihood that before long all dispensers of medicine, at least those containing poisons, must be qualified even if assistants to doctors. It is not very long since a medical man dared to say in court that if he desired to have his dispensing done by his housemaid no one could stop him. Should the General Medical Council decide that such practices amount to infamous conduct, rendering the practitioner liable to be discharged from the register, a greater degree of safety for the public will be initiated than all the poison regulations and safeguards in the world.

Exchangeable Goods.

In every drug stock there is certain to be more or less unsaleable, or what is generally termed "dead," stock, either in the way of "patent" medicines, for which the demand in that particular locality has dropped off, or it may be in proprietary articles, preparations of certain manufacturers of pharmaceutical specialties which a physician may have become suddenly enamored with, and from which he has quite as suddenly transferred to some other "specific" introduced to his notice by the latest travelling representative.

It frequently happens that what is quite unsaleable in one locality has a large sale in another; therefore if druggists can dispose of their unsaleable for saleable articles they are preventing one source at least of loss.

We propose through our "Exchange Column" to give druggists an opportunity of offering their unsaleable stocks either in exchange for other goods or at a reduced figure for cash.

If an exchange is made we would suggest that they be all on a basis, say of $8 per dozen for dollar articles, $4 for fifty cent, and $2 for twenty-five cent articles. On page 74 the first list appears, which has been sent in by an Ontario druggist.

Will be pleased to give information as to cost of insertion of a list in the "Exchange Column." This will be only nominal, our idea being to help the retail druggists in every possible way.

Get Up!

Written for The Canadian Druggist.

Why is it that the average druggist takes such a gloomy look at the future and regards it only as a matter of a few years when big co-operative stores will have completely swallowed up his and his neighbor's store and reduced the long-suffering druggist to penury and want? It is a hard, very hard, thing to say, but the fact remains that the prospect of the druggist of to-day is not an encouraging one. He has fought hard and nobly for his own, and has been driven back, step by step, until, at last, he sinks for want of breath and asks the very pertinent question: "Where am I at?" The years of hard study count for naught; the close confinement for terribly long hours is a matter of no consequence, and he is reduced to the necessity of inventing some foreign means of earning a few dollars in his declining years.

This is not a fancy picture by any means; it is too true, and the sooner we recognize the truth the better for all of us as druggists. While we have been striving to invent measures to reduce the number of druggists by imposing fees and searching examinations, the rapid whirl of business competition has rendered the education qualification almost unnecessary. How often is the knowledge of chemistry and botany called upon in the ordinary counter transactions of the everyday druggist? It doesn't require much technical skill to sell a bottle of ——— Celery Compound or ——— Liver Pills. Yet, of such are the daily sales made up. These days of nostrums, when every other day or so a town is flooded with pamphlets describing the virtues of some particular compound, have had the effect of producing a people who prescribe for their own complaints or imaginary ills and expect the medicine twenty-five per centum lower than the marked price. It has naturally followed that the grocer or other store has taken up these lines and become a competitor to the druggist. Then the druggist has cried down and discouraged the sale of these same nostrums and endeavored to introduce his own preparations. A very good move for the druggist, only he must have patience and not expect the public to rush for his preparations right away. He will find that he cannot advertise like the

big manufacturers, and must depend largely upon his own personal persuasive eloquence with his customers. First, make sure that the preparation is the very best that can be made for the purpose, and then push it. It is a great mistake to cheapen; to sell or encourage the sale of five-cent articles. The druggist who habitually makes a point of filling his window with five-cent, or even ten-cent, catches is doing himself an injury. The public are liable to judge him by his window, and the estimate is not a very flattering one. While bargain-hunters will always be with us, remember it is not wise to depend upon these people for solid custom. They will rush in and grab the five-cent bait and as quickly rush to your neighbor for his bait also. It is wise, then, to encourage and foster the sale of better class goods; never sell lower than the marked price; and establish a demand for one's own preparations.

If we were to strive to give our customers the impression that we really do know our business, and encourage little conversations about drugs; their growth, cultivation, gathering, etc., they might see the difference between ourselves and the grocer, who sells salts from a package labelled "salts," and there his knowledge ends. Give more attention to hygiene, electricity as applied to relieving the sufferings of humanity, and, by so doing, widen the breach between ourselves and the common storekeeper. It is well known that the average druggist is an educated man, yet he invariably keeps his knowledge to himself, and looks wise and gloomy. But if the public find that his knowledge is at their disposal for a consideration; that he is a chemist and an analyst, too, and as such should demand a fee, they will recognize that he is to be trusted over the cheap John man, and his business will cease to be gravitating downwards. Let us, then, as druggists, use the gifts we have; make use of the knowledge we possess, and see if, after all, the calling of a chemist and druggist is such a woe-begone business with so blue a future.

J. E.

The Condition of the Feet.—Observers inform us that the feet of our women are getting larger, this being attributable to the exercise they take in tennis, bicycling and other outdoor games. At the same time corns are disappearing, so that, at least, is a pleasing compensation.

Action of Oxygen on Iodoform.

When a solution of iodoform is exposed to light, it is partially decomposed. The decomposition had heretofore been attributed solely to the influences of light, but experiments by Bongault have shown that oxygen is a necessary factor. Into a flask of 90 Cc. capacity a solution of 2 Gm. of iodoform in 33 Cc. of ether was placed with 30 Cc. of a solution of sodium thiosulphate. Instead of the latter any other iodine-absorbing substance, such as mercury or silver, may be used. The flask was hermetically closed and exposed to direct sunlight, which caused a gradual deepening of color, removed on shaking. After a time more iodine was liberated, which was again reduced on shaking. This continued for some time, until finally no further decomposition took place. To prove that the decomposition was really suspended because of the lack of oxygen and not through presence of a reducing agent, the following experiment was made: A glass globe with a long bent neck was partially filled with an ethereal solution, some mercury added and the neck sealed. When the decomposition of iodoform had ceased, the mercury and the iodide formed were collected in the neck and separated from the main portion of the liquid by sealing the neck at the bend. The solution nevertheless remained entirely free from discoloration. The presence of formic acid in the products of decomposition gave further evidence for the theory of the author.

Gum Arabic.

Commercial gum arabic is often anything but what its name implies. Dextrine and gum resins similar to gum arabic, and especially one derived from the common Australian plant *Flinderria maculosa*, adulterate or even replace gum arabic entirely. As is natural, the powdered gum is the one most open to suspicion, and it is often adulterated with powdered cherry stone and other worthless substances. Sugar candy treated with milk and silicate of soda is actually sold as gum arabic. This substitute for gum arabic is made as follows: Three pounds of sugar candy are dissolved by boiling in one pound of unskimmed milk. Seven pounds of water-glass of from 33° to 36° are stirred into the boiling solution, which is then poured hot into moulds, where it solidifies on cooling.

Rapid Method for Iodine Tincture.

Viallet *(Journ. d. Pharm.)* prepares tincture of iodine in less than twenty minutes by triturating the pulverized iodine with a third of its weight of ether, rubbing until the latter has evaporated, and then adding the alcohol in small portions at a time, rubbing instantly. Viallet ascribes the rapid solution of the iodine to traces of ethyl iodide and hydrogen iodide generated by the ether.

Cocaine Hydrochlorate and Its Solutions.

Dr. M. C. Jonas, of Brussels (*Med. Times*), has made the following observations regarding cocaine solutions and their preservation:

1.—Cocaine Hydrochlorate..... 0.25 Gm.
Distilled Water.....10 Gm.

This keeps clear for four days; on the fifth day it becomes charged with a very abundant magma.

2.—Cocaine Hydrochlorate..... 0.25 Gm.
Pure Glycerin..... 1 Gm.
Distilled Water..... 9 Gm.

This keeps clear for five or six days and ferments, but more slowly then the preceding solution; magma less abundant.

3.—Cocaine Hydrochlorate..... 0.25 Gm.
Boric Acid..... 0.15 Gm.
Distilled Water.....10 Gm.

This keeps clear longer than preceding; magma less intense.

4.—Cocaine Hydrochlorate..... 0.25 Gm.
Crystallized Carbolic Acid..... 0.01 Gm.
Distilled Water.....10 Gm.

This solution remains clear and unfermented for an indefinite time; no magma forms.

5.—Cocaine Hydrochlorate..... 0.25 Gm.
Salicylic Acid..... 0.01 Gm.
Distilled Water.....10 Gm.

This solution continues perfectly clear; there was no fermentation after two months' observation.

Electricity, says *Science Siftings*, is as old as life, as mysterious as death, and as everlasting as eternity. It is as bright as the stars of heaven; it is as silent as the graves of men. It is as powerful as fate, as subtle as sympathy, as swift as thought, and is developing as quickly as belief in the necessity of retaining Fashoda.

GOMBAULT'S
Caustic Balsam

IS THE ONLY **Genuine**

The greatest veterinary remedy and blister in the market

Put up with both English and French directions

PRICE TO TRADE $12 DOZ.
RETAILS AT $1.50

See that Our Name is on Every Bottle — *TAKE NO OTHER.*

The Lawrence-Williams Co.,

SOLE IMPORTERS FOR CANADA AND U.S.

21 Front Street West, TORONTO, Ont.

275 to 283 St. Clair Street, CLEVELAND, O., U.S.A.

Vincent Wood's
LATEST SPECIALTIES

THE "EUREKA" HERNO TRUSSES

Send for my Price List

The Pad is made of a Patented Elastic Composition, which is not affected by heat or cold, and the wear very luxurious

Prices per doz.	A	B	C quality
Single	18	6 27	30
Double	27	42	45

Another great Surgical Invention is....

THE EUREKA "CREPE VELPEAU RUBBERLESS POROUS BANDAGES

They will supersede every other in the near future.

In Bandages 2 12 — 2½ and 3 in 15 18 — in width per dozen.

Beware of Fraudulent Imitations

Makers on the Premises of

Elastic Stockings, Trusses, Belts, Suspensory Bandages, Chest Protectors, etc.

4 Albion Place, Blackfriars Bridge, London, S.E.

And all Druggists and Instrument Dealers.

TO THE TRADE :

INDIAN CATARRH CURE

A true, reliable remedy; perfectly non-poisonous; contains no alkaloids. For internal and external use. Cures catarrh in children or adults.

For sale by

THE INDIAN CATARRH CURE CO.

146 St. James St. - - Montreal, P.Q.

The Mackenzie, Snyder Co.,
TORONTO, ONT. Limited

Pharmaceutical Specialties.

Fluid Ex. Cascara Aromatic, White Pine Compound, White Pine with Tar, Menthymol Antiseptic.

Proprietary Medicines.

Dr. Hoofland's Consumption Cure, Dr. Hoofland's Herb Tea, English Cough Chaser, Mack's Headache and Neuralgia Powders, Celery Seltzer, Manley's Celery Compound, Roseline, etc.

CHEWING GUMS Corona Athlete, Bermuda Fruit, Soda Mint, Union Jack, Corona Pepsin, etc., etc.

Mather's Plaisters

I.R. Porous Belladonna Plaisters
I.R. Porous Strengthening Plaisters
I.R. Porous Surgeon's Adhesive

THE LARGEST PLAISTER MANUFACTORY IN EUROPE.
SAMPLE AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

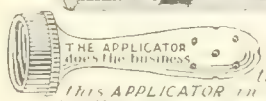
WILLIAM MATHER LIMITED, MANCHESTER

LONDON WHOLESALE AND EXPORT AGENTS—MACE & HALDANE,
94 MILTON STREET, E.C.

HERE IS SOMETHING NEW!

DR HOWARD'S ORIENTAL PILE OINTMENT

IS SOLD WITH A GUARANTEE TO CURE ANY CASE OF PILES WHERE A SURGICAL OPERATION IS NOT REQUIRED



DIRECTIONS for use. Unscrew the Cap from the Tube and screw on this APPLICATOR in its place, insert in the Rectum the full length of Applicator, press the Tube and the medicine does the rest.

A CLEAN, CONVENIENT CURE

Made only by ORIEN'S MANUF'G Co'y.
Carleton Place, Ont

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS — PRICE COMPLETE $1.00

LYMAN, KNOX & CO. Wholesale Agents TORONTO

MAYPOLE SOAP DYES

A woman dyes and **wins** with that quick, clean, brilliant, fadeless English Home Dye—Maypole Soap. Ask her if she always wins with **powder** dyes.

Every cake you sell sells another—hence business grows, and quickly, too, with Maypole Soap Dyes — ALL COLORS

FOR SALE BY ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

Canadian Depot -

8 Place Royale, Montreal

Arthur P. Tippet & Co.,
Managers.

LYMAN'S ALKALI IN 1-POUND TINS
For HOUSE-CLEANING

Headquarters in Ontario for **LAMBERT & LOWMAN'S**

	PRICES: Drs.	Retail.
Elix. Aloin Belladonna and Strychnine (Suavis) 8-ounce bottle	85c. bot.	$1.00 bot.
Wine Pepto-Manganate of Iron, 1-pound bottle	$1.00 bot.	1.80 bot.
Antisepsoid, 1-pound bottle	1.20 bot.	1.50 bot.
Pepto-Mastine, 1-pound bottle	1.60 bot.	2.00 bot.
Burgundy Wine of Coca, 1-pound bottle	1.50 bot.	1.75 bot.
Liquor Vibus Comp., 1-pound bottle	1.60 bot.	2.00 bot.
Diometto, 1-pound bottle	1.60 bot.	2.00 bot.
Lithiated Cascara Compound, 1-pound bottle	2.00 bot.	2.50 bot.
Elix. Creosotal, ½-pound bottle	80c. bot.	1.00 bot.
Dermatine, 1-ounce bottle	80c. bot.	1.00 bot.

Some Other Arrivals:

Hansen's Essence Rennet, in 1-gallon tins; Hansen's Butter Color, in 1-gallon tins. Kerpod, Nervol, Optine. Kandy's Tasteless Castor Oil, 5c., 10c., 15c. and 25c. sizes

The Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, TORONTO.

ANTISEPTIC THROAT PASTILLES

Prepared in accordance with the formula of DR. BARK, of the Liverpool Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, Nose and Ear

HIGHLY recommended for Vocalists, Public Speakers, and for Affections of the Throat. Immediate relief in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc. An Infallible preventive of Diphtheria and other contagious diseases of the Throat. A Physician states that the Paroxysms of Whooping Cough may be prevented by giving one of the Pastilles upon retiring for the night, thus producing absolute rest, both to the Patient and to the household.

Directions for Use.—Allow the Pastille to gradually dissolve in the mouth. Fluids should not be taken immediately afterwards.

Dose.—From 5 to 10 Pastilles per day, between meals, chiefly in the morning and evening. TO BE KEPT DRY.

☞ These Pastilles, which were brought out for the benefit of the Liverpool Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, Nose and Ear, have have already met with a very large sale, both at home and abroad, owing to their intrinsic merit. The proceeds from the sale are largely devoted to the funds of that institution.

None genuine unless bearing a Label with the above Trade Mark and name of the sole proprietors.

SOLE PROPRIETORS

EVANS & SONS, LIMITED

37-41 St. Jean Baptiste St., Montreal, 23 Front St. W., Toronto, Canada, and 137 Pearl St., Boston, United States

Evans, Sons & Co., 56 Hanover St., LIVERPOOL. - Evans, Lescher & Webb, 60 Bartholomew Close, LONDON, E.C.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

Trade Notes

Geo. H. Cameron is opening a new drug store at Dauphin, Man.

Dr. Grear has purchased the drug business of R. Wood, Erin, Ont.

F. W. Fawcett & Co. are opening a new drug store in Victoria, B.C.

Dr. S. Clarke and W. E. Janline are opening a drug store at Ashcroft, B.C.

M. A. Eby has opened a new drug store at Yorktown, Assiniboia, N.W.T.

Burbridge & Colwell, druggists, Halifax, N.S., have dissolved partnership. George A. Burbridge continues the business.

Geo. W. Andrews, druggist, Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, has made an assignment.

T. F. Carey is opening a new drug store on Queen street west, near Teraulay street, Toronto, Ont.

T. B. Barker & Sons Co., limited, is now the firm name of the drug firm of T. Barker & Sons, St. John, N.B.

C. G. Taylor, druggist, Bridgewater, N.S., is offering to compromise with his creditors. Mr. Taylor lost heavily in the disastrous fire of February 12th.

W. E. Brunets, one of the oldest and most prominent druggists of the Province of Quebec, died at his residence, St. Ursule street, Quebec city, March 7th, aged 66 years.

Wallace & Eagleson have purchased the drug business of Griffiths & McPherson, Vancouver, B.C. The latter firm have moved to Toronto, Ont., and will engage altogether in the proprietary medicine business.

Montreal Notes.

The bill introduced into the Quebec Legislature by the Retail Grocers' Association left the hands of that body considerably changed. However, *permission was given to storekeepers to sell patent and proprietary medicines, but nothing more.* As a matter of fact, the small grocers and country storekeepers have always sold these goods more or less, and were never interfered with by the Pharmaceutical Association of this province so long as they kept within bounds. When the Departmental Octopus took up the advertising of these articles, and even drugs, it was then considered necessary, as a matter of self-protection, to invoke the law.

When the law was enforced against these stores by some occult means, the grocery men became preternaturally excited, and eventually sent their officers and a lawyer or two to Quebec to fight a battle which a little foresight would have shown them will eventually only benefit the departmental stores, who are already very serious competitors with grocers.

Of course, the departmental stores only want patent medicines for advertising purposes, and their great point will be to advertise the most popular ones at about cost.

This, it is evident, will eventually do the manufacturers much harm, and corner grocers can hardly be expected to risk part of their capital in attempting to compete with these great monopolies.

All this goes to show the immense power these mammoth departmental stores will eventually wield in a country like Canada, if they are not kept in check by judicious legislation. The press, it is clear, is completely in their power, owing to the immense amount of advertising it receives. This was painfully evident during the recent session of the Quebec Legislature.

A meeting of the pharmacists will be held in a few days to consider the policy to be followed as soon as the departmental stores show their hands.

The Retail Grocers' Association met recently and according to the *Gazette's* report of the treasurer's statement, that official stated to the corner grocery men present that $1,200 had been spent in getting the grocers' amendment to the pharmacy act through the legislature, but, said he, it was money very well spent, as now any grocer could keep a drug store providing he engaged a chemist as clerk ! ! !

It is sad to think what a mournful awakening this poor grocery artist will have when he gets a nice little corner in his grocery fitted up as a drug store and a gentlemanlike licentiate of pharmacy behind the counter. As I say elsewhere in my notes, the only advantage grocers have gained by the amendments is that they may sell patent and proprietary medicines.

It would be interesting to Mr. Marchand if the treasurer of the Grocers' Association would give him the items explaining where the eleven or twelve hundred dollars which it cost the association to have a simple bill, originally of two clauses, presented and passed by the legislature of this province went to.

Taxing Departmental Stores.

An endeavor has been made in the Province of Quebec to legislate on that most difficult matter, the regulation of departmental stores.

A bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly seeking to introduce a tax on the separate departments of any store when it exceeds a certain number of such departments. This bill was thrown out, and since that time the members of the Assembly, as well as of the Legislative Council, seem to have been playing a game of " pitch and toss."

A bill was introduced in the last days of the session of the Council imposing a tax of 2½ per cent. upon the annual value of each department in any such store. This in addition to the present tax would make a store with six departments pay about 22½ per cent. This proposition was accepted by the Committee of the House, but when before the Council itself an amendment to reduce the tax to 1 per cent. was carried by a vote of 17 to 3.

This bill, however, when transferred to the Legislative Assembly was thrown out by a vote of 23 to 10, therefore the matter stands as it was, no additional tax being passed on a store having several departments.

What Legislation Costs.

The fight for the amendment of the Quebec Pharmacy Act, which has just been passed in the Local Legislature of that province, seems to have been rather an expensive one for the Grocers' Association, as the report of the treasurer presented at the meeting of that association states that the proportion of the expense incurred was $1100.

If it costs one association so much, how much did it cost all interested parties to put through a bill which virtually leaves both the grocer and departmental stores worse off then before the passing of the amendment?

Hemoferrogen is a dry odorless preparation of blood identical with hæmatogenum siccum.

News Items.

Fire destroyed the rear of the buildings occupied by Williams Davis Brooks and Hinchman & Sons, wholesale druggists, Detroit, Mich., on March 6th.

The demand for vaccine is something almost unprecedented in some parts of Ontario. One Ottawa druggist reports having sold over 3000 tubes in a short time.

Frederick Dutcher of St. Alban's, Vt., one of the oldest druggists in that state, died last month. Mr. Dutcher was senior partner in the Frederick Dutcher Drug Co., one of the specialties of which was Dutcher's Fly Paper, known to the Canadian trade for many years.

Pabst Malt Extract is now shipped direct from the labaratory at Montreal to fill all orders taken by wholesale drug trade. It will not be sold in less than dozen lots.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature of the State of New York which aims to prohibit department stores from dealing in any patent or proprietary medicines or drugs of any kind whatever, or from preparing from physicians' prescriptions or otherwise any compound or mixture containing medicine or drugs.

Mr. B. Laurance, 63 Yonge street, Toronto, has concluded arrangements with the Spencer Optical Co., of New York, whereby the patent has been assigned to him of the "Expansible Spectacle and Eyeglass Frame." This article was patented in Canada Nov. 3rd, 1896; in the United States April 27th, 1897; in Great Britain Feb. 2nd, 1897; and in France March 20th, 1897. The Spencer Optical Co. will control the sale of it in all those countries except Canada, Mr. Laurance having complete control in this country.

A Successful Optical Class.

The class just graduated from the Canadian Ophthalmic College is a remarkable one, owing to the number of representative dealers, who, realizing that there is but one way to sell spectacles—the right way—made arrangements to leave their business long enough to get the necessary information.

The class, though large, showed marked attention, and passed a highly creditable examination.

During the closing exercises the principal was held up and presented with a flattering address and something substantial in the way of a remembrance from the class.

The following were in attendance: R. A. Douglas, Barrie; H. E. Hurlburt, Thornbury; G. W. Markle, Dundas; J. H. Stephenson, Markdale; W. M. Scott, Bradford; T. W. Turff, Truro, N.S.; N. Neill, St. Thomas; G. Miller, Grimsby; F. Turner, Montreal, P.Q.; J. P. Meunier, St. John, P.Q.; L. W. Noble, London; W. H. Hewgill, Moosomin, Man.; D. C. Walterhouse, Toronto.

New Soda Sountains.

The Fletcher Mfg. Co.'s traveler, Mr. Thos. O'Brien, has just returned from a business trip to the Northwest and British Columbia.

He reports trade very good in British Columbia, especially in the larger cities.

He has sold fountains to the following druggists: H. Ryall, New Westminster, and Harry J. Rogers, of Nanaimo, B.C.

The Fletcher Mfg. Co. are to be commended for their enterprise in securing the contract from Geo. A. Bingham, of Toronto, in the face of the keenest competition, for the installation of two onyx fountains to be fitted up in the most approved manner. These will be the first onyx fountains used in Toronto and should be seen by any one intending to purchase a fountain.

Dr. W. A. Kahle.

On Wednesday, March 8th, Messrs. F. U. and H. V. Kahle, of this city, were shocked to receive a cable stating that their brother, Dr. Wm. A. Kahle, had been accidentally killed at Guanajay, Province of Pinar del Rio, Cuba. From ate reports it appears that the affair occurred in the following manner: Dr. Kahle was on his way to Artemis on foot when Private Sloat of the Hospital Corps stopped him to show and explain a Mauser rifle belonging to a Cuban who stood by. The magazine was loaded, and Sloat unconsciously pulled the lever, introducing a shell into the chamber. Then, not realizing what he had done, he playfully aimed the rifle at Dr. Kahle and pulled the trigger. Dr. Kahle died two hours later. The Cuban owner of the rifle seized it and fled. He was captured next morning and sent to the Cuban Chief of Police at Guanajay, where he will be held as a witness subject to the orders of Col. Seyborn. A more melancholy affair could not be imagined. Dr. Kahle was an exceeding bright young man, born in 1865 in Venango County, Pa. He early evidenced the brilliant talents of which he was the possessor. In the first part of his career he was a druggist, and, after practising for awhile, decided to go into medicine. He received his M.D. degree from the University of New York, and for about ten years worked at the profession with his brother, Dr. C. E. Kahle, at Sistersville, West Virginia. When the war broke out, inspired by his same enthusiasm and patriotic zeal which caused the best blood of the country to place itself at the disposal of the country, Dr. Kahle enlisted as a private in the ranks of an Ohio regiment. When this regiment was mustered out Dr. Kahle's services were asked for in their medical capacity, and he was transferred to the hospital division of the 202nd New York. The last letter received from him by Mr. Francis U. Kahle announced that he had arrived in Havana on the 9th of December and had proceeded to the Province of Pinar del Rio on the 11th of the same month.

Artificial Rubber.

Two forms of artificial indiarubber, one from France, the other from Germany, are described in the *Engineer*. Textiloid, the French form, consists mainly of resinoline, obtained by treating oil with three or four times its bulk of metallic carbonates, then with nitric acid, afterwards saponifying, precipitating by means of acid, and dissolving in alcohol or ether. A hundred parts of the resinoline are mixed with twenty of zinc oxide, manganese, etc., and sixty parts of methylated spirit; after several hours the mass is kneaded for one hour or more, and finally compressed. The German substitute is prepared by the oxidation of linseed oil, to which is subsequently added prepared jute refuse or similar textile refuse. By this means a substance is produced which is claimed to possess many of the qualities of genuine india-rubber and to be capable of being manufactured into various articles hitherto made of indiarubber.

An ingenious chemist advertises scent in his window: "Try a bottle, and you will soon be on the right scent."

A NUMBER OF IFS

If druggists have to compete with departmental stores without profit, they will ultimately have to succumb.

If druggists sell a portion of their goods without profit, the other portion will have to make up for the loss.

If the patent medicine manufacturer will not protect the druggist, then the druggist must protect himself.

If the manufacturer has a right to advertise his goods through the press, the druggist has an equal right to advertise his over the counter.

If the druggist can't profitably handle patent remedies, he should not be expected to lend his name and fame to sustain them, so that departmental and grocery stores may have a continued demand.

If the manufacturer thinks a sale by a grocer is equal to a sale by a druggist he should give the grocer all the encouragement he can to push his goods, as the grocer is very unlikely to ever become a competitor. We sell to druggists only.

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KILLS GERMS

Awarded Two Gold Medals at Chicago Fair in 1893, and Special Award from the Ladies' Bureau

Holds PROF. ELLIS' Certificate.

DEODORIZER, DISINFECTANT **GERMICIDE**

THE IDEA, THEORY AND PRACTICE OF CORRECT SANITATION

No other can compare with it. Protect your homes from Contagious Disease.

To Prevent such Diseases is Easier, Cheaper, and more Intelligent and Refined than to Heedlessly Breed them and afterwards endeavor to Cure them with Medicine.

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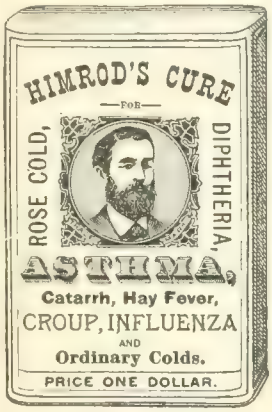

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NON-POISONOUS

SHEEP DIP AND CATTLE WASH.

For the Destruction of Ticks, Lice, Mange, and all Insects upon Sheep, Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Dogs, etc.

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc.

Removes Scurf, Roughness, and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy, and healthy.

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion Experimental Farms at Ottawa and Brandon, at the Ontario Industrial Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion; and is pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

☞ 17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at **75c.** Is wanted by every Farmer and Breeder in the Dominion.

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A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking and Preventing Contagion from Infectious Diseases.

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

In a test of Disinfectants, undertaken on behalf of the American Government, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Disinfectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants, at 50 per cent., proved worthless.

"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

Used in the London and Provincial Hospitals and approved of by the Highest Sanitary Authorities of the day.

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To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

Dispensing Notes.

By Hakoldi Wood, Ph.

As a continuation of the papers on this subject already contributed by me at various times to the Liverpool Pharmaceutical Students' Society, the following notes extracted from marginal annotations in the prescription register made during the last year may be of interest:—

MIXTURES.

1. ℞ Liq. Ferri Perchlor. ... ℥ii.
Acid. Hydrochlor. Dil. ... ℥i.
Quininæ Sulphatis ... gr. xii.
Tinct. Cardam. ... ℥ss.
Sp. Chloroform ... ℥ss.
Syrupi Aurantii ... ℥ss.
Aquæ ... ad ℥vi.
M. ft. mist.

On mixing the acid and the iron solution a deep red color was produced, which, however, disappeared on further dilution. This was judged to be due to ferric bromide, as when shaken up with chloroform no indication of free bromide was afforded.

2. ℞ Quininæ Sulphatis ... gr. xx.
Acid. Sulph. Dil. ... ℥i.
Tinct. Chlorof. Co ... ℥ii.
Syrupi Limonis ... ℥vi.
Aquæ ... ℥vi.
Ft. mist.

This mixture invariably has a muddy appearance, and sometimes contains quite a perceptible scum of reddish thread-like particles after standing. The cause of this seems to be the tannic and other astringent bodies from the tincture of cardamons in the compound tincture of chloroform partially precipitating the quinine. The only way to make it look elegant is to filter it, for the small amount of suspended matter removed, be it quinine tannate or not, need not be considered.

3. ℞ Potass. Bromid. ... ℥ss. gr. lx.
Potass. Iodid. ... ℥ss. gr. lx.
Tinct. Cinchon. Co. ... ℥ss.
Syrupi Aurantii ... ℥ss.
Mucilaginis Acaciæ ... ℥vss.
M. ℥ss. for a dose (water).

The quantity of mucilage in this is somewhat abnormal, but, as a concentrated mixture is intended, it was dispensed as written.

4. ℞ Tr. Ferri Perchlor. ... ℥ss
Oxymellis Scillæ ... ℥i
Vini Ipecac. ... ℥i
Tinct. Tolutani ... aa ℥ii 80
Aquæ Destill. ... ad ℥viii.
M.

The yolk of an egg beaten up with ℥ss. of water was put into the bottle, the tinctures poured in well shaken, and then the rest of the water, with the oxymel last of all.

5. ℞ Bismuthi Salicylatis ... ℥ss.
Liq. Bismuthi ... ℥i
Mucilaginis Acaciæ ... ℥i
Sp. Chloroformi ... ℥ss.
Aquæ ... ad ℥vi.
M.

A doctor in the habit of dispensing his own medicines asked me how it was that this mixture was so much more easily made smooth when it contained liq. bismuthi than when the salicylate alone was used. Thinking that the ammonium citrate in the liq. bismuthi was the secret, I made experiments which proved that bismuth salicylate was soluble in ammonium citrate, and that it is quite possible to make a liq. bismuthi salicylatis on similar lines to the liq. bismuthi amm. cit.

6. ℞ Sodii Bromidi ... gr. 80.
Caffeinæ Hydrobrom. ... gr. ...
Sp. Ammon. Co. ... ℥ss.
Aquæ ... ad ℥viii

The caffeine dissolved in the water, though the sal volatile throws it out of strong solutions. The spirit in the sp. ammon. co. doubtless assists this solubility of caffeine, which in water requires 80 parts to form a solution.

7. ℞ Liq. Bismuthi ... ℥ii.
Sodii Hyposulphit. ... ℥iii.
Tinct. Nucis Vomicæ ... ℥i.
Infusi Calumbæ ... ad ℥vi.
Fiat mistura.

On mixing no immediate change was observed, but bearing in mind what takes place in a similar solution for a totally different purpose, the mixture was kept under observation. At the end of a day a brownish-yellow precipitate had fallen, and this gradually became darker and darker day by day until at the end of a month it was almost black. The precipitate is an oxy-sulphide of bismuth from the interaction of the thiosulphate of sodium and the bismuth citrate, assisted by the organic matters present and by the action of light. It is nothing more nor less than the bismuth hair dye, and will dye animal fibre or wool from a light brown to black, according to the time taken in the process and the amount of light to which the wool is exposed. A similar mixture to this is fully discussed in the "Art of Dispensing."

8. ℞ Salol. ... ℥ii.
Nepenthe ... ℥ii.
Mucilaginis Tragac. ... q.s.
Aquam ... ad ... ℥vi.
M. ft. mistura.

Salol is by no means easy to reduce to an impalpable powder by simple trituration, because of its tendency to adhere to the sides of the mortar and the pestle if of porcelain. For it and for thymol, sulphonal, and other insoluble bodies which exhibit this same tendency I find the following method work out well where it is desired to give the drug in mixture form:

Dissolve the salol in methylated ether and pour this solution on compound powder of tragacanth and lump sugar, grinding hard until the ether has evaporated. Then transfer to a hot mortar and continue the trituration until all smell of ether is removed. To this powder add water by degrees so as to form an emulsion. Having numerous salol mixtures to make similar to the above, we keep a compound salol powder ready containing 1 part of salol in 3 made with salol, 60.

Gum Tragacanth, powdered. 15
Gum Acacia, powdered ... 15
Lump Sugar ... 90

made with ether as already described.

9. ℞ Piperazinæ ... ℥i.
Liq. Strychninæ ... ℥ss.
Syrupi Aurantii ... ℥vi.
Aquæ Chloroformi ... ad ℥vi.
Fiat mist.

As piperazine is alkaline, and would therefore throw out the strychnine from the liquor, mucilage of acacia was added with a view of preventing separation, though the amount of chloroform water present makes it very improbable that the alkaloid would come out, seeing that chloroform is one of the best solvents for strychnine.

10. ℞ Bismuthi Salicylatis ... gr. 80.
Pulv. Cretæ c. Opio, Lond. Pharm. ... ℥ii.
Mucilaginis Acaciæ ... ℥iv.
Sp. Chlorof. ... ℥ii.
Aquæ ... ad ℥viii
M. fiat mistura

The salicylate being liable to float to the surface, owing to it containing a good deal of air locked up in its particles, during powdering, I find it in this case best to rub it up with the compound chalk powder, and make into a stiff paste with the spirits of chloroform, which, thoroughly saturating both the powders, causes them to mix better on the subsequent addition of the water, which must be done little by little, the mucilage being added when about 2 ounces of water have been used.

11. ℞ Liq. Hydrarg. Perchlor. ... ℥i.
Liq. Strychninæ ... ℥xxx.
Aquæ Distillatæ ... ad ℥vi.
Fiat mist.

There was no visible precipitate when the liquors, each previously diluted with 3 ozs. of water, were mixed together, but under the circumstances, for safety a new mixture was made up as before, with the addition of acacia mucilage, ½ oz.

OINTMENTS.

12. ℞ Atropinæ ... gr. i.
Cocainæ ... gr. i.
Vaselini Alb. ... ... ℥ii.
Dissolve with gentle heat and then add, when cool, acid boracici, gr. viiss.

contained one of the alkaloids, would be all right, but when both cocaine and atrophine are present as prescribed the atropine is not soluble 1 in 120, and on cooling part of the atrophine is deposited as pasty specks. It is preferable to dissolve the cocaine in vaseline as directed, and then when cool work in the boric acid with which the atropine has been intimately mixed.

Ft. unguentum

When warmed with lanoline (anhydrous) ʒii. the oleate showed signs of reduction, so a new lot was made by dissolving the oleate in ʒv. of olive oil with gentle heat, and then stirring in the lanoline when nearly cold. In this way there were no signs of the yellow cuprous salt in the product.

Ft. unguentum.

The irritating effect of even minute particles of perchloride of mercury on the skin being borne in mind, a solution of this salt was made in 30 minims of S.V.R., 1 fluid drachm of castor oil was mixed with this, and then the liquid mixed with the unguentum petrolei on a slab with the point of a bone spatula.

Olei Lavandulæ..... q.s. (mvi.)
M. fiat. unguentum.

On keeping this seemed to become rather lumpy in places, and as this was most likely the effect of the action of the salicylic acid on the zinc oxide in the presence of the water from the hydrous wool fat forming zinc salicylate, the following

added and well mixed. To this an ointment, made by rubbing the rest of the powders [illegible] with paraffinum album molle and adeps lanæ (anhydrous), 170 grains, melted together, was next added, and finally the perfume, mixing well. The object of using the zinc oxide, salicylic acid, and water rubbed together is to form the zinc salicylate at once, and so prevent any further change in the ointment.

Ft. unguentum.

The resorcin must be powdered fine and added to the unguentum chrysarobini in the cold, for, the resorcin being soluble in oils about 1 in 20, if heat were used the excess would crystallize out on cooling. I have noticed that when chrysarobin and resorcin are melted together in the proportion of 5 and 1 the mixture melts at a lower temperature than does chrysarobin alone, and that an ointment made with the mixture is smoother and easier made than when chrysarobin is there by itself. Phenol has also a solvent effect on chrysarobin.

Paraffin. Liquid. Alb... ad ʒii.
M. Fiat oleum.

The relative insolubility of carbolic acid in paraffin ointment, as pointed out by C. F. Henry, gave an indication that this oil would not keep in solution the amount of phenol ordered. This opinion was justified on experiment, for fully half the phenol separated on cooling. On communication with the doctor olive oil was ordered instead of the liquid paraffin.

PILLS.

divide in pil. ..... xii.

The oxide was massed with resin ointment, and then the ext. gentianæ, made into pilular consistence with powdered gentian, was added to bring the pills up to 2 grains each. By this means the action of the extract on the oxide was obviated as far as possible.

19. R. Exalgin. ..... gr. ii.
Phenacetin ..... gr. iii.
Flat pulvis. Mitte, xii.

When rubbed together these powders gave off a persistent odour of valerianic acid, though separately neither the exalgin nor phenacetin had any smell. A possible explanation is that one of these bodies had been crystallised from amylic alcohol solution, and that traces of this locked up in the crystals either mechanically or as "alcohol of crystallisation" had become oxidised to valerianic acid or some similar compound.—*Phar. Jour. (Eng.).*

Fatigue and the Nervous System.—An Italian physician, after experiments, shows that twenty-four bicycle riders who had ridden thirty-two miles in two and a quarter hours, suffered from defective hearing. Two hours' rest, however, happily repaired the injuries.

A bottle of rice paper, coated inside and out with Japanese lacquer, is recommended by Professor Jacobson as better than rubber bottles or ice bags for the sick-room.

Camphor in Florida.

The State of Florida bids fair to become a most important centre for the production of camphor in the near future.

Supplies of camphor have heretofore come from China, Japan and Formosa, but of the vast camphor forests that once existed in these countries but a small portion remains, and this is the direct result of the wanton waste in the process practised there for obtaining the gum from the tree Camphor is usually obtained by boiling the chips of the wood and roots and bark in great kettles with water, and condensing the volatized gum on rushes suspended over the kettles.

In this process the entire tree is cut down, and even the roots dug up, but in Florida it was found that the gum could be commercially produced from the leaves and twigs, seventy-seven pounds of which yield one pound of gum. Hence the bearing tree need not be disturbed or injured in any way, as the foliage it bears is very dense, and may be thinned down one-half without scarcely being noticed. This tree, besides, bears a very great amount of pruning without injury. It is an evergreen, and makes three growths a year, in April, June and October.

The tree removes nothing from the soil, the gum being formed entirely from the gases of the atmosphere, and hence the leaves, when deprived of their camphor and returned to the soil, constantly enrich the soil, which, in time, requires no fertilization whatever. Aside from its commercial uses, the camphor tree is one of the most ornamental ever cultivated, its beautiful shape being equalled by the arborvitæ only.

Its lower branches lie on the ground, while the top forms a perfect cone. The flowers are small, but exceedingly pretty, while the leaves are a beautiful pale, glossy green color.—*Scientific American.*

Deafness.—According to a medical authority one person in three is partially deaf between the ages of ten and forty. The origin of this is said to be heredity. Deafness afflicts the males mostly, as they are most exposed to the variations of climate. The use of the telephone is supposed to induce deafness.

Dr. W. D. Turner says lard is a certain antidote to strychnia.

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Walker's Liquid Extract of Malt

Highly Recommended by the Medical Profession for Invalids and Convalescents.

Received Highest Award World's Fair, Chicago, 1893.

THIS is a perfectly pure and extremely agreeable preparation of Malted Barley with Hops, combining the nutritive and digestive properties of Malt with the well known bitter tonic qualities of Hops. The very low percentage of alcohol contained in it and the large amount of nutritious extractive matter render it the most desirable preparation for administration to nursing women, invalids, children, etc. The diastasic principles of the Malt render this preparation of great service in cases of malnutrition, dyspepsia, etc., causing the assimilation of starchy foods, increasing the appetite, storing up fat, etc., etc.

It is made from the purest spring water and the best Canadian Barley Malt.

The bottles are not expensive German imported bottles, but are made in Canada therefore we are able to sell our extract of Malt at about half the price asked for other extracts.

W. E. L. Hunter,

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Representative
Walkerville Brewing Company,
Walkerville, Ontario.

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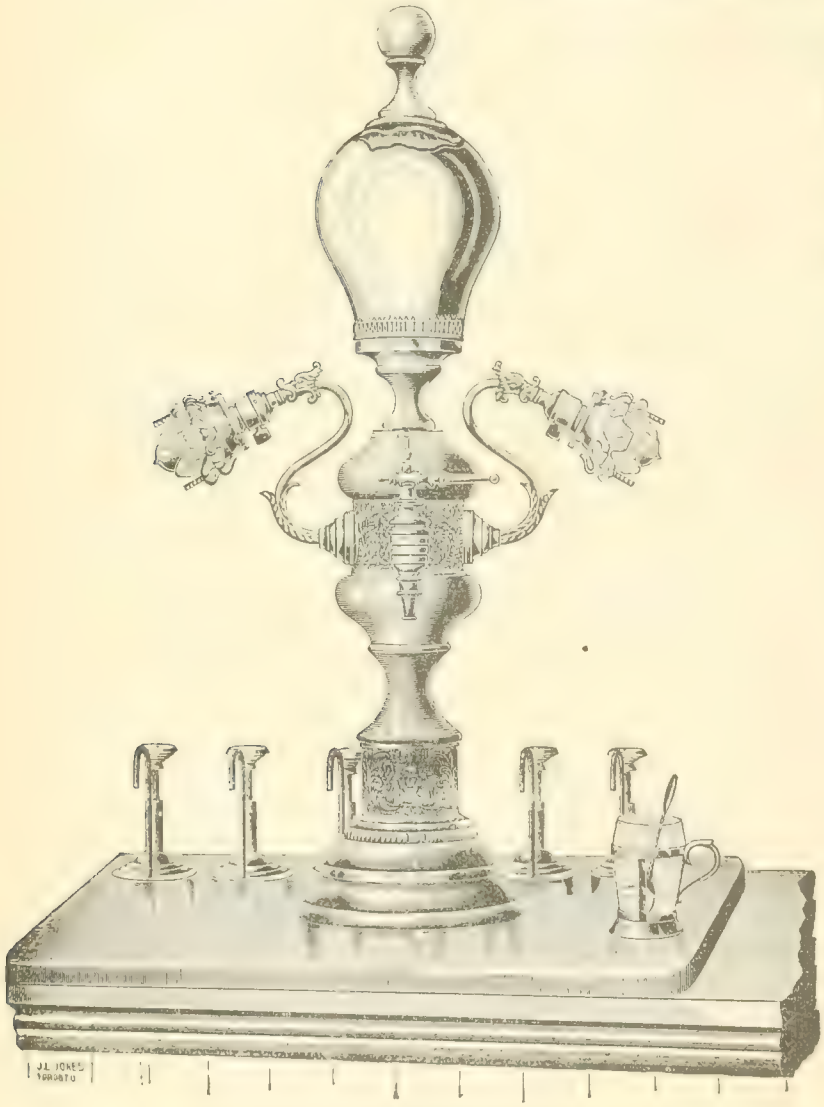

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(Three Sizes)

EMBROCATION
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ATOMS OF HEALTH

W. T. Owbridge
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SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA,
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BENGER'S FOOD

FOR
INFANTS, INVALIDS,
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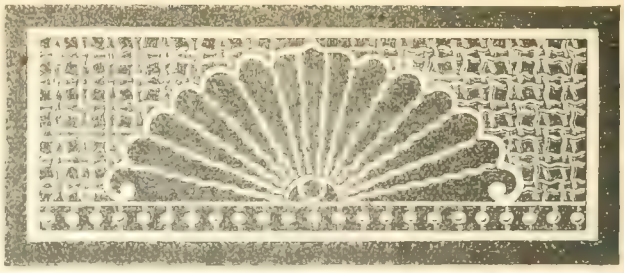

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Decorated Tin Cans and Boxes

FOR SALE BY ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AND DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN.

Learn to Stuff Birds !
Learn Taxidermy !
Learn To-Day !

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Because success is guaranteed from the start! Because the work is pleasant as well as profitable. A collection of birds is both beautiful and valuable. Birds, animals, fish, reptiles, etc., may be preserved with little trouble as records of the day's chase.

Boys, girls, men and women can do nice work from the start and can become expert in one week. Mounted birds find a ready sale; besides you can make money teaching your friends. Every school should have a collection of native birds and animals.

Taxider is a compound of wonderful embalming power. It is not necessary to skin birds or animals when using Taxider. Birds when mounted with Taxider become as hard as stone, and will last a thousand years undisturbed by moth or time. No tools required except those that everyone has. One box of Taxider is enough to mount 30 birds the size of a quail, with full instructions for mounting everything. Also instructions for tanning skins for rugs, etc. Price **$1.**

SEE WHAT ONE MAN SAYS:

TACOMA, Wash., Aug. 9, 1898.—Mr. F. L. ACKLEY: I received the box of Taxider some time ago. It works fine. I have just finished mounting a beautiful swan. I have already a nice collection of birds, and a class of seven boys, It is really wonderful how it works. The very first bird I mounted was a success. Please find enclosed money order for one dozen boxes. Please rush, as I am in quite a hurry. Thanking you for past favors, I remain, truly yours, J. H. FLANDERS, Tacoma, Wash.

I have letters like this from hundreds of people, and all are having success. Send for a box to-day. You can learn in one hour. Remember, success is guaranteed from the start. Liberal discounts to agents. Taxider is manufactured by

F. L. ACKLEY, Sioux City, Ia., U.S.A.

$500 for a Belladonna Plaster Test

IT has come to our knowledge that certain manufacturers have placed upon the market Belladonna Plasters which are made to show a high test for alkaloids, but which it is openly stated are not made of Belladonna, but of other drugs. (See Proceedings A.P.A 1890, page 155, also *American Journal of Pharmacy*, April, 1898, page 182.) We are also in possession of facts that tend to show that plasters made strictly in accordance with the Pharmacopœia, containing a proper portion of Extract of Belladonna, from the laboratories of the most reputable pharmacists in the world, such as Allen & Son, London; E. R. Squibb & Sons; Parke, Davis & Co.; Lloyd Bros., Cincinnati, are condemned by certain assayists as being below the pharmacopœial standard

We are also aware that Belladonna Plasters, containing little or no Belladonna, but stuffed with alkaloids for show assay, are accepted as conforming to the Pharmacopœia. We are also aware of the many difficulties and the lack of uniformity in the chemical assay of Belladonna Plasters, especially in rubber compound. (A recent published report of an assay by several analysts shows a variation of several hundred per cent. as applied to the same sample of Belladonna Plaster.)

In view of the uncertainty and unreliability of chemical tests commonly applied to Belladonna Plasters, and in view of the fact that they are of little value to the druggist or physician, who is unable to verify or disprove them, we are led to make the following offer:

We will pay Five Hundred Dollars for the best process of testing Belladonna Plasters, adapted to the use of the druggist and physician possessed of ordinary intelligence and faculties, which will show:

1. Whether a given sample of Belladonna Plaster is made of Belladonna, or is compounded from some other drug or drugs, or filled with mydriatic alkaloids for assays or other purposes.

2. Whether or not a given sample of Belladonna Plaster conforms to the pharmacopœial requirements.

In other words, a process which will enable any buyer or prescriber to judge of the reliability of the Belladonna Plasters on the market.

Further details and information as to this award will be made upon application. The award will be made by a committee of pharmaceutical and medical authorities to be hereafter named.

Johnson's Belladonna Plaster is made of Belladonna; it conforms in strength of drug to the United States Pharmacopœia (incidentally to the B.P. 1885).

We are desirous of securing a process that can easily be applied, and that will convince buyers of Belladonna Plasters of the accuracy of this statement.

Address correspondence
Care of **GILMOUR BROS.**
485 St. Paul St., Montreal

Johnson & Johnson
New Brunswick, N.J., U.S.A.

FREE to the Trade

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DRUGGISTS wishing to secure any quantity first class correspondence envelopes with their name and address printed thereon will send their name and copy to the proprietors of "CELERY KING."

Express charges to be paid.

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(LIMITED)
11 COLBORNE ST., TORONTO.

CELERY KING
IS BOOMING

That Silky Surface

Counts for a great deal in

Toilet Papers

and customers are asking for Eddy's make.

We can stock you up in full; we make over 20 brands—$5 to $16 per case

THE E. B. EDDY CO.
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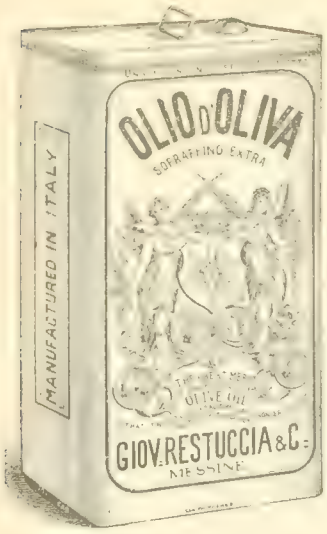
HULL. MONTREAL. TORONTO.



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OLIVE OIL...

Guaranteed Chemically Pure

Put up in 1 Imp. Gallon Tins

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in 1 pound Copper

HEIDE'S LICORICE PASTLLES
MINT JUJUBES
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TO HAVE YOU TRY

BOVOX (Essence of Beef) 15 cts. trial size, per doz., $1.25
5 ounce, " " - 4.50
11 " " " - 8.50

We will allow you on first order 10 per cent. discount.

CUBEB and LICORICE BREATH PERFUME and THROAT EASE per Box of 100 Envelopes, $1.00.

Lozenges Celery Cough Drops Charcoal Cachetems and Cachets.

Send for Quotations, or send Mail Orders to

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38 FRONT STREET E., TORONTO, ONT.

ALL DRUGGISTS SELL

'OZONE'

The Great Blood Purifier

A Perfect Antiseptic and Germicide Ozone, Arrests Inflammation and Prevents Decay, and Is a

POWERFUL TONIC

To be had from all Wholesale Druggists, or

The Ozone Co. of Toronto

LIMITED

CANADA LIFE BUILDING

Merck's Pyrogallic Acid

will be found, upon comparison, to be SUPERIOR in every respect to all other brands on the market. Its distinctive points of superiority are:

ABSOLUTE PURITY
PERFECT CRYSTALLIZATION
IMMACULATE WHITENESS
EXTREME LIGHTNESS
MODERATE COST

(Its price is not higher than that of any other make.)

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TO BE HAD OF

KERRY, WATSON & CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

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If You Want Rubber Goods

With special brands, and your name and address marked on the label, we shall be glad to receive your orders.

Atomizers
Fountain Syringes
Bulb Syringes
Combination Fountain Syringes
Hot Water Bottles (4 grades).

And a full line of druggists' rubber sundries

All in White or Grey Stock. We can give you the highest grade of goods on the market, or we can give you cheaper grades, which will meet any competition which may come your way.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

Canadian Rubber Company

Alpha Branch] [of Montreal

MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG

Insect Powders.

Insect powders are obtained from two plants—*Chrysanthemum roseum*, Adam (*Pyrethrum roseum*, *Bieb.*), with rosy flowers, a native of the Caucasus, and *Chrysanthemum cinerariæfolium*, Visiani (*Pyrethrum cinerariæfolium*, *Trev.*), with white flowers, a native of the Caucasus, and *Chrysanthemum cinerariæfolium*, Visiani (*Pyrethrum cinerariæfolium*, *Trev.*), with white flowers, a native of Dalmatia. The inhabitants of Asiatic countries south of the Caucasus kept secret all details connected with the production and source of this drug until, early in this century, an Armenian merchant learned that the powder was obtained from the dried and pulverized flower heads of certain species of *Pyrethrum* growing in the mountain region of what is now known as the Russian province of Transcaucasia. The history of the Dalmatian species of *Pyrethrum* still remains a mystery. There is reason to believe that the Caucasian species is not cultivated, though no definite information can be obtained on this point, owing to the jealous watch which the inhabitants keep in order to guard their valuable monopoly. The fourth report of the United States Entomological Commission, 1885, pp. 164-180, gives some particulars of the manufacture of the powder. The flower-heads should be gathered during fine weather, when they are about to open, or when fertilization takes place, as the essential oil that gives the insecticide properties reaches at this time its greatest development. When the blossoming has ceased the stalks may be cut within four inches of the ground and utilized, being ground and mixed with the flowers in the proportion of one-third of their weight. Care must be taken not to expose the flowers to the moisture or the sun's rays, or still less to artificial heat. They should be dried under cover and pulverized. The efficacy of the product is proportional to the degree of comminution to which it has been brought. The powder should be kept in perfectly tight glass vessels or tin boxes. It is a specific, according to the *Botanical Magazine*, p. 6781, in the case of aphides, house flies, and misquitoes (or gnats), and if used with bellows is effectual in killing the common insects that infest plants in houses. The powder may be burnt in the treatment of rooms, wardrobes and greenhouses. The alcoholic extract diluted with water, the simple aqueous solution or decoction are other forms in which it may be used. The disadvantages of insect powder are chiefly its transient effect and the necessity for actual contact with insects when used in the open air. Further, it has no effect on insects' eggs or hard chrysalises, on beetles with hard elytra, and on the vast class of hemiptera (true bugs), while hairy caterpillars and spiders of all kinds are proof against it.—*Kew Bulletin.*

Some Incompatibilities.

M. Mausier, writing in the *Centre Medical et Pharmaceutique*, of Gannat, says: The ever-increasing number of illogical prescriptions, or prescriptions written off without that care and deliberation that is to be desired, induces me to draw attention to certain incompatibilities of more or less frequent recurrence.

First and foremost, I would mention mixtures of tinctures. This class, being the product of the action of alcohol on vegetable principles, would at first seem to be peculiarly adapted to mixtures of the most complicated description, yet, as an actual fact, the opposite is the result. Thus we see, every day, tincture of calumbo associated with tincture of cola, or cinchona, or canella, tinctures gorged with tannin, which at once precipitate the active principle of calumbo (menispermine) and leave the mixture almost inert, on account of the loss, on the one side, of astringent and, on the other, of active principles.

Cocaine hydrochlorate should never be added to saturated chloroform water. Chloroform being much less soluble in water containing the cocaine salt than in pure water, the result of the addition of cocaine to the chloroform water is the precipitation of chloroform in very minute drops, which find their way to the bottom of the container. When it becomes necessary or desirable to use the combination, the chloroform water of 58 per cent. (or saturation) should be employed—or, if one *must* prescribe the saturated water, he should add either 1 per cent. of citric acid or 5 per cent. of alcohol to the mixture—both of which augment the solubility of chloroform in water.

I would add that saturated chloroform water, on account of this reaction, may serve as a reagent in the identification of cocaine. Of over a dozen of the alkaloids in common use tested by me, the salts of cocaine alone caused the precipitation of chloroform from its saturated aqueous solution.

Physicians and dentists are fond of prescribing a certain mixture of potassium chlorate and alum, or aluminum sulphate. Each substance has long enjoyed a certain popularity in the hygiene and therapeutics of the mouth and throat, but in the combination of the two, one risks the loss of a large amount of the effect which either of them, employed by itself, would achieve. In a mixture of their solutions, while no change, visible to the eye occurs, yet there is a chemical modification, in which chloride is set free, a fact easily demonstrated by any of the tests for free chlorine (amidonated potassium iodide, indigo sulphate, ammonium sulphocyanide and a proto-salt of iron, etc.).

This change is due, it is believed, to the action of the alum, or the aluminum sulphate, on the potassium chlorate (which is identical with that of a weak solution of sulphuric acid), and in which the liberated chlorine is converted into hydrochloric acid, gradually and continuously, as long as it is liberated. While it is possible, in spite of this, that the association of the medicaments may present certain therapeutical advantages, it is nevertheless important that the physician should be aware of the fact of the chemical change which takes place.

I would like to call especial attention to the following mixture, because there is nothing in the nature of the ingredients that would suggest an incompatibility between them, or, in fact, any inconvenience in combining them. I have had to put up, quite a number of times, a pomade containing, among other things, potassium iodide and mercurial ointment. Every time that this ointment is applied it produces an erythema, finishing with blisters.

Now, while, *a priori*, there would seem to be no counter indication to the mixture of potassium iodide, and mercurial ointment, nevertheless I have determined the existence in the unguent thus prepared, of mercurous and mercuric iodides, the two haloidal salts being formed simultaneously during the trituration of the substances, and not subsequently, as one would naturally imagine. Of this I shall have something more to say in a subsequent communication.—*National Druggist.*

A correspondent of the *Pharm. Centralh.* draws attention to the existence of vanilline in cork, and this opinion is confirmed by previous experiences of a Dresden chemist some ten years ago.

Combustible Soap Compound.

Richard Adam, of Gobenstrasse 7, Berlin, has taken out a patent for a soap compound, which can also be burnt as a deodorizer or perfuming agent for the atmosphere. In the process for its manufacture pure spirit of wine of 85 96 per cent. is heated until nearly the boiling point, then during continuous stirring melted soap or a suitable soap powder is added in a proportion previously ascertained in accordance with the use the production is to be put to. When all the soap is dissolved the mixture is removed from the fire, after the addition of glycerine, balsams, perfumes and the like.

The mixture so obtained is then, provided the addition of soap does not exceed 10-20 per cent. of the spirit of wine, poured into receivers, which are then closed air-tight, and from which it can be taken after it has set, as fit for use, being in the state of a soft gelatinous mass; 20-35 per cent. of soap added to the spirit of wine gives a more consistent mass, which is, after it has set, rubbed down into the form of cream. This is best done in a vessel or by means of rollers or similar mechanical devices.

A larger percentage addition than 35 per cent. of soap is impracticable, as it injures the inflammability of the product, whilst on the other hand, if less than 10 per cent. of soap is added, the effect of the product as a soap is lost. In order to make the soap suitable as a preservative of the skin and to give it the desired pleasing odor, a short time before removing the mixture from the fire 5 per cent. of pure glycerine, 0.25 per cent. of balsam of Peru, any known perfume, and, further, 0.25 per cent. of balsam of tolu are added.

The addition of the balsams has further the special purpose of disguising the smell of the burning soap particles caused by the burning of the spirit of wine, and these balsams perfume the air when the soap is burnt as a deodorizer or perfuming agent for the atmosphere.—*Soap-maker and Perfumer.*

Thymol in Whooping Cough.—Fischer recommends thymol in this disease—one part to seven of syrup. The cough is relieved very quickly. Care must be taken in its administration, as, in order to obtain the full benefit of the drug, it must be dissolved and absorbed into the system.

Obituary.

Henry C. Parke.

Mr. Henry C. Parke, of the firm of Parke, Davis & Co., died at San Diego, California, February 8th, from heart failure.

Deceased was born at Bloomfield, Mich., in 1827, his father being a practising physician in that town. He spent several years as financial manager of the Cleveland Cliffs Co., of Gladstone, Mich., and afterwards opened a hardware store at Portage Lake, which he subsequently sold out. In 1866 Mr. Parke entered into partnership with Mr. S. P. Duffield, as manufacturing chemists, in Detroit, the firm name being Duffield, Parke& Co. Two years afterwards the firm was reorganized under the name of Parke, Davis & Co., the members being H. C. Parke, George S. Davis, J. R. Grout and W. H. Stevens. In 1876 letters of incorporation were obtained with a capital of $500,000, which was subsequently increased to a larger amount. Mr. Parke has long been a prominent figure in business circles and was universally esteemed.

John Frith.

John Frith, who has been in the employ of the Lyman Bros. Co., having charge of "wet department" for a number of years, died Feb. 22nd, aged sixty-two years. Deceased came to Canada from Ireland, in company with his brother, who was totally blind, about thirty-five years ago. Mr. Frith commenced with the firm of Lyman, Elliott & Co. thirty-three years ago, and remained with the same house until his death. He was a general favorite with all the employees and his employers. He was unmarried. His brother died a couple of years ago, since which time he has lived alone. His funeral took place February 24th, and was attended by nearly the whole staff of the warehouse.

Another Artificial Musk.—A strong musk odour is procured under a Belgian patent, by distilling Zanzibar copal, amber or resin, the product being neutralised with ammonia. Alcohol is added and afterwards evaporated. The liquid is extracted with ether, which on evaporation leaves the artificial perfume as an oily liquid.

Keeping Rubber Bright

A writer in a German India-rubber journal shows how the bright red color of certain rubber goods may be maintained, and the general welfare of rubber materials sustained. The white color, he says, is due in the first instance to French chalk, which does not show itself while the goods are perfectly dry, but which is easily removed by wiping with naphtha. The other cause of trouble is the sulphur, which slowly makes its appearance on the surface after some weeks, and although the sulphur can be got rid of by boiling the article in 5 per cent. caustic soda, many articles will not stand such treatment. Again, rubbing with cotton waste soaked in naphtha is mentioned as another resort of some value. Goods of this kind which have to be exposed in shop windows are improved by being rubbed with glycerine, soap, chloride of calcium, or other hygroscopic substances, though this makes them somewhat slippery.

The Mistake of Overbuying.

More failure can be attributed to overbuying than to any other one cause, with perhaps the exception of incompetency and lack of capital. Overbuying is to be avoided only by close application, constant vigilance, and all-round information. To disregard possible overstocking is to invite embarrassment. The judicious purchasing of goods, in quantity as well as in kind, is one of the corner-stones of success.

The successful buyer is one who is conversant with his business and who is likewise a man of resolute character. He is one who keeps close tab on his stock and who can tell you in a moment just what amount of stock he has on hand of every grade. He is one who studies his trade and the requirements of his customers. As a result, he knows what novelties he can sell and to what extent. He is always in position to regulate his purchases and thereby keep his stock in proper condition. He is always wide-awake and well informed on what is being offered in the market.—*Bulletin Pharmacy.*

The most deadly poison is that found in an African plant. As little as a one-thousand millionth part of an ounce of it produces a distinctly injurious effect upon the heart, and only twice that quantity kills.

McLaughlin's Pure Fruit Juices

Or Concentrated Fountain Syrups

These goods are not an experiment, but have been in general use in Toronto and vicinity for several years. They are made from selected ripe fruit by the cold process, and stored between seasons in a cool cellar. They were the first goods of this kind manufactured in Canada. We invite comparison as to flavor or quality with any similar goods made anywhere. We carry a full list, including

PINE-APPLE, STRAWBERRY, RASPBERRY, GRAPE, RED CURRANT, CHERRY, LEMON, ORANGE, CHOCOLATE, ETC., ETC.

SHIPPED IN IMPERIAL GALLON JUGS

Price $2.25 per gallon *(Including Jugs and Packing. Special Price in Quantities.)*

...CRUSHED FRUITS...

We supply the standard fruits in this line, of extra heavy gravity, in half-gallon jars, either wine or imperial.

POWDERED CHOCOLATE

We have carefully tried all the well-known brands—Canadian, English, Dutch and American—and believe we have found the best Chocolate made. Try a sample pound. If it is not freer from greasiness in the glass than any you have used, no charge will be made. **SOLUBLE ESSENCES, FRUIT ACID, LIQUID COLORS AND ALL REQUISITES**

TORONTO REFERENCES:

The following Toronto Druggists have used these goods for several years, some of them since 1892, and to them we refer: Mr. I. CURRY, Mr. C. H. COWEN, N. C. LOVE & CO., J. D. MATHESON, GEO. MARSHALL, FRED. BUNTING, D. C. WATERHOUSE, Mr. W. J. CARNAHAN, Etc.

EXAMINE THESE GOODS

before placing your order. Our salesmen will call in nearly every town in Ontario before the busy season, and will be pleased to submit samples.

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J. J. McLAUGHLIN, MANUFACTURING CHEMIST, 151-155 SHERBOURNE ST., **...Toronto**

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Bring
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Bigger Profits
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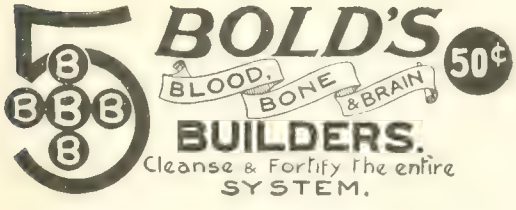

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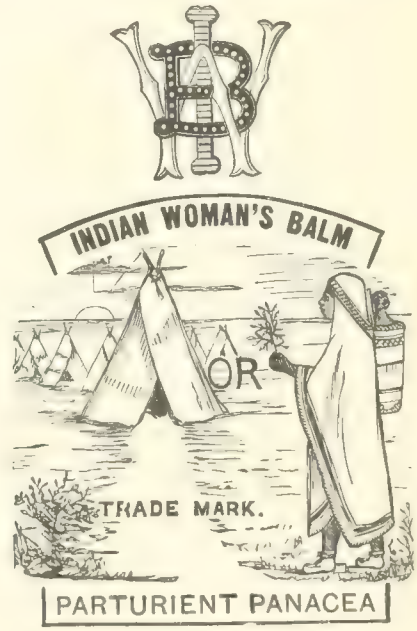
Handsome Showcase, Easel, Card and Pamphlets sent free on application

$40.00 PER GROSS **$3.50 PER DOZEN**

The Bold Pharmacal Co.

TORONTO



The favor with which **INDIAN WOMAN'S BALM** has been received during the past year has fully encouraged me to renew the advertising, which will be continued under the style of **THE BALM MEDICINE CO.**

Thanking my patrons for past favors, and soliciting a continuance of same,

I remain, respectfully,

A. J. TRUSS,
Chemist, Toronto

Abbey's Effervescent Salt Reaches the Consumer Through the Retail Druggist Only

ANTIKAMNIA SUBSTITUTION

SPECIAL NOTICE

All cases of suspected substitution called to our attention will be investigated, and upon incriminating evidence, the substitutor will be reported to every physician and druggist in the surrounding territory.

Honest Pharmacy Must Have Honest Competition.

Antikamnia Powdered, Antikamnia Tablets and Combination Tablets are made solely by us and are put up in 1-oz. packages only.

NEVER IN BULK.

Information Respecting Substitution Thankfully Received.

All Correspondence Confidential.

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THE ANTIKAMNIA CHEMICAL COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

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CARBOLIC DISINFECTANTS (Fluid and Powders) SOAPS, OINTMENT, TOOTH POWDER, ETC.

Are the Original and Only Reliable

Have been awarded 100 Medals and Diplomas for Superior Excellence in competition with others.

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LYMAN BROS. & CO., LIMITED, and EVANS & SONS, LIMITED, Toronto.

T. B. BARKER & SONS, St. John, N.B.

and other wholesale houses, who will be pleased to quote rates on application, or trade lists and circulars will be mailed direct by the manufacturers,

F. C. CALVERT & CO., MANCHESTER, ENG.

Mutual Obligations of Jobber and Retailer.

There is a mutual dependence in business of the greatest importance, namely that of jobber upon retailer and retailer upon jobber. The retail merchant depends upon the jobber for his supply of goods to sell, and very naturally demands that the goods shall be forthcoming promptly when they are needed, according to the orders placed for them. On the other hand, the jobber depends upon the retailer for such remittances of money in payment for the goods as shall replenish his coffers and enable him to continue in business.

The jobber has therefore the right to demand of the retailer the same promptness in remitting for goods purchased as the retailer has to demand of the jobber in shipping the goods. The retailer, before placing orders, examines into the resources of the jobber, sometimes in a perfunctory way, but nevertheless in such a manner as to satisfy himself that he is depending upon no uncertain support. He places his orders with a given jobber only when he has the assurance that the goods will be forthcoming. The jobber surely has the same right to investigate the retailer, in order to know that the corresponding payments will be forthcoming when due.

The only plan which the jobber has for his investigation of the retailer that is competent to secure such a statement of his affairs as is appropriate under the circumstances is to frankly ask the retailer to tell him the whole truth about himself. This is the foundation of the request for a property statement now so common.

A recent writer, treating upon this subject, has said: "The giving of a statement by one who asks credit at the hands of another is simply exchanging an honest confession for the influence of the good opinion, the confidence and the esteem to be derived therefrom. To extend credit does not alone imply the trusting out of a sum of money. It embraces that closer communion wherein men seek to know each other to that degree of confidence upon which implicit trust is built. Giving a statement of one's condition implies honesty of purpose. Giving it readily, in response to the request of the credit man, lays the initial foundation for confidence, and always promotes a healthy condition and mutual interest which can be secured only through the channel of honor."—*Walton Day* (*Bulletin of Pharmacy*).

Patent Medicines in Japan.

The Japanese Government has decided to raise the tax on patent medicines, but the rate has not yet been fixed. It will probably mean an advance from 10 per cent. to 30 per cent., with a corresponding increase in the customs duty. The consumption of secret medicines in Japan is enormous, the business being carried on by peripatetic vendors, who, during the Tokugawa regime, were offered every encouragement by the various diamios to visit their respective domains. The most important seat of this patent medicine industry is Tomava, in Etchu prefecture, whence it is calculated that 10,000 peripatetic vendors annually sally forth to go on their rounds through the country. The custom is for a selection of the medicines most commonly required to be left at the house by these vendors, who return a year later and receive payment for what has been used. — *American Druggist.*

A Synopsis of the British Pharmacopœia Preparations.

Designed for the use of Pharmaceutical and Medical Students.

BY

CHAS. F. HEEBNER, Ph.G., Phm.B.,

Dean, Professor of Pharmacy, and Director of the Pharmaceutical Laboratory at the Ontario College of Pharmacy; Associate Professor of Materia Medica and Elementary Therapeutics, Medical Faculty, University of Toronto; Author of Manual of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Chemistry; Urinalysis, Notes on Volumetric Analysis, etc. Price, $1.50.

This commentary on the 1898 edition of the British Pharmacopœia, which has just appeared, deserves to find a place, as no doubt it will, not only in the colleges and laboratories of our own land, but throughout our great Empire wherever the B.P. is recognized as a standard authority. One is at once struck with the vast amount of information given in such small space. The methods of arrangement of the subject matter and the skilful manner in which it has been handled gives evidence that the book is the work of one who is at once a practical pharmacist and an experienced teacher. Complexity of arrangement and all unnecessary details have been avoided and many points of practical value inserted, and we see in this little work a book for the undergraduate as well as the practising pharmacist, and we congratulate the author upon having completed this work of real value.

Every undergraduate in pharmacy or medicine, whether attending some college or serving an apprenticeship prior to college attendance, should avail himself of this valuable help in gaining a knowledge of official pharmacy and dispensing. Interleaved pages are provided for the insertion of additional notes.

The several classes of pharmaceutical preparations are concisely, though fully, defined under each head, and the general method of preparation given, also manner of dispensing and of administration, instructions as to properly storing in order to either prevent or retard injury through decomposition, etc., etc.

The B.P. leaves the student in the dark as to the whys and wherefores of many preparations, on which the synopsis throws much light. Much thought has been given to the classification of various preparations and the systematic way in which they are arranged will greatly aid the student in committing them to memory.

The special information given on the various classes of preparations, and the dispensing notes presented, show conclusively that the author is up to-date in his ideas and practice. Precautions are given concerning the dispensing of certain preparations under aseptic conditions.

The several standardized preparations now so prominent in the B.P. are classified by themselves under the heads to which they belong, which is a great convenience.

The table given for the dilution of alcohol is in itself worth much more than the price of the book to the busy pharmacist. All tedious and complicated calculations are made unnecessary, for by glancing at this table one can at once see how to dilute commercial alcohol to the various strengths required in preparing B.P. preparations.

The book is neatly, tastefully and strongly bound and well printed.

To preserve eggs, Professor Deitrich, in the *Pharm. Zeitung*, lately advises the following formula: Take 25 parts solution of sodium silicate with 75 parts of well water. The well water to be first boiled, but to be cooled off again before using. He says that six months afterwards eggs preserved in this liquor are in good condition, and their whites may be beaten into a froth.

Advertising.

Practical Hints on Advertising.

By Charles Austin Bates, New York.

I wonder if people will ever get over the idea that mere cuteness is good advertising.

I wonder if people will ever be able to distinguish between real cuteness and painful cuteness.

I wonder when they will learn that good advertising is just the commonest kind of common sense, and that the object of advertising is to convey sensible information.

* * *

I have, perhaps, three or four letters from women every week who would like to write advertisements, and who, perhaps, have written some advertisements. I think, without exception, the advertisements they have written and sent me for criticism were written in—I don't know whether to say verse or rhyme, because metre and rhyme are seldom right.

There may be in this a thought worth considering. The fact would seem to indicate that women consider rhyming ads attractive, and it would naturally follow that they would be attracted by rhyming ads.

* * *

The trouble with almost all rhyming ads is that they don't rhyme and they don't ad. Once in a while you stumble across one that is bad enough to be good because it is ludicrous, but ordinarily they are simply just plain bad.

* * *

If advertisers and advertisement writers will just stop being cute and stop straining after effect and talk hard sense from start to finish, all advertising will be more profitable than it is now.

* * *

The way an ad looks and the way it sounds amounts to very little, compared to what it actually says. What you say is of first importance. Then comes the manner of saying it; then the appearance. If an advertiser gets these points in proper sequence, he will have gone a long way on the road to good advertising.

* * *

The best advertising is that that tells in a sensible way about the goods that are offered for sale. That is real advertising. All of the smart schemes that are used are susceptible to the same criticism. They are not sufficiently direct. They are neither self-respecting nor dignified.

* * *

It is easy enough to test the efficacy of any medium. The only way to really test it is to go about it quietly and advertise just as you expect to advertise all the time. It is the general run of everyday ads from which you must receive returns if your investment is to be profitable. You can't judge a paper by the results from one special ad. You can't tell anything about the value of the paper by saying, "This ad is worth twenty-five cents to anyone who will cut it out and bring it in." The way to test an advertising medium is to put in a businesslike proposition—the one you expect your customers to accept when they come to the store—and then see what the results are.

* * *

People talk about creating a demand for advertising. I don't believe this ever happened. People may need things without knowing it. The success of new inventions proves this. Business men needed telephones a long time before they were invented. There was a demand for quick and convenient communication and the demand set the inventor's brain at work.

* * *

Sometimes I don't know whether to think business men have too much faith in advertising or not enough. Some of them seem to think that advertising in newspapers will do the whole business. They seem to think it is what they say in their ads rather than what they do in their store that will bring them success.

* * *

Advertising that is not backed up with good business management is worse than useless. There is no use getting people into a store unless they can be satisfactorily treated after they get there. Incompetent clerks can spoil the effect of the best advertising in the world. Advertising is a part of the salesmanship of the store. The best salesman behind the counter can do nothing unless advertising of some kind brings buyers to him. Advertising is the "accessory before the fact."

* * *

It is not necessary to produce anything novel in advertising to insure success. The mere fact that a thing has been done for twenty-five years does not necessarily prove it to be wrong. The object of advertising is to convey information. That is the thing that should be thought of at all times. Everything else is secondary to this. Double Pica Gothic may sometimes help things, but it isn't always necessary.

* * *

One object of advertising is to get people into the store. I have had a hundred men, at different times, say to me: "If advertising will get people into the store we will sell the goods." Now, one particular item will draw one particular class of people, and another item will draw another class. A dozen different items, adequately presented, will draw approximately twelve times as many people to the store as one item will. That is as plain as the nose on your face.

* * *

I believe that almost every retail advertiser would do well to study department store methods. The department stores are the people who are doing the business of the country to-day. They are bound to increase their business, and to increase in numbers. The methods they employ are successful methods. The advertising they do is generally successful advertising. Comparatively few department stores fail in business. Advertising is the thing that makes them possible—it is the thing that makes them successful. They are the most liberal advertisers in the country. Take any town you care to mention where there is a department store, and it is pretty sure to transpire that the department store is the largest local advertiser. They do not advertise one thing at a time—not a bit of it.

* * *

There are cases, no doubt, when the one-thing-at-a-time idea is right. In small cities and towns where there is very little price-cutting—where price cutting is unwise—where special sales are practically unknown—it is perhaps unwise to advertise more than one thing or one line of things at a time. The local druggist who has a six-inch space had better devote all of that space to toilet articles for one week, baby fixings for the next week, and soda water the third week. He will get more attention that way than he would by simply saying: "John Smith, Druggist. Prescriptions carefully compounded."

Gray's

CASTOR-FLUID
For the hair.

DENTAL PEARLINE
An excellent antiseptic tooth wash.

SULPHUR PASTILLES
For burning in diphtheritic cases.

SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE
An excellent antiseptic dentifrice.

These Specialties

All of which have been well advertised, more particularly the "Castor-Fluid," may be obtained at all the wholesale houses at Manufacturer's price.

HENRY R. GRAY

ESTABLISHED 1859.

Pharmaceutical Chemist

122 St. Lawrence Main Street

MONTREAL

W. A. GILL & Co. COLUMBUS, OHIO. U.S.A.

PLAIN, LACQUERED BOXES AND DECORATED

MAKE THE BEST SEAMLESS TIN

• IN • THE • MARKET •

For sale at Montreal [illegible] by the trade generally throughout the Dominion of Canada.

Complete Illustrated Price List free on Application

"The only li[illegible] which purge without pain

BOISSY'S SAPONACEOUS PILLS

LAXATIVE
PURGATIVE
REFRESHING

The Boxes 10 Pills 25 [illegible] by Post

Phie BOISSY, 2, Place Vendôme PARIS

Agent: M. DECARY, Pharmacist, Montreal

ONTARIO

Vaccine Farm

ESTABLISHED 1885

Pure and reliable Vaccine matter always on hand. Orders by mail or otherwise promptly filled.

10 Ivory Points, $1.00; 5 Ivory Points, 65c.; single points, 20 cts.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE

Address all orders,

VACCINE FARM,
A. STEWART, M.D., Palmerston, Ont.

To the Drug Trade

HOFBRÄU

"A malt tonic of surpassing value in its action on the nerves."

"Admirably adapted to the wants of ladies before and after confinement.

"Highly nutritious, and its use will be found very satisfactory in the rearing of strong, healthy children."

"Ahead of porter or strong ale, whether imported or [illegible]

"Endorsed by the medical profession as the standard of perfection."

Reinhardt & Co.,

Lager Brewers, TORONTO.

Do You Carry in Stock

NATURE'S REMEDY
AH-WA-GO
TRADE MARK

AH-WA-GO

The King of Blood Purifiers?

IF NOT WHY NOT?

You can recommend it to your customers and guarantee it will do all that is claimed for it.

It is a positive cure for Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, and all Liver, Kidney and Blood Diseases.

Ah-Wa-Go is put up in dry powder form only several ounces in a package. Note that each package bears our name and guarantee seal and the None other is genuine.

Retail Price, 25 Cents per Package.
It Costs You Nothing to Try It.

QUICK SELLER, LARGE PROFITS

Handsome Advertising Matter sent with each order.

FOR SALE BY ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

Write us for [illegible] Booklets, [illegible] Ah Wa Go and our other Remedies.

The F. E. Karn Co.,

128 Wellington St., TORONTO.

Don't

overlook the great advantage to your Boys and Girls who are looking forward to a Mercantile or Professional career of a thorough course of study in Accountancy, Shorthand and Typewriting, as arranged at the

Guelph Business College & Shorthand Inst. Guelph, Ont.

Circulars free. J. SHARP, Principal.

When writing mention this paper.

All Wholesale Druggists keep in stock and will supply retail druggists with

Wood's Phosphodine, Retails $1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 1, Retails $1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 2, Retails $3.

Many retail druggists sell dozens of these goods while others only sell a few boxes. The reason for these variations in sales are that some buy from jobbers in needless quantity than one dozen Wood's Phosphodine, one dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 1, and a half dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 2, and place the dozen cartons on the show case where they can be seen and examined by customers. The other orders a few boxes and hide them in a drawer behind the counter where they cannot be seen, or what is still worse, waits until a customer asks for the goods and then orders a box or two, thus the druggist sells many dozens together a few boxes or none at all. These goods all afford a liberal profit to the retailer, and are liberally advertised in nearly all papers from Cape Breton to British Columbia. No retail druggist can make a mistake in ordering from his jobber at least one dozen each of these goods and placing them on his show case where they can be seen. Druggists who have only purchased a few boxes and placed them in a drawer behind their counter will, by purchasing in quantity and placing where they can be seen, be surprised how quickly they will be sold. *The [illegible] way to sell goods, and that is to have a supply.*

THE OLDEST - THE BEST

Received Medal and Diploma at Province of Quebec Exposition, Montreal, 1[illegible]

This Ink has been known to the trade since 1835

PAYSON'S INDELIBLE INK

for Marking Linen, Silk & Cotton WITH A COMMON PEN Without a Preparation

Trade supplied by all leading Drug Houses in the Dominion.

Diseases of the Stomach.

COCAINE, PEPSINE, NARCEINE

The ANTIGASTRALGIQUE WINCKLER, is the most effective remedy known to medical science for Diseases of the Stomach, Cramps, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Gastralgia, Vomiting after meals, and during Pregnancy.

DOSE. One or two teaspoonfuls fifteen minutes before meals, or when symptoms appear.

Winckler Antigastralgic Pills

COCAINE, PEPSINE, NARCEINE

Same direction as for the WINCKLER ANTI GASTRALGIQUE.

DOSE: One or two pills fifteen minutes before meals, or when symptoms appear. This is specially recommended to the people who can't stand the preparations highly alcoholized.

WINCKLER, Pharmacist, Montreuil, Seine.

MONTREAL M. DECARY.

TORONTO: The Druggists' Corporation of Canada, Limited

STIMULATING and REFRESHING LIQUEUR HOR.

KOLA, COCA and LIME GLYCEROPHOSPHATE

A Stimulating Tonic. It Strengthens the Entire System.

Perfect specific for Albuminuria, Nervous Irritability, Phosphaturia, Neuralgia, Consumption, General Debility, Exhaustions.

WINCKLER, Pharmacist, Montreuil, Near Paris

MONTREAL. DECARY.

TORONTO: The Druggists' Corporation of Canada, Limited.

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE
OF LONDON, ENGLAND
The largest purely fire office in the world.

FIRE ONLY

H. M. BLACKBURN
CANADIAN MANAGER
TORONTO

AGENTS WANTED
IN UNREPRESENTED
DISTRICTS

Labatt's Indian Pale Ale

Is an excellent nutrient tonic. Physicians desiring to prescribe will hardly find anything superior to this.—*Health Journal.*

"We find that the Ale uniformly well agreed with the patients, that it stimulated the appetite, and thereby increased nutrition. The taste likewise was always highly spoken of. In nervous women, we found that a glass at bedtime acted as a very effective and harmless hypnotic."
—*Superintendent of large United States Hospital.*

ORDER IT FROM YOUR MERCHANT
AND SEE THAT YOU GET IT.

JOHN LABATT,
Brewer, LONDON.

Specialties for the New Year

Sponges

Turkey, Nassau, Key West and Cuba, imported direct, and bleached, graded and packed by ourselves.

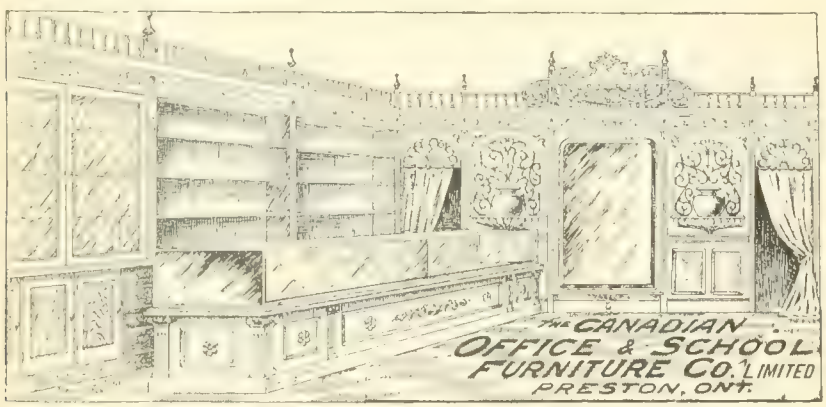
Chamois Leather

English and American manufacture. Chamois Vests and Protectors. Rubber Goods, Trusses, Suspensories, Shoulder Braces, Stockings, Crutches, etc. Corks, Borated Talcum Powder, Genuine Sea Salt.

Our Perfection Glass Sponge Cases.

The John Wyeth & Bro. preparations. The Ellwood Lee preparations.
The Davis & Lawrence do. The Ricksecker do.

SAUNDERS & EVANS
30 Wellington East - - TORONTO



London Show Case Works

Manufacturers of Show Cases in all the latest designs

673 BATHURST ST. - LONDON, ONT.

WE would be very glad to supply the Drug Trade and Medical Profession with our Catalogue of Fine

Pharmaceutical Specialties....

Our Standard Fluid Extracts will compare with products of any other Laboratory on the continent.

THE

Martin, Bole & Wynn Co.

Wholesale Druggists, Winnipeg, Man.

PATENTS
PROMPTLY SECURED

Write for our interesting books "Inventor's Help" and "How you are swindled." Send us a **rough sketch** or **model** of your invention or improvement and we will tell you **free** our opinion as to whether it is probably patentable. We make a specialty of applications rejected in other hands. Highest references furnished.

MARION & MARION
PATENT SOLICITORS & EXPERTS

Civil & Mechanical Engineers, Graduates of the Polytechnic School of Engineering, Bachelors in Applied Sciences, Laval University, Members Patent Law Association American Water Works Association, New England Water Works Assoc. P. Q Surveyors Association, Assoc. Member Can. Society of Civil Engineers

OFFICES: NEW YORK LIFE B'LD'G., MONTREAL CAN.
ATLANTIC BUILDING., WASHINGTON, D.C.

ACTIVE SOLICITORS WANTED everywhere for "The Story of the Philippines," by Murat Halstead, commissioned by the Government as Official Historian to the War Department. The book was written in army camps at San Francisco, on the Pacific with General Merritt, in the hospitals at Honolulu, in Hong Kong, in the American trenches at Manila, in the insurgent camps with Aguinaldo, on the deck of the Olympia with Dewey, and in the roar of battle at the fall of Manila. Bonanza for agents. Brimful of original pictures taken by government photographers on the spot. Large book. Low prices. Big profits. Freight paid. Credit given. Drop all trashy unofficial war books. Outfit free. Address, H. L. Barber, Gen. Mngr., 356 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

Formulary.

ANTIHIDROSOL.

A novel preparation for excessive or odorous perspiration.

Eau de cologne	20 ozs.
Ext. of white rose	10 ozs.
Acetic acid	1 oz.
Tannic acid	½ oz.
Beta-naphthol	½ oz.

Mix and filter. To be applied frequently to the perspiring surface with a soft sponge.—*Practical Druggist.*

PEPSIN ELIXIR.

The following formulæ are given by Ann. de Ph. de Liege:

Acidulated Pepsin Elixir.

(1)	Pepsin	8.0 gm.
	Distilled water	50.0 gm.
	Extract of coca	2.0 gm.
	Extract of cinchona	2.0 gm.
	Sugar	50.0 gm.
	Sherry wine	100.0 gm.
	Hydrochloric acid	10 drops

Saline Pepsin Elixir.

(2)	Sodium chloride	0.46 gm.
	Pepsin	2.00 gm.
	Alcohol	2.00 gm.
	Glycerin	5.6 gm.
	Sugar	24.5 gm.
	Distilled water	65.5 gm.

—*Ap. Ztg.*

MENTHOLATED CREAMS.

		Parts.
1.	Menthol	3
	Salol	4
	Olive oil	4
	Adeps lanæ	100

Mix the menthol and salol thoroughly with the olive oil, and incorporate the mixture with the adeps lanæ.

2. A useful application for hoarseness with loss of voice, sore throat, cold on the chest, hard dry cough, and whooping-cough.

Petrolatum	15 ozs.
Adeps lanæ	11 "
Menthol	3 "
Fld. ext. belladonna	3 "

Rub the fluid extract with the menthol in a warm mortar until dissolved, and gradually incorporate with it the petrolatum and adeps lanæ by rubbing well together.

ARSENICAL SOAP FOR NATURALISTS.

I.

TAKE OF

Camphor in powder	1½ drams.
Arsenic	1 oz.
Distilled water	1 "
Precipitated chalk	1 "
Soft soap	2 ozs.
Carbonate of potash	6 "

Make the soap and water warm over a water bath, and then incorporate the chalk, arsenic and potassium carbonate. Add the camphor when cold.

II.

TAKE OF

White soap	½ lb.
Pearlash	3 ozs.
Chalk in Powder	1 oz.
Camphor	¼ oz.
Arsenic	½ oz.
Water	a sufficiency.

Reduce the soap to fine shreds, and place in a water bath with a small quantity of water, stirring occasionally until dissolved. When quite liquid add the pearlash and chalk. Then remove the source of heat, and add the arsenic gradually; rub in the camphor in fine powder when nearly cold. The product is of the consistence of soft soap.—"*The British and Colonial Druggist.*"

APPLICATION FOR PAINFUL BURNS

Chloral hydrate	G 1
Menthol	G 1
Cacao butter	G 2
Spermaceti	G 2

Spread on linen and apply.

MILK TONIC FOR COWS

	Parts.
Farini tritici	5,000
Pulv. sem. lini	2,000
Sem. fœniculi	500
Sem. fenugræci	500
Sodii bicarb	500
Pulv. glycyrrhiz	500
Cretæ præp	250

—*Pharmaceutische Zeitung*

Preparations of Ichthyol.

Leo Leistekow, in the *Archiv fuer Schiff's and Tropen Hygiene*, gives the following formulæ:

ICHTHYOL POWDER.

	Parts.
Ichthyol	5-10
Magnesium carbonate	100
Tale, venetian	200

Mix.

ICHTHYOL PASTE.

	Parts.
Ichthyol	10-30
Lard	280
Infusorial earth	20
Zinc oxide	100

Mix.

ICHTHYOL OINTMENT.

	Parts.
Ichthyol	3-5
Vaselin, yellow	100

Mix.

ICHTHYOL PENCILS

	Parts.
Ichthyol	30
Yellow wax	20
Wool fat	50

Mix.

ICHTHYOL COLLODION.

	Parts.
Ichthyol	5-10
Collodion	20

Mix.

—*Nat. Druggist.*

Indelible Laundry Inks.

The following, for use with a hand stamp, is taken from the *Suddeutsche Apotheker Zeitung:*

Moisten 10 gm. dragon's blood, and the same quantity of silver nitrate with a small quantity of distilled water. Rub well together, and add 10 gm. dextrin, and sufficient glycerin to make the mass about the consistency of good printer's ink. Before applying the rubber stamp, apply a few drops of oil of sweet almonds to the face thereof, and rub it off with a rag. The best manner of inking the stamp is to rub the color into a bit of velvet, and apply the stamp to it, instead of to the ink direct.

The following are taken from the *Pharmaceutische Zeitung.* The inks may be used with either pen or hand stamp:

A GOOD BLACK LAUNDRY INK.

Copper sulphate	35 parts.
Silver nitrate	15 parts.
Ammonia water	50 parts.
Potassium tartrate	10 parts.
Caustic soda	10 parts.
Dextrin	10 parts.
Sugar	5 parts.
Lampblack	1 part.
Distilled water	80 parts.

Dissolve the copper sulphate in the ammonia water, and add the silver nitrate in powder. Warm the water, and add the soda, dextrin, and, when dissolved, stir in the lampblack. Mix the two solutions with persistent stirring.

ANOTHER BLACK INK.

In ten parts of ammonia water dissolve 5 parts of silver nitrate. In another vessel dissolve in 15 parts of distilled water 5 parts of caustic soda and 5 parts of gum arabic. Mix the solutions and let stand for one hour in a warm place. Fill into small bottles.—*National Druggist.*

DENISON'S ANTIPHTHISIC INHALANT.

Oil eucalyptus	(p. c. 20 to) p. c. 40
Carbolic acid, crystal	(p. c. 10 to) p. c. 30
Oil pinus pumilio	(p. c. 5 to) p. c. 10
Liquid guaiacol	(p. c. 5 to) p. c. 10
Oil clove	(p. c. 2 to) p. c. 5
Oil cedar	(p. c. 2 to) p. c. 5
Formalin	(p. c. 0.5 to) p. c. 1

With this medicate an appropriate amount of liquid petrolatum and use as a spray.—*Journ. Am. Med. Asso.*

Photographic Notes.

My Friend, the Amateur.

In not understanding his camera, the amateur is often responsible for many mistakes.

How many amateurs buy a cheap outfit, and then attempt work that a professional with the finest outfit would shudder to think of. In buildings taken without using the swing back, how many examples of "drunken" architecture we see among amateur collections. Another difficulty is in correctly guessing the distance of the object to be photographed. Some of the scales engraved on cameras are not always reliable. Personally, I prefer to focus on the ground glass whenever practicable. Again, how many amateurs give proper attention to exposure, the use of the diaphragm, and the proper position of the picture on the plate, but simply snap with the one speed of shutter and same stop every scene that takes their fancy. The amateur, before starting a photograph, should thoroughly acquaint himself with his camera and what it is capable of doing. He should practise judging distances until fairly accurate. He should use his iris diaphragm with discretion and expose to the best of his knowledge of the varying conditions of light. Use one make of plates until you know them thoroughly, and then go on using them. Remember that, when going out with your camera, one good negative is worth a dozen bad ones, so make up your mind to get the good one.

Harmonious Lighting.

The desire of the public for more artistic lighting has brought largely into vogue the single slant light, and invention has made available the flashlight. By both these methods more artistic lightings are possible than with the old side and top-light system with multiple screens and reflectors.

The latter were necessary some years ago to produce the conventional photograph of the time with a reasonably short exposure, but there is a demand for something better, and I wish to call attention to the fact that a higher class of results is available where reflecting screens as such are not used. Artists who paint are very careful to prevent reflections by painting or draping their studio walls a suitable non reflecting neutral color, while some photographers go to the other extreme of surrounding the sitter with reflecting surfaces.

My idea is that as beauty is found in both extremes and everywhere between those extremes, it ought to be portrayed as found. Beautiful lightings are found in rooms where the walls are white or nearly so, while admirable effects of light and shade are discovered in apartments with dark draperies and sombre surroundings, and out of doors all sorts and shades of reflection and non-reflection disclose beauty natural and harmonious. It is only in a photo studio picture that we find a heavy black background, while the lighting on the figure shows reflecting surfaces everywhere.

Indian Village, near Thessalon, Georgian Bay.
From "Canadian Summer Resort and Guide."

It is in the painter's studio picture we frequently find a light effect of background without any corresponding influence of surroundings upon the face and figure. These things are not right; the beautiful is always harmonious. If the background is light the fair presumption is that the adjacent reflecting surfaces also were light, and a soft effect of light is required for harmony; while, if the background is dark, similar surroundings are to be expected, and in some places shadows will blend into each other, even to the obscuration of lines and detail, but an harmonious effect of light and shade results.

The great struggle in photography, aside from pot-boiling, is to attain to the natural and harmonious, the conventional always being the stumbling-block in the path. I believe that the flashlight carefully handled in the homes and not in studios to make possible the attainment of a much more artistic order of lighting, provided reflectors are not used.

Photographs in Natural Colours.

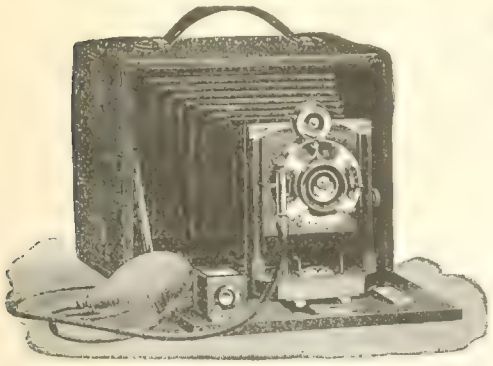
The following directions were communicated by Professor Lippmann to the "Société Francaise de Photographie": "Dissolve 4 grammes of gelatine in 100 gms. water. Add 0.53 gm. bromide of potassium. For orthochromatising add about 6 ccm. of alcoholic cyanide solution 1 : 500, and 3 ccm. of alcoholic solution quinolin red 1 : 500. After having mixed the above ingredients and reduced the compound to a temperature below 40°C., add, in a dark-room, 0.75 gms. dry powdered nitrate of silver and stir for a minute or two until dissolved. Filter through glass-wool. Pour it over the glass plates, which have been warmed, in the same way as collodion. Let the plates cool on a flat slab of very cold marble. Wet each plate with alcohol before washing, then wash for half-an-hour, drain and dry it. The plates are then ready, and can be kept for a long time. Before use moisten the sensitive emulsion with the following solution :—

Alcohol, absolute.....	100 grammes.
Nitrate of silver.....	0.5 gramme
Acetic acid, glacial.....	0.5 "

Shake and dry. The plate thus manipulated increases its sensitiveness, but must be used the same day. Expose for about two minutes in sunlight before a Zeiss 6.3 lens. Development: Any developer may be used—amidol, eikonogen, &c. One can also develop very well with a dilute solution of ammoniacal proto-chloride of copper. For fixing after intensification use cyanide of potassium.—*British and Colonial Druggist.*

A Good Camera

Is the most lasting and profitable advertising that you can do for your business.



Manhattan Cameras

are trade bringers and profit-makers *because* they are well made and well advertised.

$5 to $100

Our Improved '99 Model

"BO-PEEP B" CAMERA

[illegible] for time or instantaneous work, and [illegible] in an unusual degree the essentials necessary for the best results.

It is fitted with our new model "Wizard" Shutter and our Perfected Extra Rapid Rectilinear Lens. The focussing bed is provided with a spring and new catch.

PRICE, COMPLETE, $14.

We make everything that is best in the Photographic Line

Platinum
Platinoid (developed with water)
Floragraph (Aristotype)
Wizard Ferro (Blue Print)

Our new little pamphlet will tell you why these are the best printing papers, and indispensable to your stock.

New Illustrated Catalogue sent free if you mention CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

MANHATTAN OPTICAL CO. of N.Y.
Address Factory, **CRESSKILL, N.J.**

J. Ed. Terryberry

Practical View

PHOTOGRAPHER

39 King St. W., *TORONTO, Ont.*

HEADQUARTERS for all kinds of Amateur Photo Finishing. Views of all kinds taken to order.

Lantern Slides, Enlargements, Etc. Price List for Finishing mailed upon application.

PLANTEN'S GELATINE CAPSULES AND PERLOIDS
REGISTERED TRADE MARK
PEARL SHAPED CAPSULES.

MANUFACTURED BY
H. Planten & Son
ESTABLISHED 1846
NEW YORK

SPECIAL PRICES for EXPORT

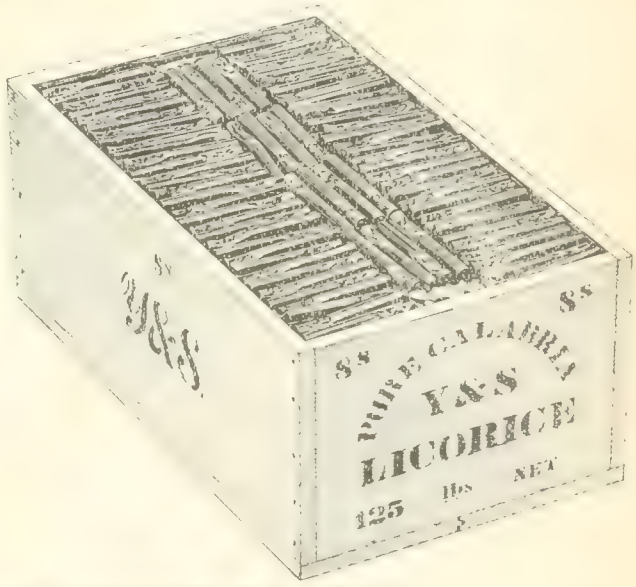
Correspondence Solicited

PLANTEN'S Comp. C & C or Black and Sandal Wood Oil **CAPSULES**

Are Celebrated the World over for Uniformity and Reliability
Sold by all Druggists in the Dominion of Canada.
Specify Planten's on all Orders.

H. Planten & Son (Established 1846) **New York**
"Pioneer American Capsule House"

Retail Druggists



WE put our Y & S Licorice in cases of 125, 50 and 25 lbs. bulk (loose in leaves), 4's, 6's, 8's, 12's, and 16's to pound. No article exhibited in Retail Druggists' windows excites more attention, sells more readily, or brings a larger return of profit than a case of Y & S LICORICE.

WE ARE ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF A FULL LINE OF LICORICE SPECIALTIES, INCLUDING

Acme Licorice Pellets. . . .
Y & S Licorice Lozenges. . . .
Tar Licorice and Tolu Wafers . . . and . . . Pure Penny Stick "Purity" Brand.

For sale by all leading Wholesale Druggists in the Dominion of Canada. If you cannot get the above at your jobbers, please address us as below:

YOUNG & SMYLIE
Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S.A

The Hamilton Cash Register

IS THE

National Cash Register

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Manufactured by the

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Waxing Solution.

There is one solution which ought to be a fairly good selling line at any time of the year, and that is a waxing solution for applying to glass to enable the amateur to strip his gelatino-chloride prints easily from the saucer. A strong linimentum saponis has been used with success, but better even than that is a solution of beeswax and yellow resin in turpentine. With this, delicately scented with oil of lavender or something else, good business should be done; it is better than using any benzole mixture, for the latter solvent evaporates so quickly that it is not so easy to well distribute over the glass. The particular formula is:

Yellow wax	15 Gm.
Yellow resin	40 Gm.
Oil of turpentine	1000 C.c.

Directions for use: Let a few drops fall on the centre of the sheet of glass upon which the prints are to be squeegeed, distribute with a pad of flannel, and then polish with soft linen.—*Phar. Jl.* (*Eng*)

Recent Patents of Interest to Pharmacists.

Charles J. Angus, deceased, Little Falls, N.Y., J. Angus, executrix, mattress for invalids, 619708.

Wm. F. Barnes, Waldron, Michigan, medicine case, 620013.

Peter H. Flynn, New York, N.Y., druggist's bottle-forceps, 619949.

Thomas F. Moss, La Crosse, Wis., syringe, 619981.

Wm. P. Shattuck, Minneapolis, Minn., syringe, 619845.

Matilda E. Barnet, Philadelphia, Pa., design, massage tool, 30230.

Robert W. Barton, Marion, Ark., surgical splint, 620555.

George Ermold, New York, N.Y., case for hypodermic syringes, 420434.

Eugene Fournier, Paris, France, apparatus for use in sterilization, disinfecting etc., 620437.

Samuel Havnar, Painesville, Ohio, surgical table, 620318.

John A. Steuror, New York, N.Y., gynecological stirrup, 620194.

George W. Voelker, Woonsocket, R.I., humidifier, 620385.

TRADE MARKS.

Actien Gesellschaft fur Anflin Fabrikation, Berlin, Germany, certain named chemical substances, 32529.

Actien Gesellschaft fur Anflin Fabrikation, Berlin, Germany, certain named chemical substances, 32530.

Actien Gesellschaft fur Anflin Fabrikation, Berlin, Germany, certain named chemical substances, 32531.

Actien Gesellschaft fur Anflin Fabrikation, Berlin, Germany, certain named chemical substances, 32532.

Ernest L. Andrews, Bristol, Tenn., certain named medicinal remedies, 32521.

James G. Baker, Fairfield, Ill., certain named medical compounds, 32520.

Lemuel H. Hammond, Worcester, Mass., remedy for seasickness and carsickness, 32519.

Alonzo F. Richardson, New York, N.Y., tonics for the hair and scalp, 32522.

Alonzo F. Richardson, New York, N.Y., tonics for the hair and scalp, 32523.

Schweickhardt, Richard & Ferdinand, St. Louis, Mo., antiseptic and germicidal compound, 32518.

Leonard H. Wells, Minneapolis, Minn., Proprietary medicines and toilet preparations, 32524.

Mary C. Whelan, Washington, D.C., certain named toilet preparations, 32525.

Foo and Wing Herb Co., Los Angeles, Cal., certain named herbs and medicines, 32501.

F. Hoffman, La Roche & Cie., Basle, Switzerland, remedy for phthisis, 32563.

Firm of Heinrich Mack, Ulm and Illertissen, Germany, certain named toilet preparations, 32550.

Almyr J. Shepard, East Hartford, Conn., remedy for rheumatism and headache, 32562.

Lyman J. Woodward, Toronto, Canada, cathartics and laxatives, 32564.

Battle & Co., Chemists' Corporation, St. Louis, Mo., medicinal anti-purulent, 32491.

Anti Gout and Rheumatism Co., Chicago, Ill., rheumatism and gout medicines, 32481.

Hance Bros. & White, Philadelphia, Pa., solution tablets for certain named diseases, 32480.

LABELS.

Charles F. Dare & Son, Bridgeton, N.J., "Dare's Elixir Mentha Pepsin" (for a remedy for certain named diseases), 6827.

Charles F. Dare & Son, Bridgeton, N.J., "Dare's Elixir Pepsin" (for a remedy for certain named diseases), 6828.

S. Britannia Dustin, Utica, N.Y., "Mrs. Dustin's [illegible] Celebrated Ointment or Salve, Mrs. S. B. Dustin, Sole Proprietress" (for an ointment), 6836.

John G. Morris, Boston, Mass., "Dr. Hyndman's Black Mixture" (for a medicine), 6837.

Stephen L. Wood, New York, N.Y., "Boroform" (for an antiseptic), 6835.

Patents of February 7th and 14th, of interest to pharmacists:

Sarah E. Cook, New Haven, Conn., abdominal bandage, 618843.

Earl D. Gray, Salt Lake City, Utah pessary, 618865.

Thomas F. Handley, Alleghany, Pa., medicine time-indicator, 619078.

Max H. Isler, Mannheim, assignor to Badische Anilin and Soda Fabrik, Ludwigshafen, Germany, product from dinitronaphthalene and making same, 619181.

Ernest A. Kellogg, Kansas City, Mo., assignor of one-half to W. F. Wood, Whitechurch, Kansas, truss, 619185.

Clarence A. Knappenberger and H. H. Barnes, Jr., La Harpe, Ill., label cabinet, 619190.

Ivan Levinstein and R. Herz, assignors to Levinstein, Limited, Manchester, England, naphthylene diamin-sulfonic acid and making same, 619194.

Franklin C. Robinson, Brunswick, Me., vaporizer, 618907.

John W. Wallace, New York, N.Y., ligature receptacle, 618923.

Helen E. Grimball, Union, S.C., appliance for keeping poultices warm, 619564.

Wm. C. Hasse and P. Lauth, Chicago, Ill., "Sav Nol" (for an ointment), 6819.

Joseph Nihill, Springfield, Mass., "Pelka Cures Drunkenness" (for a remedy for drunkenness), 6818.

Hermann Weichert, Jersey City, N.J., "Imported Talcum Powder" (for talcum powder), 6815.

PRINTS.

Wm. E. Conroy, Saginaw, Michigan, "Opticura" (for a medicinal preparation), 105.

On Sneezing.—Sir Dyce Duckworth recommends a good sneeze as a means of removing nasal and bronchial mucus. It causes the expulsion of mucous matter from the respiratory passages, and may be induced with safety by means of snuff or any ordinary irritant. It is especially advocated in the treatment of children.

Japan has celebrated its first trade mark case, in which a German maker sued a native for infringement

Optical Department

In charge of W. E. Hamill, M.D., Principal of the Optical Institute of Canada

A Talk on Light.

By W. E. Hamill, M.D., Instructor Optical Institute of Canada.

(Continued from last issue.)

REFLECTION.

All bodies reflect light, and it is only by means of this reflected light that opaque bodies are rendered visible. Such bodies as the pages of this book reflect light in all directions, giving us the impression of an illuminated surface; this is called "*irregular*" reflection. But smooth surfaces, such as polished metal or glass, reflect rays of light which fall upon them in a regular manner and in a definite direction, such being called "*regular*" reflection, and is that which we are now about to consider.

Reflection of light means the turning back of a beam of light by means of any polished surface, and is governed by the following law, viz.: "*The angle of reflection is always equal to the angle of incidence; and the incident and reflected rays are always in the same plane*"; *i.e.*, on the same side of the reflecting surface as is the perpendicular of this surface.

In Fig. 6, A is a beam of light which strikes a mirror M, and is reflected in the direction B. A is what is termed the

Fig. 6.

"incident" ray; and B, the "reflected" ray; and the point O on the mirror, the point of incidence.

The dotted line extending from the incident ray A to the reflected ray B is a quarter of a circle, and contains, as you know, 90 degrees. Another dotted line XO is drawn perpendicularly to the plane of the mirror M, dividing the circle into two parts. The angle AOX is the "*angle of incidence*," and BOX the "*angle of reflection*," which, according to the above law, should be equal, and which, in fact, are equal, because the line O X cuts the circle equidistant from its ends; hence each angle AOX and BOX will contain half of 90 degrees, *i.e.*, 45°. No difference in what position the mirror is turned these angles will always be found to be equal and in the same plane.

Fig. 7 proves this: AA is a semi-circular piece of wood. Round this a piece of graduated metal or cardboard is placed, having a vertical slit A in it. A rod B is made to rotate on a vertical axis upon which rod is placed vertically a plane mirror F. The incident rays of light passing through the slit A will be reflected at an angle equal to that made by

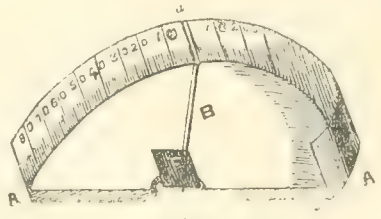

Fig. 7.

the incident rays with the mirror; *e.g.*, if the pointer be at, 10°, the reflected rays will be at 20°. If the pointer be at 0°, as in the figure, the incident ray will be reflected back upon itself of course; because the incident ray is perpendicular to the plane of the glass.

A "mirror" in optics is any polished surface which reflects rays of light in a regular manner, and are usually polished glass or metal and of three kinds: *Plane*, like our looking-glasses; *concave*, as the inside of a watch glass; *convex*, as the outside of a watch glass.

Visual Optics in Theory and Practice.

By Lionel Laurance, Instructor of Visual Optics at the Official Classes of the Worshipful Company of Spectacle Makers, and formerly Principal of the Canadian Optical Institute

The appliances needed by the optician are not numerous, but no greater mistake can be made than that of buying inferior articles such as render the work that is to be done more difficult, longer to achieve, and not so perfect when achieved. Moreover, it should be considered that appliances are bought for a lifetime, and, therefore, any small extra outlay on them is spread over the long number of years during which they are in use and the means of making profit for the optician. Time is almost equivalent to money, and if time be saved and errors avoided the profit on optical work is increased.

Chief and foremost is, of course, the trial case, which, if complete, contains almost everything that is needed. There must be in it a full range of lenses, convex and concave sphericals from 0.25 to 20° and convex and concave cylinders from 0.25 to 6°. These must all be in pairs, and should be mounted with rings and handles, so that, when in use, they are kept clean and do not require constant wiping. The frequent cleaning of trial lenses when handled occupies quite a considerable time, and time that is spent uselessly, besides which, this frequent rubbing of their surfaces tends to scratch the lenses and causes them to soon lose their high polish. Unmounted lenses, moreover, are very liable to become chipped. The handles facilitate the taking of the lenses out from the case and inserting them into the trial frame, or *vice versa*, and renders easy the necessary rotation of cylinders.

The rims themselves should be made so that the lenses can be inserted into the trial frame with either face to the front, and not as some are made, so that they can only be inserted one way. They should also be made so that the lenses be secured by screws in order that if one be broken it can be easily replaced. This is not the case when the lenses are retained by bending the rims over their edges. Both rims and lenses should be as light as possible. It is also advisable to have the convexes and concaves mounted in rings which are of different color, say, the one lot white and the other yellow, so that a mistake cannot be made between them.

The case should contain a sufficiency of prisms, the lower numbers, say from 1 to 4°, being in pairs, and in addition to these and the sphericals and cylinders, all necessary discs, such as the opaque and black discs for occluding the eye not under test, the stenopaics for testing astigmatism, the pin-hole disc for deicding as to whether a case be correctable by lenses, the Maddox rod, the double prism, etc., for testing the motor vessels, and some colored glasses, one each red and green and others smoke and blue of different shades.

The lenses must be ground on dioptric tools, and not on those of the inch system, and numbered in diopters only, and the numbering should not be scratched on the lenses themselves, but be stamped on the handles, also the numbers should be quite distinctly marked on the divisions of the case pertaining to each lens. It goes without saying that each lens must be true as to the power marked

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We use a Pure Sherry Wine in the manufacture of this article, assuring a delicate flavor, and we guarantee the quality to be equal to any in the market.

We invite comparison with other manufacturers, and will cheerfully furnish samples for that purpose.

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The British Pharmacopœia Preparations

By CHAS. F. HEEBNER, Ph.G., Phm.B., Dean.

Professor of Pharmacy, and Director of the Pharmacal Laboratory at the Ontario College of Pharmacy, Associate Professor of Materia Medica and Elementary Therapeutics, Medical Faculty University of Toronto.

The British Pharmacopœia, 1898, in a Nutshell.

Including much valuable information on the preparation and dispensing of officinal medicines, alcohol dilution tables, etc. The B.P. preparations, after having been treated of generally under each class, are systematically arranged and tabulated in a convenient manner for study or reference, thus saving much valuable time and patience on the part of graduates, as well as busy students and undergraduates in pharmacy or medicine.

Much information is given concerning the official preparations that the B.P. does not supply. The author's long experience as a teacher of pharmacy, materia medica and elementary therapeutics has enabled him to furnish a work of inestimable value. The book should be found in every drug store coming under the jurisdiction of the B.P., and *every apprentice should familiarize himself with its contents* while serving his apprenticeship prior to attending the O.C.P.

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WANTED—A case of bad health that RIPANS will not benefit. Send five cents to Ripans Chemical Co., No. 10 Spruce Street, New York, for 10 samples and 1,000 testimonials. RIPANS, 60 tablets in a carton, or 12 packets for 48 cents, may be had of all druggists who are willing to sell a standard medicine at a moderate profit. They banish pain and prolong life. One gives relief. Note the word RIPANS on the packet. Accept no substitute.

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and which it is supposed to be, also it must be accurately centred if spherical. The axes of the cylinders must be clearly and exactly indicated. The base apex line of the prisms must be the same, in fact, everything in connection with the glasses should be of the highest grade of workmanship and as perfect as such workmanship alone can make it.

The trial frame is, perhaps, the most important part of the case, for it is to be used on every customer, and, as it is to be so used on every customer the dimensions of the faces of whom vary so very much, it is clear that, in order to fulfil what it is needed to do must possess the many and various qualities of an ideal working tool. No non-adjustable trial frame can serve for small and big faces, for adults and children. Lightness is required, and so also is perfect rigidity and strength, and it is desirable that it be made of a metal that does not easily rust. Consequently, there is nothing to compare with finely-tempered steel nickeled as the material from which it should be made. It must be adjustable as to interpupillary distance, as to the height of the nose, as to the set of the bridge, and as to the length of the arms, the latter being curled so as to pass over the backs of the ears, and keep the frame firmly in place. Without these qualities all the work is rendered more difficult, as the frame constantly shifts and slides forward if straight sides be on it. If the frame has no means of being advanced and retarded, lenses become smudged by contact with the lashes, and the power of the lenses is actually changed by too great a distance between them and the eyes. Accurate testing is impossible when the axes of the lenses themselves are not exactly in the lines of vision, but decentred from them as occurs when there is no adjustability for pupillary distance. Adjustability as to height is needed so as to avoid decentering and so as to allow of the lenses being lowered for close work.

As all the adjustabilities of the frame need to be done when it is on the face, they should be, therefore, achievable by means of thumbscrews, and these thumbscrews must be so placed and sufficiently large to allow of easy manipulation. Each eye piece should have carriers for three lenses, the one for the spherical, the other for the cylinder, and the third for an extra spherical or for the opaque disc. The front carrier, which is intended for the cylinder, must be capable of revolution, so that the axis of a cylinder can be easily got into any desired meridian. The frame must be scaled for angle notation indicating the various meridians, and the numbering should be large enough and clear enough to be easily seen by the optician at a fair distance. The insertion of the lenses into the frame should be sideways and not from the top, otherwise it is necessary for a lady to remove her hat and veil, a thing not always convenient, besides which, inserting them thus relieves pressure on the nose instead of increasing it. The lenses should be retained in the carriers by means of springs, so that they cannot shake about, otherwise a cylinder after being fitted may become shifted. If the frame be also scaled for pupillary distance, height, and set of bridge, and length of arm, it is somewhat of an advantage, as it gives the optician a rough idea of what sized frame is required by the customer. The lighter the frame is, and the more securely it sets on the customer's face, thanks to the length of the arms being adjustable, the less discomfort it causes. Lightness, however, must not be sacrificed to strength and rigidity. These points about the trial frame and lenses render the optician's work easier, quicker, and more accurate.

Test types for distance should be in clear, black block letters printed on white cardboard; they must be graded down to a line lower than that which represents the normal visual acuteness for the distance at which the testing is done. If the tests be made at 6 metres (20 feet), then the type must be as small as No. 4 5, or one lower than No. 6. If 4 or 5 metres (15 feet or so) only be available, there must be No. 3 type on the card. Black cards with white block letters are also good for testing purposes.

Hand cards for testing the sight at the reading distance are better than folding books, as they can be conveniently held in one hand. All cards must be left uncovered by glass, the latter reflecting too much light, and they must be always perfectly clean. The trial case, the test types, and a tape line scaled in centimetres, or, better, a near point measure, are the only real necessities for sight testing as done by the optician.

There are a few adjuncts which are of great utility, such as a set of trial spectacles and eyeglass frames for finding that which best suits a customer; a lens measure to quickly find the power and nature of glasses previously used by customers, or to try a prescription or stock glass; a record book for entering data pertaining to each case; frame measuring cards for taking the dimensions of frames; small screwdrivers of two or three different sizes, and flat and hollow chop pliers for manipulating frames.

The distance test-card used for measuring the visual acuity and testing the refraction of the eye should be fastened to the wall six metres distant from the client, and beneath it, as nearly as possible in a direct line with the eyes under test, the astigmatic chart should be placed. Six metres is considered to be the proper distance for sight-testing, but, if not available, 5 or 4½ metres can serve, but no shorter distance.

Diffused sun or artificial light should fall on the test cards but not on the client's eyes; so if artificial light be employed as the illuminant, it should be screened on the side toward the client, and this is best done by a concave reflector, which serves the double purpose of a screen and of a condenser of the light on to the cards. A light is also required behind the client for illuminating cards used for reading. It is better that this be an artificial light on an adjustable bracket, so that it can be moved into any desired position to either side, above the head or in front of it, for various purposes. Altogether, if the natural light obtainable be not good, and on account of its variability in this climate, it is preferable to depend on artificial light entirely, it being uniform and constant. — *Phar. Journal (Eng.)*

Local.

Dr. Hamill will hold a class on Retinoscopy (the first ever held in Canada) at the Optical Institute of Canada, commencing on March 22nd. Those wishing to attend should reserve a seat either by letter or telegraph, as the number will be limited.

The following students have recently taken a course in optics, under Dr. Hamill, at the Optical Institute of Canada:—J. G. Tate, St. Catharines; E. J. Morphy, Toronto; H. C. Thomas, Norwich; H. S. Saylor, Ingersoll; C. R. Lampman, Hamilton; Geo. E. Rason, Strathroy; C. A. Hamlin, Allandale; Miss Minnie McCarroll, Meaford; Geo. H. Wicker, Crediton; H. L. Bating, Toronto; Mrs. F. Fletcher, Brussels; W. P. McLaren, Watford; W. R Bishop, Beachville.

Amongst Our Advertisers

Read the Pickhardt & Renfrew Co.advt. They offer to the trade some excellent lines, which are already proving splendid sellers wherever introduced. This firm are now doing some excellent advertising in daily and weekly papers, and there is no doubt but a large demand will be created for their goods.

The J. Hungerford, Smith Co., Toronto, have something special to offer in their advt. this issue. Their goods are first-class, true to flavor and always reliable.

A Rare Opportunity.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found a highly important announcement from the Emerson Pharmacal Company, of Baltimore, Maryland, regarding the introduction of a new article called "Emerson's Rheumatic Cure," a scientific combination of Lithia and other anti rheumatic components in an agreeable effervescent form. Said company has entered into an agreement with the Emerson Drug Company, proprietors of Bromo-Seltzer, for the management of their business for a term of years, and especially for the introduction of this new rheumatic cure.

The Emerson Drug Company proposes to adopt its own original plan of co-operation with the retail druggists of the United States, under which Bromo-Seltzer was brought to such phenomenal success, and they will issue to the retail druggists full paid, non-assessable shares of stock of the Emerson Pharmacal Company, as explained in the notice.

The retail druggists of the United States will remember what this co-operation meant in the introduction of Bromo Seltzer from the almost unprecedented advance in the value of the stock of that famous remedy. The new preparation, under the management of the Emerson Drug Company, gives assurance of like success, as it has had two years' experimental use in hospitals with satisfactory results before being offered to the public.

Very many druggists have regretted their not adopting the plan when first introduced by Bromo-Seltzer, and an opportunity is now afforded them for entering into a hearty co-operation with the Emerson Drug Company to in every way further the sales and participate in the profits of the new remedy, a fair trial of which has guaranteed its efficacy and assured its popularity.

Violet Ammonia.

One of the most seasonable preparations, and one that will commend itself wherever shown, is the delightful toilet article put up by John Cowan, Montreal, under the name of violet ammonia. Druggists should not fail to order some at least of this article in their next order to their wholesale house. Mr. Cowan also puts up in the same size bottle (16 oz.) a household ammonia which is a very popular article about "house-cleaning time."

Indian Catarrh Cure

The proprietors of this remedy are willing to allow druggists to *guarantee a cure* in all cases of catarrh. The preparation is one that, although but a short time before the public, has worked its way into popular favor. See their advertisement.

Invalids' Malt Extract.

The "Druggists' Corporation" elsewhere in this issue call attention to their "Invalids' Malt Extract," which has proved an excellent selling article and given universal satisfaction. It is put up in full sixteen-ounce bottles and offered to the trade in single-dozen lots at $2.25 per dozen. Read the advertisement.

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The London Show Case Co. (London, Ont.) are ready to supply all wants in the line of show-cases and shop-fittings. Send for catalogue.

Spooner's Phenyle.

This old established disinfectant is among one of the many articles which are particularly seasonable at this time of year. Read the advertisement.

Exchange Column.

See editorial on page 59.

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SEELY'S MEDICATED SOAP

A Pure Olive Oil Soap. Especially recommended for the Complexion, Toilet, Bath and Nursery. Relieves irritation and insures soft skin. Cures Eczema and Facial Blemishes.

AS A SHAMPOO

Removes all dandruff and stimulates growth of hair.

Retail price: 15 cents a Cake; 25c Box.
Sold to Druggists ONLY at $1 per Doz or $11 per Gross.

Manufactured only by **SEELY** *Manufacturing Company*

"The American Perfumer."

DETROIT, MICH. WINDSOR, ONT.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to March 8th, 1899.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

ALCOHOL, gal	$4 75	$5 00
Methyl	1 90	2 00
ALLSPICE, lb	13	15
Powdered, lb	15	17
ALOIN, oz	40	45
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs.	50	55
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb	40	45
St. Vincent, lb	15	18
BALSAM, Fir, lb	45	50
Copaiba, lb	79	85
Peru, lb	3 25	3 50
Tolu, can or less, lb	70	75
BARK, Barberry, lb	22	25
Bayberry, lb	15	18
Buckthorn, lb	15	17
Canella, lb	15	17
Cascara Sagrada	25	30
Casarilla, select, lb	18	20
Cassia, in mats, lb	25	28
Cinchona, red, lb	60	65
Powdered, lb	65	70
Yellow, lb	35	40
Pale, lb	40	45
Elm, selected, lb	18	20
Ground, lb	17	20
Powdered, lb	20	28
Hemlock, crushed, lb	18	20
Oak, white, crushed lb	15	17
Orange peel, bitter, lb	15	16
Prickly ash, lb	35	40
Sassafras, lb	15	16
Soap (quillaya), lb	13	15
Wild cherry, lb	13	15
BEANS, Calabar, lb	45	50
Tonka, lb	1 20	1 75
Vanilla, lb	8 00	15 00
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb	20	25
powdered, lb	25	30
Juniper, lb	7	10
Ground, lb	12	14
Prickly ash, lb	40	45
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb	55	60
Cassia, lb	25	30
BUTTER, Cacao, lb	60	65
CAMPHOR, lb	65	75
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb	1 40	1 50
Powdered, lb	1 50	1 60
CAPSICUM, lb	25	30
Powdered, lb	$ 30	$ 35
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb	15	10
CARMINE, No. 40, oz	30	40
CASTOR, Fibre, lb	20 00	20 00
CHALK, French, powdered, lb	10	12
Precip., see Calcium, lb	10	12
Prepared, lb	5	
CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb	4	5
Willow, powdered, lb	20	25
CLOVE, lb	17	20
Powdered, lb	18	22
COCHINEAL, S.G., lb	40	45
COLLODION, lb	75	80
Cantharidal, lb	2 50	2 75
CONFECTION, Senna, lb	40	45
CREOSOTE, Wood, lb	1 30	2 50
CRENASOL (JEYES) 4-oz. bottles, per doz.		4 50
" " 12-oz. bottles, per doz.		10 80
CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb	25	30
DEXTRINE, lb	10	12
DOVER'S POWDER, lb	1 50	1 60
ERGOT, Spanish, lb	75	80
Powdered, lb	90	1 00
Ergotin, Keith's, oz	2 00	2 10
EXTRACT LOGWOOD, bulk, lb	13	14
Pounds, lb	14	17
FLOWERS, Arnica, lb	15	20
Calendula, lb	55	60
Camomile, Roman, lb	25	30
German, lb	40	45
Elder, lb	20	22
Lavender, lb	12	15
Rose, red, French, lb	1 60	2 00
Rosemary, lb	25	30
Saffron, American, lb	65	70
Spanish, Val'a, oz	1 00	1 25
GELATINE, Cooper's, lb	75	80
French, white, lb	35	40
GLYCERINE, lb	17	20
GUARANA	1 60	1 80
Powdered, lb	1 25	1 50
GUM ALOES, Cape, lb	18	20
Barbadoes, lb	30	35
Socotrine, lb	65	70
Asafœtida, lb	40	45
Arabic, 1st, lb	70	75
Powdered, lb	80	90
Sifted sorts, lb	45	50
Sorts, lb	30	35
Benzoin, lb	50	1 00
Catechu, Black, lb	6	8
Gamboge, powdered, lb	1 20	1 25
Guaiac, lb	50	1 00
Powdered, lb	90	95
Kino, true, lb	$ 4 25	$4 50
Myrrh, lb	45	48
Powdered, lb	55	60
Opium, lb	4 75	5 00
Powdered, lb	6 00	6 25
Scammony, pure Resin, lb	12 80	13 00
Shellac, lb	35	40
Bleached, lb	40	45
Spruce, true, lb	30	35
Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb	85	90
Powdered, lb	1 10	1 25
Sorts, lb	55	70
Thus, lb	8	10
HERB, Althea, lb	27	35
Bitterwort, lb	36	40
Burdock, lb	16	18
Boneset, oz., lb	15	17
Catnip, oz., lb	17	20
Chiretta, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	20	38
Feverfew, oz., lb	53	55
Grindelia robusta, lb	45	50
Horehound, oz., lb	18	20
Jaborandi, lb	45	50
Lemon Balm, lb	38	40
Liverwort, German, lb	38	40
Lobelia, oz., lb	15	20
Motherwort, oz., lb	20	20
Mullein, German, lb	17	20
Pennyroyal, oz., lb	18	22
Peppermint, oz., lb	21	20
Rue, oz., lb	30	30
Sage, oz., lb	18	22
Spearmint, lb	21	25
Thyme, oz., lb	18	20
Tansy, oz., lb	15	15
Wormwood, oz	20	20
Yerba Santa, lb	38	48
HONEY, lb	13	12
HOPS, fresh, lb	20	24
INDIGO, Madras, lb	75	85
INSECT POWDER, lb	35	35
ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb	2 00	2 10
Russian, true, lb	6 00	6 50
LEAF, Aconite, lb	25	30
Bay, lb	18	20
Belladonna, lb	25	30
Buchu, long, lb	50	40
Short, lb	35	40
Coca, lb	35	25
Digitalis, lb	15	70
Eucalyptus, lb	18	20
Hyoscyamus	20	55
Matico, lb	70	25

Senna, Alexandria, lb	$ 25	$ 30
Tinnevelly, lb	15	25
Stramonium, lb	20	25
Uva Ursi, lb	15	18
LEECHES, Swedish, doz	1 00	1 10
LICORICE, Solazzi	48	50
Pignatelli	35	40
Grasso	30	35
Y & S Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.	27	30
" Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75
" Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Tar, Licorice, and Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
LUPULIN, oz	30	35
LYCOPODIUM, lb	70	80
MACE, lb	1 20	1 25
MANNA, lb	1 60	1 75
Moss, Iceland, lb	9	10
Irish, lb	12	13
MUSK, Tonquin, oz	46 00	50 00
NUTGALLS, lb	21	25
Powdered, lb	25	30
NUTMEGS, lb	1 00	1 10
NUX VOMICA, lb	10	12
Powdered, lb	20	25
OAKUM, lb	12	15
OINTMENT, Merc., lb. ½ and ¼	70	75
Citrine, lb	45	50
PARALDEHYDE, oz	20	22
PEPPER, black, lb	16	18
Powdered, lb	18	20
PITCH, black, lb	3	4
Burgundy, true, lb	10	12
PLASTER, Calcined, bbl. cash	1 25	3 25
Adhesive, yd	12	13
Belladonna, lb	65	70
Galbanum Comp., lb	80	85
Lead, lb	25	30
POPPY HEADS, per 100	1 00	1 10
ROSIN, Common, lb	2½	3
White, lb	3½	4
RESORCIN, white, oz	25	0
ROCHELLE SALT, lb	25	28
ROOT, Aconite, lb	22	25
Althea, cut, lb	30	35
Belladonna, lb	25	30
Blood, lb	18	25
Bitter, lb	27	30
Blackberry, lb	15	18
Burdock, crushed, lb	18	20
Calamus, sliced, white, lb	20	25
Canada Snake, lb	30	35
Cohosh, black, lb	15	20
Colchicum, lb	40	45
Columbo, lb	20	22
Powdered, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	38	40
Comfrey, crushed, lb	20	25
Curcuma, powdered, lb	13	14
Dandelion, lb	20	22
Elecampane, lb	15	20
Galangal, lb	15	18
Gelsemium, lb	22	13
Gentian or Genitan, lb	12	25
Ground, lb	13	14
Powdered, lb	13	15
Ginger, African, lb	18	20
Po., lb	20	22
Jamaica, blchd., lb	30	35
Po., lb	35	38
Ginseng, lb	4 50	4 75
Golden Seal, lb	1 00	1 10
Gold Thread, lb	90	95
Hellebore, white, powd., lb	15	18
Indian Hemp	18	20
Ipecac, lb	4 00	4 10
Powdered, lb	4 25	4 50
Jalap, lb	40	45
Powdered, lb	45	50
Kava Kava, lb	40	90
Licorice, lb	12	15
Powdered, lb	13	15
Mandrake, lb	13	18
Masterwort, lb	16	40
Orris, Florentine, lb	30	35
Powdered, lb	40	45
Pareira Brava, true, lb	40	45
Pink, lb	40	45
Parsley, lb	30	35
Pleurisy, lb	20	25
Poke, lb	15	18
Queen of the Meadow	18	
Rhatany, lb	$ 20	$ 30
Rhubarb, lb	75	2 50
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb	40	45
Cut, lb	50	55
Senega, lb	55	65
Squill, lb	13	15
Stillingia, lb	22	25
Powdered, lb	25	27
Unicorn, lb	38	40
Valerian, English, lb. true	20	25
Virginia, Snake, lb	40	45
Yellow Dock, lb	15	18
RUM, Bay, gal	2 50	2 75
Essence, lb	3 00	3 25
SACCHARIN, oz	1 25	1 50
SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb	13	15
Star, lb	35	40
Burdock, lb	30	35
Canary, bag or less, lb	4	5
Caraway, lb	10	13
Cardamom, lb	1 15	1 25
Celery	25	30
Colchicum	50	60
Coriander, lb	10	12
Cumin, lb	15	20
Fennel, lb	15	17
Fenugreek, powdered, lb	7	9
Flax, cleaned, lb	3½	4
Ground, lb	4	5
Hemp, lb	3½	4
Mustard, white, lb	11	12
Powdered, lb	15	20
Pumpkin	25	30
Quince, lb	65	70
Rape, lb	5	6
Strophanthus, oz	50	55
Worm, lb	22	25
SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb	25	30
SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb	10	12
White, Conti's, lb	15	16
Powdered, lb	25	40
Green (Sapo Viridis), lb	25	40
SPERMACETI, lb	60	65
TURPENTINE, Chian, oz	75	80
Venice, lb	10	12
WAX, White, lb	50	75
Yellow	40	45
WOOD, Guaiac, rasped	5	6
Quassia chips, lb	10	12
Red Saunders, ground, lb	5	6
Santal, ground, lb	5	6

CHEMICALS.

ACID, Acetic, lb		13
Glacial, lb	45	50
Benzoic, English, oz	20	25
German, oz	10	12
Boracic, lb	12	13
Carbolic Crystals, lb	30	35
Calvert's No. 1, lb	2 10	2 15
No. 2, lb	1 35	1 40
Citric, lb	50	55
Gallic, oz	10	12
Hydrobromic, diluted, lb	30	35
Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles doz	1 50	1 60
Lactic, concentrated, oz	8	10
Muriatic, lb	3	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Nitric, lb	10½	13
Chem. pure, lb	25	30
Oleic, purified, lb	75	80
Oxalic, lb	12	13
Phosphoric, glacial, lb	1 00	1 10
Dilute, lb	13	17
Pyrogallic, oz	30	35
Salicylic, white, lb	80	85
Sulphuric, carboy, lb	2¼	2½
Bottles, lb	4	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Tannic, lb	80	85
Tartaric, powdered, lb	38	40
ACETANILID, lb	65	70
ACONITINE, grain	4	5
ALUM, cryst., lb	1¾	3
Powdered, lb	3	4
AMMONIA, Liquor, lb., .880	10	12
AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb	1 05	1 10
Carbonate, lb	14	15
Iodide, oz	35	40
Nitrate crystals, lb	40	45
Muriate, lb	12	16
Valerianate, oz	55	60
AMYL, Nitrite, oz	16	18
ANTINERVIN, oz	$ 85	$ 00
ANTIKAMNIA	1 35	1 40
ANTIPYRIN, oz	0 55	0 65
ARISTOL, oz	1 85	2 00
ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb	25	30
Fowler's sol., lb	10	13
Iodide, oz	50	55
White, lb	6	7
ATROPINE, Sulp. in ½ ozs. 80c., oz	6 00	6 25
BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz	40	45
Iodide, oz	55	60
Salicylate, oz	25	30
Subcarbonate, lb	2 00	2 25
Subnitrate, lb	1 80	2 00
BORAX, lb	7	8
Powdered, lb	8	9
BROMINE, oz	8	13
CADMIUM, Bromide, oz	20	25
Iodide, oz	45	50
CAFFEINE, oz	55	60
Citrate, oz	35	40
CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb	1 60	1 65
Iodide, oz	95	1 00
Phosphate, precip., lb	35	38
Sulphide, oz	5	6
CERIUM, Oxalate, oz	10	12
CHINOIDINE, oz	15	10
CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb	1 25	1 38
Croton, oz	75	80
CHLOROFORM, lb	60	1 90
CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz	25	30
CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz	28	30
COCAINE, Mur., oz	4 25	4 50
CODEIA, ¼ oz	75	80
COLLODION, lb	65	70
COPPER, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb.	8	10
Iodide, oz	65	70
COPPERAS, lb	1	3
DIURETIN, oz	1 60	1 65
ETHER, Acetic, lb	75	80
Sulphuric, lb	40	50
EXALGINE, oz	1 00	1 10
HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
IODINE, lb	4 50	5 00
IODOFORM, lb	5 25	5 50
IODOL, oz	1 40	1 50
IRON, by Hydrogen	80	85
Carbonate, Precip., lb	15	16
Sacch., lb	30	35
Chloride, lb	45	55
Sol., lb	13	16
Citrate, U.S.P., lb	90	1 00
And Ammon., lb	70	75
And Quinine, lb	1 65	3 50
Quin. and Stry., oz	25	35
And Strychnine, oz	13	15
Dialyzed, Solution, lb	50	50
Ferrocyanide, lb	55	60
Hypophosphites, oz	25	35
Iodide, oz	40	45
Syrup, lb	40	45
Lactate, oz	5	6
Pernitrate, solution, lb	15	16
Phosphate scales, lb	1 25	1 30
Sulphate, pure, lb	7	9
Exsiccated, lb	8	10
And Potass. Tartrate, lb	80	85
And Ammon Tartrate, lb	80	85
JEYES' FLUID, 25c. bottles, per doz		2 28
" 50c. bottles, per doz		4 50
LEAD, Acetate, white, lb	13	15
Carbonate, lb	7	8
Iodide, oz	35	40
Red, lb	7	9
LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb	4	5
In packages, lb	6	7
LITHIUM, Bromide, oz	30	35
Carbonate, oz	30	35
Citrate, oz	25	30
Iodide, oz	50	55
Salicylate, oz	35	40
MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb	55	60
Carbonate, lb	18	20
Citrate, gran., lb	35	40
Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb	1½	3
MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb	5	0
MENTHOL, oz	25	87
MERCURY, lb	80	85
Ammon (White Precip.)	1 30	1 35
Chloride, Corrosive, lb	1 05	1 15
Calomel, lb	1 20	1 30
With Chalk, lb	50	55

One Sure Thing.

No medicine will cure in every case, but Wilson's Fly Pads will kill always and everywhere.

A reliable article is sure to be appreciated, hence the fact that the sale of Wilson's Fly Pads is always increasing.

Business Increasing.

Francis W. Kahle is having a very busy time of it and reports a very general increase in business throughout the country. Trask's Magnetic Ointment and Ransom's Hive Syrup and Tolu are the specialties.

Walker's Liquid Extract of Malt.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found an advertisement of "Walker's Liquid Extract of Malt," a preparation which is having an immense sale and at a price which makes it very popular.

There is no doubt that the nutritive properties of a good well prepared extract of malt are most efficacious, and assist digestion very materially. The preparation named is made by the Walkerville Brewing Co., of Walkerville, Ont., and is guaranteed to contain less than five per cent. of alcohol, and an analysis shows that it is a pure extract of malt and hops.

The sale of this preparation has hitherto been effected merely through its advertising itself, that is, one bottle sold has been the means of selling dozens. The popular price of the article makes it a very desirable line, and we do not wonder that the output has increased so rapidly. See advertisement.

Trusses, Etc.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of Mr. Vincent Wood in another column. Two of the special lines manufactured in his establishment are there brought to the notice of the Canadian drug trade. The immense output of goods in the special lines of trusses, supporters, bandages, suspensories, etc., which emanate from this house is of itself a sufficient guarantee as to the reliability and saleable quality of the goods. Chemists everywhere know the name as a guarantee, and we feel that we are not in the least astray in advising Canadian druggists to put in a stock of these standard "British" lines.

Books and Magazines.

The *Coming Age* is the title of a new magazine published by The Coming Age Company of Boston, Mass., and the Midland Publishing Company of St. Louis, Mo. B. O. Flower is the editor, and his name is sufficient to indicate that the contents will be of a character very much above that of the majority of monthlies. As editor of the *Arena* Mr. Flower became a favorite with all lovers of good literature. The number now before us is an excellent one, and the April issue will include, amongst other valuable articles, a paper by John Uri Lloyd entitled, "Do Physicians and Pharmacists Live on the Misfortunes of Humanity?" a subject which he is specially capable of dealing with. Pharmacists who have read "Etidorpha" and other writings from the pen of Mr. Lloyd will eagerly look for the forthcoming number of this new magazine. Published at $2.00 per annum, or 20 cents a number.

The "Cosmopolitan."

The recent success of the British arms over the Mahdists in the Soudan demonstrates that even fanaticism cannot stand against drill and discipline. But, in earlier days, it is easy to understand why the Arabs swept all before them. An ingenious tenet of Mohammed taught his followers that the hour and minute and second of death were fully ordained. Therefore the believing soldier's self-regardless fighting was for a while invincible. Confucius, Zoroaster, Buddha, Brahma, Mohammed—each of these great religious thinkers now has his followers beneath the far-flung flag of the United States. It is, consequently, the highest political wisdom to understand what each of our new wards believes. The February number of the *Cosmopolitan* will contain the first chapter of "The Founding of an Empire," by John Brisben Walker. The first part gives a bird's-eye view of Mohammed and his religion.

Marion Crawford on "Rome."

"The Romance of Rome," by F. Marion Crawford, will be among the prime literary and artistic attractions of *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* for April. Mr. Crawford was born in Rome, has been steeped from childhood in the romance and legendary lore of the Eternal City, and writes of her with the enthusiasm of a lover as well as the erudition of a student. His paper is illustrated with some beautiful views of Rome, and a fine portrait of Pope Leo XIII.

The Results Were Extraordinary.

WAPELLA, N.W.T., Feb. 13, '97.

The Lawrence-Williams Company, Cleveland, O.:

I keep your "Gombault's Caustic Balsam" in stock. I have sold it for the last three years. I have been in the drug business in Ontario and this country, but it is not known to the majority. I sold a bottle which I saw used under my own supervision which gave most universal satisfaction. The results were extraordinary. I sell it here at $1.50 per bottle. I am quite a horseman and would be pleased to use any pictures of the noted racers of the day, to our mutual benefit.

J. A. MACDONALD.

Ozone.

This remedy, which is now having an extensive sale in many parts, is one of those which eventually must take a front place amongst proprietary medicines. Its owners feel that they have in it an article of undoubted merit. They intend advertising it very largely and pushing its sale throughout the whole of the Dominion.

There is no doubt that an immediate demand will be created for this preparation, and druggists will do well to be able to meet that demand when called on.

See advertisement in another place in this issue.

Hofbrau.

There is now scarcely any difference of opinion as to the medicinal value of extract of malt, especially in cases of malnutrition and during convalescence.

The principal point to be observed by the druggist is that the preparation he sells is one which is produced from the best obtainable malt and choice hops, with the least possible percentage of alcohol, that he can confidently recommend to his physicians and customers. Price also must enter into the question, as with many it means the consumption of a considerable quantity.

In Hofbrau, Messrs. Reinhardt & Co. claim to have an ideal liquid extract of malt, which combines in concentrated form all the nutritive, digestive and tonic properties.

Look at their full-page advertisement, and see what they offer you. The preparation will be certain to have a very large sale, and the price is such as will commend itself to the trade.

Iodide, oz	$ 35	$ 40
Bin., oz	25	30
Oxide, Red, lb	1 30	1 35
Pill (Blue Mass), lb	70	75
MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb	30	35
MORPHINE, Acetate, oz	1 80	1 90
Muriate, oz	1 80	1 90
Sulphate, oz	1 80	1 90
PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz	35	40
PHENACETINE, oz	25	30
PIPOCARPINE, Muriate, grain	7	8
PHERIN, oz	1 00	1 10
PHOSPHORUS, lb	90	1 10
POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb	60	65
POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb	35	40
Bicarbonate lb	15	17
Bichromate, lb	12	13
Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb	25	28
Bromide, lb	70	75
Carbonate, lb	12	13
Chlorate, Eng., lb	18	20
Powdered, lb	20	22
Citrate, lb	70	25
Cyanide, lb	40	50
Hypophosphites, oz	12	15
Iodide, lb	3 50	3 75
Nitrate, gran, lb	8	10
Permanganate, lb	40	45
Prussiate, Red, lb	50	55
Yellow, lb	32	35
And Sod. Tartrate, lb	25	30
Sulphuret, lb	25	30
PROPHYLAMINE, oz	35	46
QUININE, Sulph, bulk	37	42
Ozs., oz	42	47
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz	16	20
SALICIN, lb	4 50	5 00
SANTONIN, oz	20	22
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst, oz	80	85
Fused, oz	85	90
SODIUM, Acetate, lb	30	35
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb	2 75	3 00
Bromide, lb	85	90
Carbonate, lb	3	6
Hypophosphite, oz	12	15
Hyposulphite, lb	3	6

Iodide, oz	$ 40	$ 43
Salicylate, lb	1 00	1 10
Sulphate, lb	2	5
Sulphite, lb	8	10
SOMNAL, oz	85	00
SPIRIT NITRE, lb	38	68
STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb	18	20
STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz	80	85
SULFONAL, oz	50	55
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb	2½	4
Pure precipitated, lb	13	20
TARTAR EMETIC, lb	50	55
THYMOL (Thymic acid), oz	55	60
VERATRINE, oz	2 00	2 10
ZINC, Acetate, lb	70	75
Carbonate lb	25	30
Chloride, granular, oz	13	15
Iodide, oz	60	65
Oxide, lb	13	60
Sulphate, lb	9	11
Valerianate, oz	25	30
ESSENTIAL OILS.		
OIL, Almond, bitter, oz	75	80
Sweet, lb	40	50
Amber, crude, lb	40	45
Rec't, lb	60	65
Anise, lb	2 75	3 00
Bay, oz	50	60
Bergamot, lb	3 25	3 50
Cade, lb	90	1 00
Cajuput, lb	1 60	1 70
Capsicum, oz	60	65
Caraway, lb	2 75	3 00
Cassia, lb	2 00	2 25
Cedar	55	85
Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz	2 75	3 00
Citronella, lb	80	85
Clove, lb	1 20	1 30
Copaiba, lb	1 75	2 00
Croton, lb	1 50	1 75
Cubeb, lb	2 50	3 00
Cumin, lb	5 50	6 00
Erigeron, oz	20	25
Eucalyptus, lb	1 50	1 75
Fennel, lb	1 60	1 75

Geranium, oz	$1 75	$1 85
Rose, lb	3 20	3 50
Juniper berries (English), lb	4 50	5 50
Wood, lb	70	70
Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb	3 00	3 55
Garden, lb	75	1 50
Lemon, lb	1 50	1 60
Lemongrass, lb	1 50	1 00
Mustard, Essential, oz	60	60
Neroli, oz	4 25	4 60
Orange, lb	2 75	3 75
Sweet, lb	2 75	3 00
Origanum, lb	65	50
Patchouli, oz	80	50
Pennyroyal, lb	1 60	1 75
Peppermint, lb	1 60	1 75
Pimento, lb	2 60	2 05
Rhodium, oz	80	85
Rose, oz	7 50	11 30
Rosemary, lb	70	50
Rue, oz	25	50
Sandalwood, lb	5 50	7 70
Sassafras, lb	75	00
Savin, lb	1 60	1 58
Spearmint, lb	3 75	4 79
Spruce, lb	65	00
Tansy, lb	4 25	4 85
Thyme, white, lb	1 80	1 87
Wintergreen, lb	1 75	1 85
Wormseed, lb	3 50	3 75
Wormwood, lb	4 25	4 50
FIXED OILS.		
CASTOR, lb	13	1
COD LIVER, N.F., gal	90	95
Norwegian, gal	1 60	1 7
COTTONSEED, gal	1 10	1 20
LARD, gal	90	1 00
LINSEED, boiled, gal	56	50
Raw, gal	55	59
NEATSFOOT, gal	1 20	1 38
OLIVE, gal	1 30	1 30
Salad, gal	2 50	2 60
PALM, lb	12	15
SPERM, gal	1 50	1 60
TURPENTINE, gal	70	73

Drug Reports.

Canadian Market Reports.

The prevailing condition of business is very satisfactory. Important changes are rather limited and confined chiefly to a few leading articles. As we predicted last month, after noting the advance of 3c. an ounce on quinine, quinine has made a further advance, making the advance in all equal to 8c. an ounce, and those who know predict that higher prices still will rule, as the advance is caused more by scarcity of bark than any speculative movement.

Citrate iron and quinine and other quinine salts have been advanced proportionately to higher price of trade.

Cocaine has at last made a move upward and is quoted from 25c. to 30c. an ounce higher.

Opium is reported a little easier abroad.

Camphor maintains its high price; it is not impossible that it may go higher.

Mercurials, as noted last month, have been marked up 2c. to 3c. a pound on account of advance in quicksilver.

Citric acid is firm in price and tending upward.

Ipecac root much higher.

Golden seal root has nearly touched the $1 mark.

Borax and boric acid are higher.

English Market Report.

LONDON, February 24th, 1899.

The higher prices noted last week in ipecacuanha, quinine and camphor have been well maintained. Camphor has had another advance, and all mercurials have moved upward slightly. Hydrastis is also dearer, and copper sulphate has advanced in consequence of the higher value of the metal. Cod liver oil, glycerine and other winter staples are flat. Citric acid has had a sharp rise. Saffron is also dearer, but kuro has been offering at lower rates.

Money Saved.

The advertisement of the Woodward Medicine Co. (Limited), 11 Colborne street, in which they offer free correspondence envelopes, can be seen on another page of this journal. This ad. appeared in last month's issue, and was well replied to. You can secure $1.50 worth of envelopes by simply sending in your name and address. Celery King is advertised in conjunction with the druggist's name, and as this spring medicine is being well pushed it cannot fail to be a good drawer. Send soon.

Wall Papers for Spring Trade.

Read M. Staunton Co.'s advertisement. If you carry wall paper in stock it will pay you to see their designs and get their prices.

Druggists

WILL find the **Student's Imperial Dictionary** the very best one for use in home or dispensary. It is reliable, up-to-date, and authoritative. No other dictionary can be obtained for less than three times its price which contains the latest information in all departments of study and investigation. It s the most satisfactory and most complete working dictionary yet printed.

Handsomely bound in half morocco. Price, only $4.50.

THE BRYANT PRESS
Publishers
44-46 Richmond St. W., Toronto

Canadian Druggist

Devoted to the interests of the General Drug Trade and to the Advancement of Pharmacy.

VOL. XI. TORONTO, APRIL, 1899. NO. 4

"APENTA"
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

Bottled at the Springs, Buda Pest, Hungary.

"APENTA"
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

"We know of no stronger or more favorably-constituted Natural Aperien Water."

L. Liebermann

Royal Councillor, M.D., Professor of Chemistry, and Director of the Royal Hungarian State Chemical Institute (Ministry of Agriculture), Buda Pest.

"APENTA"
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

PRICES TO RETAILERS:

$5.50 per case of 25 large glass bottles.
$8.50 per case of 50 small glass bottles.

"APENTA"

SEE that the Labels bear the well-known RED DIAMOND MARK of the

SOLE EXPORTERS:
THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, Ltd.,
LONDON.

CANADIAN SUB-AGENTS:
WALTER R. WONHAM & SONS,
Montreal.

Canadian Druggist

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER.

Subscription $1 per year in advance.

Advertising rates on application.

The CANADIAN DRUGGIST is issued on the 15th of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 5th of the month.

New advertisements or changes to be addressed

Canadian Druggist,
TRADERS' BANK CHAMBERS
63 YONGE STREET,
TORONTO, ONT.

EUROPEAN AGENCIES:
London, England: 145 Fleet Street, E.C.
Paris, France: 18 Rue de la Grange Bateliere

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A Dominion Pharmaceutical Association.

At a meeting of the Ottawa branch of the British Medical Association, held March 3rd, Dr. Roddick, M.P., read an able paper strongly advocating legislation by the Dominion Parliament along the lines of making it possible to obtain Dominion Medical Registration.

This is precisely on the lines which we have advocated for some time in relation to pharmaceutical legislation. We want a Dominion Pharmaceutical Association, not necessarily, nor do we believe it would be expedient, to touch the matter of similarity in educational qualification, but more on the lines of a united body of pharmacists whose interests would be made identical no matter in what part of the Dominion they lived, and who could in matters affecting legislation in the provinces, such as recently enacted in the Province of Quebec, act unitedly and with such extended influence that the rights and interests of pharmacists in Canada would not suffer.

Making Both Ends Meet in a Centre.

This, perhaps, looks like a difficult task, but one of our advertisers reports to us this week, although it is not by any means the first time we have been told of like results that his "first insertion of an advertisement brought returns from British Columbia and Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, as well as points between." Thus we have druggists at the extreme ends of the Dominion of Canada, over 3,000 miles apart from each other, sending their orders to one common centre in Toronto, and all from *one* advertisement in the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

Advertisers should make a note of this.

Do not rest satisfied in the belief that you control the trade, and that it is sure to remain with you without effort.

Physicians as Pharmacists.

The right which physicians enjoy to engage in the practice of pharmacy is rapidly bringing the Profession of Pharmacy to a very subjective position. All over Canada young medical graduates are slowly but surely taking possession of the openings which drug graduates have specially qualified themselves to fill. The physician cannot be blamed for claiming his privileges, yet he makes a mistake in assuming a business for which he has not qualified. It is almost as great a mistake to attempt to make a pharmacist out of a physician as it would be to make a physician out of a pharmacist. Neither train for the other's position, and, therefore, neither is qualified to fill it. The training of the physician fits him to diagnose diseases and to prescribe and operate for their treatment. The training of the pharmacist fits him to dispense, compound and to judge of the commercial chemical and therapeutic value of the various pharmacopœial products. There is no analogy between the systems of training and not the slightest similarity between the capabilities of the graduating students of the respective professions.

Centuries of experience in all lands brought about a complete separation of the duties of the physician and the pharmacist, and if no other argument be adduced this alone would be sufficient to show that new countries like Canada should not inaugurate and perpetuate a system at variance with the experience of older and more enlightened countries.

Those who have the true welfare of both professions at heart will not have failed to note that the blending of the two is a mistake. We do not desire to reflect in the slightest degree upon the professional capabilities of the medical men who may have assumed the occupation of the pharmacist, but we do most unreservedly state our opinion that if the vocation of each was left to the respective votaries that a purer and better incentive would be given each to do all in his power to raise his profession to a higher plane.

Old-Time Apprenticeship.

The druggist of thirty or forty years ago will recollect that, in his day, drug apprenticeship was a much more serious thing than it is at the present time, particularly if his indentures were of British origin. When the articles were signed he soon realized that legal control of him had passed from his parents or guardians to a master whom he was bound to serve for the full period stipulated in the contract. The strict letter of the indenture was lived up to, and the obligation of the master to teach, instruct, and cause to be instructed, was as faithfully performed, as was the obligation of the apprentice to serve and obey, demanded. The contract could not be terminated unless by mutual consent or by death of either of the parties. The apprentice had no power to change his position, nor had his master the right to dismiss him, even though he proved himself thoroughly incompetent. All risks were taken when the contract was signed. The apprentice became a member of his master's family, and, as such, was frequently required to perform menial services not connected with the learning of his business, although these he was not legally bound to perform. All his earnings, from whatever source, were his preceptor's property, and he was not entitled to wages unless they had been expressly stipulated for; but, from the family relationship which existed, the master was obliged to provide board, lodging, washing, clothing, medicine, and other necessaries suitable for an apprentice in sickness and in health. Apart from the legal responsibilities, however, the practice became a common one for the master to show his appreciation by presenting his apprentice with an outfit in money, clothes, books, utensils, or any gift suitable to promote his advancement, upon the termination of his apprenticeship period. The service was often severe and irksome, but the results were usually satisfactory, and many an old druggist new looks back to his seven-year apprenticeship period with the hundred pound premium his parents were obliged to pay his preceptor and wishes that apprentices were similarly instructed nowadays.

College of Pharmacy Examinations.

The closing sessional examinations of the Montreal College of Pharmacy were held in the college building, commencing March 28th and ending March 30th, when the following students passed in the various subjects, and are named in order of merit, namely:

Botany—A. J. Bedard, A. E. Baldwin, A. T. Christie, M. Albert, H. St. George, H. Guerin, G. Richard.

Junior Materia Medica—M. Albert, A. O. Hart, A. E. Baldwin, J. M. McFarlane, L. G. Ryan, W. J. Shea, J. A. Dearden.

Senior Materia Medica—Miss A. A. Prevost, H. Guerin, G. Richard, J. B. Bisaillon.

Junior Chemistry— E. Vadboncœur, Joseph Valois.

Senior Chemistry—M. Albert, A. E. Baldwin, A. J. Bedard, F. J. Lemaistre, A. T. Christie.

The above results, added to those obtained at the December sessional examination, give the combined final results, the student standing, in order of merit as named below:

Botany—A. J. Bedard (prize), A. E. Baldwin, A. T. Christie, H. Guerin, H. St. George, G. Richard, M. Albert, A. O. Hart.

Junior Materia Medica—M. Albert (prize), A. O. Hart, J. M. McFarlane, A. E. Baldwin, L. G. Ryan, W. J. Shea, J. A. Dearden, D. G. Scott, Bernard Fox.

Senior Materia Medica—H. Guerin (prize), Miss A. A. Prevost, G. Richard, J. B. Bisaillon.

Junior Chemistry — Joseph Valois (prize), E. Vadboncœur.

Senior Chemistry—A. J. Bedard (prize), A. E. Baldwin, M. Albert, A. T. Christie, F. J. Lemairtre.

Pharmacy Examinations.

The preliminary board of examiners of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec held their quarterly examination in Montreal and Quebec on Thursday, April 6th, when thirty-five candidates entered their names for the required preliminary examination, prior to their being admitted to the study of pharmacy; of these the following passed, and are named in order of merit, and are entitled to be registered as "certified apprentices," namely: Fred. Galarneau, W. Charles Walsh, J. J. A. Filion, Horace Bernier, J. E. Payette, George Mathie, Joseph E. Labelle, and Henri C. Brassard.

The following passed upon all subjects, but one, namely: Arthur Robitaille and E. Joseph Bourgouin (arithmetic); P. N. Boudreault (history); who will have to present themselves at the July examination, to be examined upon these subjects only, the remainder of the candidates being referred back for further study. The candidates were examined in French,

IF you intend to use a Calendar next Christmas for 1900, better be in time and get the chance of the first selection in your town among **Lawson & Jones'** samples.

We keep a list of the applications to see samples in the order in which we receive them.

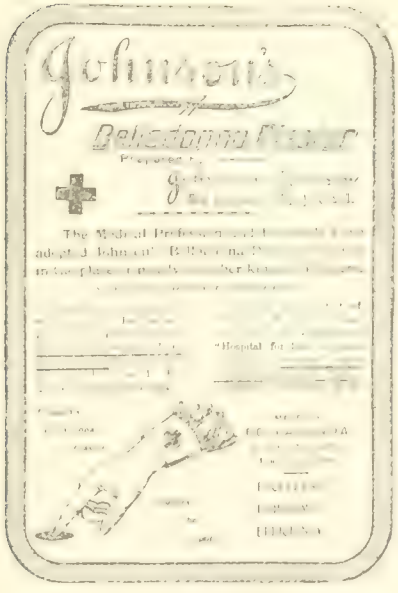
Invest a Cent in a postal card and write on it :

> *"Lawson & Jones,*
> *London, Ont.,*
>
> *Put my name on your list to see Calendar samples."*

Sign this distinctly and mail it to us as early as possible, as our men have to cover the whole Dominion before the time to import from Europe.

Lawson & Jones

London, Canada.



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$1.00 per dozen

TRUE

Dalmatian Insect

POWDER

(E. & CO.)

Put up (as illustrated) in convenient dusting boxes, 1 dozen in a box. Cut is one-half of actual size of package. We solicit an order.

In view of the season of large demand, we beg your consideration of . . . . .

ELLIOT'S Concentrated LIME JUICE

Appolinaris "Pints," $1.60 dozen
Whiskey "Quarts," $3.80 dozen

Being a first-class West Indian product, refined and bottled on our own premises, we certify the excellence of these goods.

LIME JUICE CORDIAL==$2.00 and $4.25 per doz.

Opium	Sturgis' Creta Precip.
Morphine	Camphor, ozs. and bells
Acid Carbolic, white	Camphor Flowers
Strychnine (oz. bottles)	Moth Camphor
Insect Powder Guns	Bluestone (easier)
Green Soap, E.	Norw. C. L. Oil, 1899
Potass. Cyanide, 98	Munn's Cod Liver Oil
Potass. Cyanide, 30	Sal. Epsom, ordinary
Hoffbrau	Sal. Epsom, dry
Catarrhozone	Breathlets

Dr. Hay's Hair Health, and Soap

Rubber Goods==

Believing that we have an unexcelled line of Fountain Syringes, Hot Water Bottles, Etc., relative values considered, we solicit your [illegible]. Our $[illegible] Water Oil Atomizer, No. 12, is the best value on the market.

ELLIOT'S CITRATE MAGNESIA

is a beautifully made granular salt of fine flavor. It contains NO [illegible] and is not tinted.

5-lb. Cans, 30c. per lb. **1-lb. Bottles, $4.25 per doz.**

CALVERT'S

CARBOLIC DISINFECTANTS (Fluid and Powders)
SOAPS, OINTMENT, TOOTH POWDER, ETC.

Are the Original and Only Reliable

Have been awarded 100 Medals and Diplomas for Superior Excellence in competition with others.

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LYMAN BROS. & CO., LIMITED, and EVANS & SONS, LIMITED, Toronto.

T. B. BARKER & SONS, St. John, N.B.

and other wholesale houses, who will be pleased to quote rates on application, or trade lists and circulars will be mailed direct by the manufacturers,

F. C. CALVERT & CO., MANCHESTER, ENG.

Wampole's

BEEF, WINE, AND IRON.

In Pint Bottles..... .....$5 00 per doz.
Winchester (½ Imp. Gal.)..... 2 00 each.
Imp. Gallon, in 5 gal. lots, and over 3 50 per gal.

With handsome lithographed labels. Buyer's name prominently Printed on same, at the following prices:

¼ Gross lots, and over.....$60 00 per gross.
(Packed in One-Dozen Cases.)

We use a Pure Sherry Wine in the manufacture of this article, assuring a delicate flavor, and we guarantee the quality to be equal to any in the market.

We invite comparison with other manufacturers, and will cheerfully furnish samples for that purpose.

Your early orders and enquiries solicited through Wholesale Jobbers, or direct from us.

Henry K. Wampole & Co.,
MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Canadian Branch:
36 and 38 Lombard Street, TORONTO.

Church's Cold Water Alabastine

The King of Wall Coatings

There is no doubt of its superiority over everything else in this line on the market. It is on sale everywhere from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and in all English-speaking countries. Extensively advertised and pays the dealer a good profit. Sixteen beautiful tints and white, in five-pound paper packages. **Never sold in bulk.** Write for tint card and prices.

Church's Potato Bug Finish

The most efficient insecticide on the market.
Worth its cost as a fertilizer.
Safe to handle and always ready.
No mixing required.
Three hundred pounds in every barrel.

Calcined and Land Plaster

We are the only manufacturers of Calcined Plaster in Ontario. Write for prices and freight rates to all points west and north of Toronto.

The Alabastine Co., Limited, Paris, Ont.

English, Latin, arithmetic, geography, and history.

The examiners were Prof. J. O. Casgrain, of Jacques Cartier Normal School, and Prof. Isaac Gammell, of the High School, Montreal.

The next examination will be held on July 6th next.

The Apprentice of the Present.

It is often very doubtful if either the drug apprentice or his master of the present period gives more than a passing thought to the wording of the contract to which they mutually attach their signatures. The master fails to appreciate the full moral responsibility he assumes in binding himself to teach, instruct and cause to be instructed in the art of pharmacy the youth placed in his care, and, on the other hand, the apprentice soon forgets that he has bound himself for a definite period of service, and unthinkingly violates his agreement when an opportunity occurs. Hundreds of Canadian and American drug apprentices learn more by observation and by the performance of tasks imposed by the purchasing public than they do from their preceptor, and when they practically exhaust their power to learn in this way, they longingly turn their eyes towards some other city or town where they anticipate they might improve their experience. But few clerks are studious enough in disposition to seek to make up for their master's neglect by personal study of the text-books which may be available. If they study at all it is usually from a personal and selfish motive rather than from a conscientious desire to improve their knowledge for their master's benefit. Because neither master nor apprentice appreciates or perform his duty the one to the other, and because the practice has become general to break in a careless way the agreement entered into, the contract has become a mere formal matter, and is gradually becoming a certificate to secure apprenticeship registration rather than a bond to bind master and apprentice to perform the duties which the wording of the contract morally imposes on them. When both awake to a true sense of the duties they owe each other and perform them, the drug trade in Canada will get out of a condition of apathy which is permitting it to become the catspaw of men, and business is beneath it in intelligent standing. Trained apprentices make good clerks, trained clerks make experienced managers, and trained managers make pharmacists who are worthy to maintain and sustain their profession.

Business Letters.

Do not procrastinate in replying to business communications. Putting off till to-morrow the answering of a letter when it should be done to-day often means the putting it off for many days, or sometimes even forever.

Slowness in answering letters means a shortcoming in a most important business essential. And, consequently, when a merchant becomes known for his deficiency in this respect a blot is necessarily cast upon his business reputation. No man can afford that.

Letter-writing, like every other part of a business, should be done systematically, especially in a concern where the expense of a typewriter cannot be afforded. And the time which the mails go out should largely determine the hour at which the work shall be done. This may necessitate two, three or even more stated times during the day when it will be necessary for the merchant to sit down to write or dictate his letters.

Besides being systematic in answering his letters, there should also be system in keeping those he receives which demand replies. In fact, unless there is system in this latter particular, it will be difficult to have system in the other.—*Hardware.*

British Opticians.

The chemists and druggists of England are making a serious attempt to control the spectacle trade, and this with so much success as to alarm the jewelers, who thus far have enjoyed a monopoly in this line. Commenting on what it calls a serious menace to jewelers' trade in optics by chemist-opticians the *Photographic Dealer* (London) of recent date says: "The public will soon learn the difference between a qualified and a non-qualified optician. The chemists, on the other hand, claim that to them falls that branch of the business, owing to their 'scientific training,' and that they should resent any movement which is calculated to wrest the trade from their grasp. To whomever the trade rightly belongs can only be proved by the superior knowledge of the one body. It is the technical and mechanical training of the jeweler matched against the scientific training of the chemist; the struggle will be a keen one, and the result eagerly awaited. For our part we should imagine that there is enough trade to profit both sections, but it behoves each reader to spare no effort in gaining a diploma, be he a jeweler, chemist, optician or photographic dealer, or all four combined, in order that he may fully develop this profitable line of business."—*Ex.*

The Way to Success.

Prof. F. J. Walling, in his article, "To the Graduate," in a recent number of the *Bulletin of Pharmacy*, gives the following excellent advice:

The world is the arena of life and you are in it. In it you can win or you can lose—you can do as you please. It is your privilege to choose. Wisdom guides you: seek it. Ignorance handicaps you: overcome it. You have the power to choose rightly. Having chosen rightly you have allied yourself with the law of success. This law in its operation for your success demands of you perseverance, application, industry, faithfulness, earnestness of purpose, and contentment with your choice. With a hopeful, cheerful, continuous exercise of these qualities you give up the possibility to lose. You can make of the world a vast agency for success; success is in the nature of men and things. The law requires only that you be in harmony with it, and in order to harmonize with it, with the world, and with yourself, you must

Be self-reliant.
Be industrious.
Be persevering.
Be energetic, courageous, prompt.
Be executive, methodical.
Be accurate and thorough.
Be mannerly and cultured.
Be tactful, diplomatic.
Be economical.
Be patient.
Be kind.
Be moral and honest.
Be an example to others.

The sum of these is perfection, whose reward is success, prosperity, contentment, harmony, peace.

Beautify Your Store.

In refitting a drug store or in the choosing of new fixtures and ornamentations, it is well to bear in mind that grill work or Moorish fretwork adds immensely to the appearance. A descriptive catalogue of these goods as well as others of practical use in the drug store may be obtained by writing to The Otterville Mnfg. Co., Otterville, Ont. See advt.

The Fountain and Accessories.

Now that the season for soda water is upon us the following suggestions by E. F. White in *The Spatula* will be found helpful :

The question often rises in the mind of the enterprising druggist, "How can I make my fountain attractive?" There is nothing which affords more pleasure to the eye than the plants which nature has given us, if they are properly used. Those plants which make the best showing are palms, ferns, and plants having large green leaves of any kind. For the purpose of decoration they are preferable to flowering ones. A couple of jardinieres containing some smilax, or any other trailing plant, placed on the corners of the fountain top with the long branches allowed to hang down make a very pleasing effect. If you have no regular top on the fountain, a large palm on the fountain makes a good display and relieves its diminutive appearance.

CUT FLOWERS.

In many places cut flowers may be kept for sale at the fountain and may be made to furnish a good profit, as well as adding much to the appearance of the store. In order that plants may do well, they should be changed once a week for fresh ones, and put where they can receive the benefit of the sun. Where your counter joins the wall, a very tall plant can be placed with good effect. A few jardinieres containing small plants may be placed near the corners of the fountain, if it has a top, with the result of pleasing.

However, I am not going into the details ; the plants need care, and if you desire to add to your fountain by the aid of them, go to your florist and he will tell you how to do it, at a cost of from five dollars up. He will at the same time give you every information you desire about their care, and at a small expense he will arrange to come once a week, take the plants you have and leave fresh ones. By this means you can always have an attractive fountain.

THE EGG DRINK.

Ever since the egg was first introduced as one of the necessities in the preparation of carbonated beverages, eggs have been growing more and more popular, until now hundreds of thousands are used annually at our soda fountains. Inasmuch as there is a good profit in this class of goods they are well worth pushing, and if they were always properly prepared a great many more would be sold.

Care should be taken to so prepare a drink that the egg taste is lost, and that a cool, refreshing drink is prepared. Just because a man can throw an egg drink over his head it does not follow that he can prepare a good drink, and on the other hand because a man cannot do this, does not show that he cannot make a good one.

No one drink needs any more study in order that it may be prepared properly than does an egg drink, therefore my advice is, that a dispenser who desires a reputation for making good ones spend most of his time in trying to make good drinks, not in trying to be fancy.

THE EGG PHOSPHATE.

Of all the egg drinks an egg phosphate is the one most often called for and the one most generally known. I will therefore take that to illustrate the proper method of dispensing egg drinks. The primary thing is to have fresh eggs, and one cannot be too particular on this subject, as to get a bad egg into a drink is the worst thing that can happen to your reputation. Even to break a bad egg at the fountain is a serious matter, but if care be taken no evil results need follow.

PREPARING THE DRINK.

Take the egg in the right hand and with a quick motion break the egg over the edge of the glass, then with both hands separate the shell, allowing the egg to drop into the glass. Now add 1½ ounces of lemon syrup ; (to obtain the best results the lemon syrup should be made from fresh lemons) ; a few dashes of acid phosphate and about two teaspoonfuls of fine shaved ice. The ice answers for two purposes : one to thoroughly break and beat the egg, and the other to make the drink cold. To obtain the best result possible the drink must be as cold as you can make it. Now strain from the glass into the shaker, using a good strainer, thus removing the superfluous ice and particles of the egg which have not become thoroughly beaten. With the coarse stream draw into the shaker containing the egg, etc., enough carbonated water to nearly fill the glass ; draw as quickly as possible, and with the fine stream mix the whole thoroughly. Take a clean glass and throw the drink from shaker to glass and glass to shaker a couple of times, then place the glass in a holder, and pour the drink from the shaker, holding it about six inches from the glass. By so doing you give the drink a fine creamy appearance. Sprinkle a little cinnamon on the top, place the drink and straws within reach of your customer and everything is completed.

More than that, with very little practice you have an egg drink that is pleasing both to the eye and to the taste. This rule will apply to the mixing of all egg drinks, with the exception of the flavoring, which, of course, differs in different drinks. There are a great many kinds of egg drinks, but it does not pay to have too many different ones unless you have a very large trade. Have a few good ones and push them, it will pay you better.

The following are some of my favorites and will be found to be good sellers :

EGG LEMONADE.

1 egg, juice of ½ lemon, 1½ ounces of lemon syrup, 2 teaspoonfuls ice ; proceed as in the phosphate.

EGG COFFEE.

1 egg, 1 ounce coffee syrup, 1 ounce sweet cream, 1 teaspoonful shaved ice, and proceed as before.

CHOCOLATE DE EGG.

1 egg, 1 ounce chocolate syrup, 1 ounce of sweet cream, 2 teaspoonfuls ice, and proceed as before.

LIME JUICE FLIP.

1 egg, 1½ ounces lemon syrup, 2 teaspoonfuls of lime juice, 2 teaspoonfuls of ice, and proceed as before.

ICE CREAM SHAKE.

1 egg, 1 ounce marshmallow syrup, small quantity of ice cream, and proceed as before.

EGG SODA.

1 egg, ½ ounce of lemon and vanilla syrup, 1 ounce pure cream, 2 teaspoonfuls shaved ice, and proceed as before.

EGG AND MILK.

1 egg, 1 ounce Catawba syrup, 2 table spoonful of ice, milk, q.s., shake and strain.

CREAM AND EGG.

Is made same as egg ahd milk, only using cream. Sherry syrup may be used in place of the Catawba. A teaspoonful of pure cherry wine will add much to the drink.

PIKE'S PEAK.

White of one egg, 1 ounce Orgeat syrup, 2 ounces sweet cream, 2 teaspoon fuls of ice, shake and add soda, using fine stream, and proceed as in phosphate.

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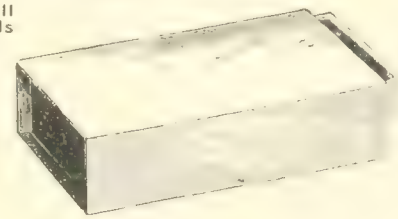

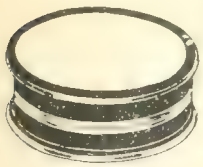

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YAMOSA

1 egg, 1 ounce raspberry syrup 1 dash Jamaica ginger, 1 ounce sweet cream, 2 teaspoonfuls of ice, and proceed as in phosphate.

There are many others, but I have not the space in which to enumerate them.

CELERY PHOSPHATE.

Celery is generally used at the fountain in the form of phosphates and still drinks. There are a good number of formulas for celery syrups, but in my opinion it is best not to have more than one or two and to push those thoroughly.

The following makes the best celery syrup for a phosphate that I have ever tried: Lemon syrup, made from fresh fruit, 8 pints, tincture celery seed, 2 ounces.

The following is very good, but does not compare with the first when the lemon syrup is made right. Tincture celery seed, 1 ounce; pineapple juice, 8 ounces; juice 1 lemon; simple syrup, q.s. 4 pints.

PEPSIN CELERY PHOSPHATE.

This is a beverage that is a good one to advertise as an aid to digestion, nerve tonic, etc., and can be prepared in the following ways:

(1) By keeping a spirit bottle containing either essence or wine of pepsin on the counter, and adding four or five dashes to a celery phosphate made from the first recipe.

(2) By making the following syrup and serving as a phosphate. Wine or essence of pepsin, 8 ounces; tincture of celery seed, 1 ounce; lemon syrup, q. s. 4 pints.

KOLA CELERY TONIC.

Make a syrup from the following formula and serve in an 8-ounce mineral glass, with a little ice. This makes a fine tonic drink and thirst quencher. It is a good one to push as a specialty. Care should be taken in dispensing not to get the drink too sweet. Fluid extract kola, 2 drams; port wine, 8 ounces; tincture celery seed, 1 ounce; raspberry juice, 2 ounces; solution citric acid, 1 ounce; simple syrup, q.s. 4 pints.

TINCTURE CELERY SEED.

The tincture which I use is prepared in the following manner. Take 2 ounces of celery seed and macerate from three to four weeks in 1 pint of dilute alcohol and then filter.

CHAMPAGNE SYRUP.

The following will be found to be an excellent one: Rhine wine, 1 pint; brandy (California), ½ pint; Muscatel wine, 1½ pints; foam, 1 ounce; solution citric acid, 1 ounce; simple syrup, thick, q.s. 1 gallon.

This syrup makes a very fine one for use with egg and milk or cream. Used with plain cream it makes a nice drink, which is sometimes called Champagne Mist.

FERRI FRUIT PHOSPHATE.

The following is one of the best I have ever tried:

Ferri pyrophos.....	4 drs.
Water..	4 ozs.

Dissolve the iron in the water by slow heat, and add juice of wild grape (if you don't happen to have a wild grape any good Concord grape juice may be used), 12 ounces; juice of oranges, 4 ounces; sherry wine, 12 ounces; acid phosphate, 2 ounces; simple syrup, q. s. 1 gallon; coloring, q.s. a deep wine red.

FRAPPE.

I presume that when this is called for a very cold drink is desired. There are various drinks which are called Frappe, most of which are made from combinations of fruit flavors, and the icing is done by adding from ½ to ⅔ of a glass of fine shaved ice to the syrup before filling the glass with soda. If any of our readers can give our friend any further information, I would be pleased to have you send it to me.

CLARET PUNCH.

This drink is a fine one, and will make many friends. One ounce claret syrup, tablespoonful of orange water ice, 2 dashes of lemon juice, slice of lemon and orange, teaspoonful of claret wine; shake and fill glass with soda. Serve with spoon and straws.

DEWEY MANILA PUNCH.

This drink is a good one, and its patriotic name will help to sell it. One ounce of pineapple syrup, 1 ounce pure grape juice, 3 dashes of lime juice; fill glass two-thirds full of fine shaved ice and decorate with a slice of fresh pineapple; mix thoroughly and serve with straws.

Iodoform Substitutes.*

Iodoform contains about twenty-nine parts of pure iodin in thirty. Its antiseptic and deodorizing effect is, therefore, due to this element; the carbon and hydrogen with which it is associated render the iodine non-irritant, either when taken by the mouth or applied topically. A great disadvantage attending the use of iodoform is its disagreeable odor. It is impossible entirely to mask this odor, although it may be covered to a great extent by mixing it with various aromatic substances, such as balsam of Peru, tonka bean, cumarin, menthol, thymol, oil of sassafras, oil of rose, peppermint, anise, eucalyptus, carbolic acid, etc. A number of iodoform substitutes have been introduced, some containing iodin, and hence supposed to act like iodoform, and others with no iodin in their composition, but which have a similar action to iodoform. The results of inquiries made at hospitals, of pharmacists, and wholesale chemists and druggists, show that these iodoform substitutes have in no way diminished the use of iodoform, and that, in fact, they are in very small demand.

Iodol (tetraiodo-pyrrol) stands at the head of the list of iodoform substitutes as regards the amount of iodin present. It contains about twenty-seven parts in thirty. Iodol is obtained by precipitating pyrrol with iodoiodate of potassium It is a microcrystalline, brownish-white powder, having a faint thyme-like smell, and is soluble in six parts of absolute alcohol, but nearly insoluble in water. It is said to produce no toxic action like iodoform when wounds are dressed with it, and its application is painless. Iodol has been used with good results in granular and chronic conjunctivitis, hard and soft chancres, and various ulcers much improve under its use. It possesses some anesthetic action, and acts as an astringent when discharge is copious.

Losophan (meta-triiodo-cresol) contains twenty-four parts of pure iodin in thirty. It is a grayish crystalline powder, soluble in alcohol, chloroform, oils, and fats. It has been found useful in parasite skin affections, but not of general value, as it is apt to cause irritation.

Iodo-salicylic and diiodo salicylic acid are iodin compounds of salicylic acid in which one or two atoms of hydrogen respectively are replaced by iodin. Diodo-salicylic acid contains twenty parts of iodin in thirty, iodo-salicylic acid fifteen in thirty. These compounds are powerful antiseptics. They possess the combined acid of iodin and salicylic acid, and have been successful in the treatment of acute poly-articular rheumatism where salicylates have failed. These acids are

* *Boston Medical Journal.*

in the form of white microcrystalline powders, slightly soluble in water, soluble in alcohol, ether, fixed oils, and like salicylic acid, also in collodion.

Sozoiodol (diiodo paraphenol-sulfonic acid) is composed of fifty-four per cent. iodin, seven per cent. sulfur, and twenty per cent. phenol. It has been combined with sodium, potassium, ammonium, lead mercury, and zinc, which have been suggested as odorless substitutes for iodoform. The sodium salt which has been used is in colorless shining acicular crystals, soluble in water. The salt is well tolerated as an external application. It has been given internally in doses of twenty grains three times a day. Sozoiodol has been found useful in the treatment of whooping-cough—three grains blown into each nostril once daily. A solution of sozoiodol-mercury with sodium iodid has been recommended for intramuscular injection in syphilis.

Aristol (dithymol-iodid) is a reddish-brown powder containing 45.8 per cent. of iodin. It is insoluble in water, glycerin, or alcohol, but soluble in ether or oils. It has been used successfully in various skin affections, psoriasis, eczema, rhinitis, ozena, and lunus, but has proved unsatisfactory in lichen rubra, soft chancre, and gonorrhœa. Aristol has a certain effect on venereal ulcers, but acts very slowly; the only advantage it possesses over iodoform is absence of smell—its activity is inferior. It has been found of service in the first and second stages of pulmonary tuberculosis when no cavities exist. It also lessens cough and night sweats. Burns and scalds have been successfully treated with aristol, and the application in a powder to the cornea in keratitis and in an ointment in corneal ulcers has given good results. It is of great value in nasal affections; it lessens the discharge, relieves pain, and stops bleeding when used as an insufflation in cancer of cervix uteri.

Europhen (isobutyl-orthocresyl-iodid) occurs as a pale orange, non-crystalline powder, containing 28 per cent. of iodin. It possesses powerful antiseptic properties, and being resinous to the touch it adheres well to mucous membrane and wound surface, and does not easily cake. A given weight as compared with iodoform will cover a surface five times the area of the latter. It is non-poisonous and acts only when brought into contact with secreting surfaces, which decompose it and liberate iodin. Its lightness and freedom from odor make it especially useful in dentistry. The general opinion of europhen is that it may be used with advantage in all cases where iodoform has been used. Improvement has followed its use by inunction and subcutaneous injection in tubercular leprosy, and it has been found serviceable in eye diseases, otitis, and ozena. Europhen has failed in eczema, psoriasis, and gonorrhea, but has given satisfactory results in simple and venereal ulcers, and in oily solution injected daily for syphilis.

Loretin (metaiodo-ortho-oxychinolin-ana-sulfonic acid) is a bright yellow crystalline powder, ordorless, and similar in appearance to iodoform. It is very slightly soluble in water or alcohol, and insoluble in ether, but forms soluble salts with alkalies, except with lime. It is non-poisonous and un-irritating, and has been used with marked curative effect on burns, ulcers, and other wounds.

Airol, a gallate of bismuth and iodin, is a light grayish-green powder, stable in dry air, but when left in contact with moisture iodin is gradually liberated. It is insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether. Airol is astringent and desiccative, as well as being antiseptic.

Diiodoform (ethylene periodid) occurs in yellow crystals, almost inodorous, insoluble in water, soluble in chloroform, and slightly in alcohol and ether. It is partly decomposed by light. It has been recommended as an antiseptic in place of iodoform.

Antiseptol (iodo-sulfate of cinchonine) is an odorous brown powder, which has been recommended as a substitute for iodoform. It contains half its weight of iodin, and is soluble in alcohol or chloroform, but is insoluble in water.

The chief noniodin compounds which have been introduced to compete with iodoform as an antiseptic are dermatol, thioform, and thioresorcin.

Dermatol, a basic gallate of bismuth, is recommended as a powerful non-irritant antiseptic and desiccant. Applied to wounds it induces rapid cicatrization, does not irritate nor give rise to toxic effects. It is not well suited to septic wounds, and insufficiently stimulating in chronic indolent ulcers. It is a quicker microbicide than iodoform. Its use in the treatment of venereal ulcers has been successful, and also in pustular and diphtherial conjuctivitis, corneal ulcers and pannus, but of little use in blepharitis. Dermatol is a yellow powder, odorless, and insoluble in water.

Thioform, a basic bismuth salt of dithiosalieylic acid, is a yellowish-brown powder, odorless, and insoluble in water. Its claim to supplant iodoform is based upon its freedom both from odor and from toxic properties, its greater antiseptic strength, and its desiccative action. It freely absorbs secretions from wounds without forming a crust. As a desiccant antiseptic, especially for eye cases, it has been recommended.

Thioresorcin is a combination of sulfur and resorcin. It is a yellowish-white, inodorous and non-toxic powder, insoluble in water, slightly so in alcohol and ether. As a dusting powder it has been used instead of iodoform and a 10 to 20 per cent. ointment for eczema, psoriasis, and other skin diseases.

Gleanings.

E.-C.-P. Anesthetic Mixture.—Schleich (*Repert. d. Pharm.*), as the result of extended experiments, suggests a combination of ether with chloroform and petroleum ether as a more safe anesthetic. He gives varying proportions, as follows: (1) Ether, 180; chloroform, 15; petroleum ether, 15. (2) Ether, 60; chloroform, 30; petroleum ether, 15. (3) Ether, 15; chloroform, 15; petroleum ether, 15.

Making Tar Oil Soluble.—A process for making coal-tar oil soluble in water is patented by Mr. Lewis Gustav Cantin. Fifty grammes of coal-tar oil, having a boiling point between 185° and 200° C., are mixed with sufficient caustic soda dissolved in twenty grammes of water to saturate and neutralize from seventeen to twenty grammes of elaine. In this way, without any boiling, the coal-tar oil is made soluble in water.

Thiol as a Substitute for Ichthyol.—Wirz strongly advocates the substitution of thiol for ichthyol, since it is not only odorless and cheap, but very efficacious. In inflammation it exercises a marked analgesic effect, even where the deeper tissues are involved, frequently obviating the necessity of surgical interference. It proves equally efficacious in cases of otitis externa, and when applied in frictions to the chest, in cases of emphysema, rapidly diminished the dyspnœa, relieved the muscular pains, promoted expectoration and diminished the bronchial catarrh. —*Nouv. Rem.*

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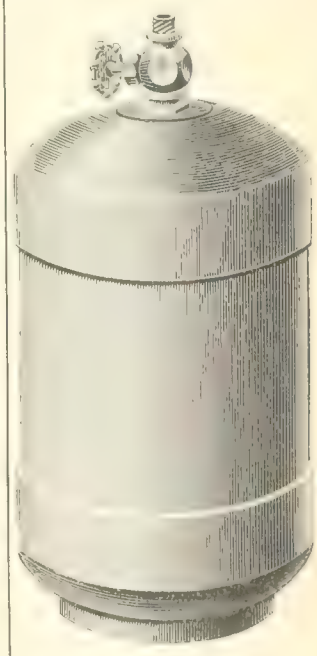

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This pure and most wholesome preparation combines in concentrated form all the nutritive, digestive and tonic properties that can be produced from select malt and choice hops, while it contains the least possible percentage of alcohol, and stands as the foremost of all gentle, stimulating and nutritive tonics on the market to-day.

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Alpha and Beta Eunol.—These two preparations, employed in the antiseptic treatment of wounds, are combinations of eucalyptol and alpha and beta-naphthol respectively. They are obtained by dissolving the naphthols in equal weight of eucalyptol. Alpha eunol crystallizes well, and may be purified by solvents.—*Pharm. Post.*

Deodorizing Petroleum and Benzine.—To mask the unpleasant odor of petroleum. etc., an addition of 1 per cent. of amyl-acetate is recommended. To destroy the nasty smell of benzine and at the same time render the benzine colorless, Berninger proceeds as follows: To a mixture of ¼ litre of sulphuric acid and 1.75 litres of water add, after cooling, 30 grammes of potassium permanganate, next mix with 4.5 litres of benzine, and allow to stand for 24 hours, shaking occasionally. After this period the benzine is lifted off and agitated for several hours with a solution of 7.5 grammes of potassium permanganate and 15 grammes of sodium carbonate in 1 litre of water. The separating benzine is said to be odorless and colorless, without having to be again distilled. — *Wiener Drogisten Zeitung.*

Detection of Citric Acid. — G. Denigès, in a communication to the Société des Sciences Physiques de Bordeaux, has described the following test for the presence of citric acid, which has the advantage of being delicate and not being affected by the presence of other organic acids: To a 5 c.c. solution containing citrates is added 1 c.c. of a solution of mercuric sulphate, prepared from mercuric oxide, 5 grammes; concentrated sulphuric acid, 20 c.c.; water, 100 c.c. The mixture is boiled, and while warm five or six drops of permanganate solution are added. The solution rapidly becomes decolorized, and a typical white precipitate is slowly formed. In very dilute solutions one drop of permanganate will be found to be sufficient. The test, modified to meet the requirements of the case, serves to indicate the presence of citric acid in wine and milk.

Pharmacy in England.

The Boom in Quinine—Moisture in Quinine—Other Antipyretics—Toilet Cream—Influenza Again—The Treatment of Gout.

(By our London Correspondent.)

Although the upward tendency of cinchona bark has been noticed for months past, the recent rise in quinine seems to have come as a surprise to many.

Manufacturers have long expected some such move, but even they were not quite prepared for the rapid nature of the advance or they would not have such large contracts still outstanding of quinine at low prices. Two years ago it was possible to buy manufacturers' quality of cinchona bark shavings from 5 to 10 cents per pound, and this assayed at least five per cent. of total alkaloids. But during the last six or nine months double this price had to be paid for exactly the same quality and yet quinine stood at 20 to 21 cents per oz. To-day no bark is obtainable under 18 to 20 cents per pound, and quinine has reached 40 cents per oz., and is talked up to 48 cents. There was just a flicker of hope during the Spanish-American war that these prices might be realized, but the real reason was not foreshadowed, except during the last few weeks. Supplies of bark are very short and consequently at each sale prices have been steadily mounting. The question is how soon can fresh supplies be pushed forward and the only doubtful reply is regarding Java. It was the action of the Java planters that caused the phenomenal fall in quinine, two years ago, when it reached the price of 16 and 17 cents per oz. Since then an attempt has been made to bring the Java planters into touch with German and English quinine, makers, and the present firmness is stated to be due to a quasi understanding on the subject. At any rate it seems tolerably certain that for a month or two at least we shall have quinine at a high price and some makers say that it will be well on to the autumn before it is anything like down to the old figures. It is significant of the firmness of the situation that dealers have been covering their requirements for May and even June at the present high prices.

An interesting item in connection with quinine is the steady loss of water of crystallization which takes place when quinine is kept for any length of time. This always crops up when secondhand parcels come on the market as they have done during the past week. Quinine that is eight to ten years old has changed hands, and brokers have naturally exacted that 100 ozs. should be supplied by re-weight. It is often found that the loss is as much as two to three ounces on the 100-oz. tin.

Some surprise has been expressed that the growing use of antipyretics such as antipyrin, acetanilide, phenacetine, etc., should not have discounted any great advance in quinine. But the malarial countries will still have quinine although it has largely been replaced as an antipyretic in England by the newer synthetic remedies. The larger doses of antipyrin and until recently its dearer price, have prevented its being such an antagonist as might have been expected. Still there can be little doubt that had these newer remedies not been discovered the consumption of quinine would be far greater than it is, and it is directly traceable to their use, according to our quinine manufacturer, that the consumption of quinine has remained almost stationary during the last three or four years in spite of increased population and reduced prices.

The popularity of a toilet cream made with lanoline or wool fat has steadily grown of recent years and many chemists now make a specialty of their own of this line. It is useful in summer and winter alike for all roughness and irritation of the skin. The remarkable absorbent nature of lanoline and its non-rancidity combine to make it a perfect basis for these preparations, and all that is required is to reduce it by the addition of odorless liquid paraffin or white soft paraffin to the proper consistency. As regards perfume tastes will naturally differ. But something like oil of bergamotte or neroli, with a trace of vanillin, gives a product that is much in demand in England. The most useful method of putting up the article is in small, collapsible tubes, which retail well at ten or twelve cents. These are usually displayed upon cards, whilst a larger size, to retail at about 25 cents, is put up in opal glass jars with colored celluloid lids or white metal tops. These with an effective

label in colors make a very attractive and saleable line. The article known as toilet lanoline sells by the gross, and many chemists who will not bother to put up their own line find it a good seller. It is a mistake to suppose these preparations only sell during the summer months, as I learn that during cold weather, if properly pushed, there is just as large a demand, because the effects of the cold winds, chaps and roughness of the skin are as much in evidence then as the unpleasant effects of hot weather are felt during the summer months.

Influenza has been prevalent during the past month and the cold snap has led to a demand for the usual remedies. Ammoniated tincture of quinine is still popular both as a prophylactic and also during some of the stages of the disease. Some chemists now put it up combined with syrup of lemons and this forms a great improvement on the tincture itself besides paying better. It can then be diluted with water without precipitation occurring and the bitterness is largely masked. Salipyrin has again been boomed as a specific for la grippe; but medical men rely very much upon salicylate of sodium as the best remedy where pyrexia and pains in the limbs occur.

A recent lecture by Dr. Luff, who was formerly a pharmaceutical chemist and then became one of the official medical analysts retained by the government, indicates that for some time past he has turned his attention to the cause and treatment of gout. As a gout specialist Dr. Luff has many advantages and his chemical knowledge has enabled him to attack many of the problems that beset the uric acid storm that is so well known to pathologists. Dr. Luff supports the theories of Sir A. Garrod as to the constitution of the uric acid salts deposited in the joints and tissues from the blood and which give rise to the specially painful nature of attacks of gout. He has also devised a new and more perfect method of determination of uric acid in urine and confirms former observations as to the action of alkalies, colchicum and copious draughts of warm water in clearing uric acid and its soluble salts from the system. Some years ago another well-known specialist used to make his patients drink gallons of hydrogenated water. Considering how slightly soluble hydrogen is in water it is now apparent that it was the water that did the trick. Dr. Luff has done good service already in clearing away some of the empirical methods that had a vogue. Thus the vegetarian treatment has been shown to have no advantages, except that the mineral salts in the vegetables have some slight action. He is not in favor of the indiscriminate use of salicylic acid and salicylates, another sheet anchor of certain schools. If he can only discover the seat of formation of uric acid in the blood and tell us how to prevent it, gout will soon be as amenable to direct treatment as many other diseases where the cause more than the effect is the object of the physician's treatment.

Amendments to the Pharmacy Act of Great Britain.

A Pharmacy Bill has been introduced in the English House of Lords (March 24th), which seeks to give the same privileges to companies, or, in other words, departmental stores, as those enjoyed by chemists. The preamble states that "The object of this bill is to allow a company to carry on the business of a chemist and druggist on the condition that they employ a duly qualified manager or assistant, that is to say to place a company in the same position as the executors or trustees of a deceased chemist, and to provide that, subject to this provision, anything which would be an offence under Section 15 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, if committed by an individual, shall be an offence if committed by a company."

The bill provides that: "A company may carry on the business and use the description of a pharmaceutical chemist, or chemist and druggist, if and so long only as the business is *bona fide* conducted by a manager or assistant, being a duly registered pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist, as the case may require, but, subject to this provision, anything which would be an offence under Section 15 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, if committed by an individual, shall be an offence if committed by a company."

A companion bill has also been introduced which prevents companies carrying on "the profession or business of a physician, surgeon, dentist, or midwife."

It is said that Lord Lytton was anxious lest he should be buried alive, and induced his medical attendant to promise that a long needle should be run through his heart after death, a promise which was duly kept.

News Items.

Theodore D. Buhl has been elected successor to the late H. C. Parke, president of Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich. Mr. E G. Swift, manager of the Canadian branch at Walkerville, Ont., has been chosen a director of the company.

The United States Dye Wood and Extract Company, of Camden, N.J., has been incorporated, with a capitalization of $10,000,000, of which $6,000,000 is to be 6 per cent. cumulative stock, and the balance, $4 000,000, common stock. The incorporators are F. W. Garvin, of Toronto; Jas. B. Dill, of New York, and Henry T. Willis, of Boston.

The fifth annual chemists' exhibition, organized by the *British and Colonial Druggist*, will be held at the Agricultural Hall, London, England, from June 19th to 23rd, 1899.

The "Turnover Tax" Bill, introduced at the recent session of the Legislature of Ontario, which sought to levy a tax on the amount of the "turnover" or sales of each individual business, was withdrawn by its promoters on the promise being given that a committee would be appointed by the House to consider taxation of stocks, etc. The schedule submitted by the Retail Merchants' Association as a suggestion named a tax ranging from one-half of one per cent. for the first $50,000, but not any when it exceeded one and a-half per cent.

Watched.

Mr. W. E. B. Lindsey, who has been in the employ of the Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited, for the past seven years, was presented with a gold watch on Friday, April 7th, by his fellow-employees on the occasion of his leaving to take a position on a fruit estate near Kingston, Jamaica, for which point he sails from New York on Saturday the 15th inst. "Willie," as he was generally called, will be missed very much in the warehouse, and also by the customers who had occasion to meet him in the Waited on Order Department. With his affable manner he will be sure to succeed. The CANADIAN DRUGGIST joins his many friends in wishing him success in the South.

GOMBAULT'S
Caustic Balsam

IS THE ONLY **Genuine**

The greatest veterinary remedy and blister in the market

Put up with both **English** and **French** directions.

PRICE TO TRADE $12 DOZ.
RETAILS AT $1.50.

See that Our Name is on Every Bottle. *TAKE NO OTHER.*

The Lawrence-Williams Co.,

SOLE IMPORTERS FOR CANADA AND U.S.

21 Front Street West, TORONTO, Ont.

275 to 283 St. Clair Street, CLEVELAND, O., U.S.A.

Vincent Wood's
LATEST SPECIALTIES

THE "EUREKA" HERNO TRUSSES

Send for my Price List

The Pad is made of a Patented Elastic Composition, which is not affected by heat or cold, and the wear very luxurious

Prices per doz	A	B	C	quality
Single	18	6	27	30
Double	27		42	45

Another great Surgical Invention is :

THE EUREKA "CREPE VELPEAU RUBBERLESS POROUS BANDAGES

They will supersede every other in the near future.

In Bandages 2 2½ and 3 in. in width
12 15 18 per dozen

Beware of Fraudulent Imitations

Maker on the Premises of

Elastic Stockings, Trusses, Belts, Suspensory Bandages, Chest Protectors, etc.

4 Albion Place, Blackfriars Bridge, London S.E.

And all Druggists and Instrument Dealers.

TO THE TRADE :

INDIAN CATARRH CURE

A true, reliable remedy; perfectly non-poisonous; contains no alkaloids. For internal and external use. Cures catarrh in children or adults.

For sale by

THE INDIAN CATARRH CURE CO.

146 St. James St. - - Montreal, P.Q.

The Mackenzie, Snyder Co.,
TORONTO, ONT. Limited

Pharmaceutical Specialties.

Fluid Ex. Cascara Aromatic, White Pine Compound, White Pine with Tar, Menthymol Antiseptic.

Proprietary Medicines.

Dr. Hoofland's Consumption Cure, Dr. Hoofland's Herb Tea, English Cough Chaser, Mack's Headache and Neuralgia Powders, Celery Seltzer, Manley's Celery Compound, Roseline, etc.

CHEWING GUMS Corona Athlete, Bermuda Fruit, Soda Mint, Union Jack, Corona Pepsin, etc., etc.

Mather's Plaisters

I R. Porous Belladonna Plaisters
I.R. Porous Strengthening Plaisters
I.R. Porous Surgeon's Adhesive

THE LARGEST PLAISTER MANUFACTORY IN EUROPE.
SAMPLE AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

WILLIAM MATHER LIMITED, MANCHESTER

LONDON WHOLESALE AND EXPORT AGENTS—MACE & HALDANE, 94 MILTON STREET, E.C.

HERE IS SOMETHING NEW!

DR HOWARD'S ORIENTAL CURE

IS SOLD WITH A GUARANTEE TO CURE ANY CASE OF **PILES** WHERE A SURGICAL OPERATION IS NOT REQUIRED

DIRECTIONS for use. Unscrew the Cap from the Tube and screw on this APPLICATOR in its place, insert in the Rectum the full length of Applicator, press the Tube and the medicine does the rest.

A CLEAN, CONVENIENT CURE

Made only by ORIEN'S MANUF'G Co'Y.
Carleton Place, Ont

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS LYMAN, KNOX & CO. Wholesale Agents

PRICE COMPLETE $1.00 TORONTO

Ho Druggist!

Here is a line of specialties that will pay you to handle. They represent the greatest concentration and highest qualities in ingredients of any similar goods. We have studied this class of preparations and know that ours will fill their several purposes better than any others in the Canadian market. Send for price lists.

Persiatic Dog Wash
Persiatic Horse "
Persiatic Sheep Dip
Persiatic Plant Food
Persiatic " Spray
Persiatic Cloth and Carpet Powder
Persiatic Bed Bug Exterminator

THE PICKHARDT RENFREW CO. LIMITED
STOUFFVILLE, ONT.

Wide-Awake Dealers

ALL SELL

THE **RUSSELL 10c. CIGAR**
AND **EL PUERTO 5c. CIGAR**

The Choicest Goods in the Market....

W. S. RUSSELL

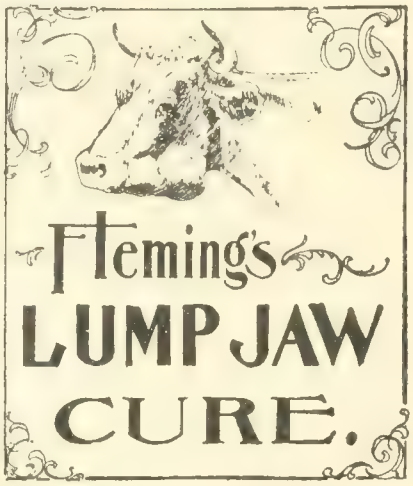
MANUFACTURER *BERLIN, ONT.*

Lyman's

Lightning Fly Paper Poison, on the market for forty years.
Concentrated Alkali.
Log Cabin Root Beer.
Fluid Magnesia.
Quinine Wine.
Fig Laxative Syrup.
Essence of Rennet.
Syrup Blackberry and Jamaica Ginger
Headache Powders,
Mint and Assorted Jujubes.
Beef, Iron and Wine.
Cod Liver Oil Emulsion.
Chloroform, 1 lb., ½ lb and 2 oz. bottles.
Ether Sulph, 1 lb., ½ lb. and ¼ lb. tins.
Worm Syrup.

SOME ARRIVALS:

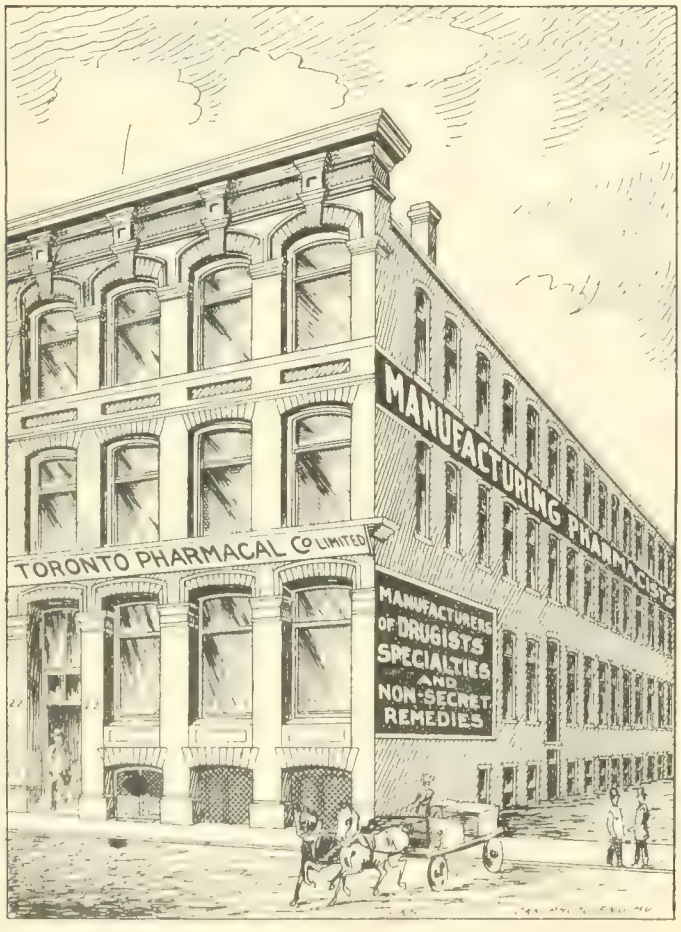
Kilmer's Swamp Root.
Pyramid Pile Cure.
Coke Dandruff Cure.
Phenalgin Powder.
Phenalgin Tablets.
Thialion.
Capillaris.
Coombs' Malted Food.
Campbell's Horse Foot Remedy.
Campbell's Iodoform Gall Cure.
Dragon's Blood.
Balsam Peru.



Oil Juniper.
Oil Lavender.
Gum Opium.
Annatto.
Soda Phosgean.
Extract Logwood (Imperial).
Carmine.
Potash Cyanide, 99 per cent.
Somatose.
Mangano Carbolic Disinfectant.
Moth Camphor Balls.
Insect Powder.

The Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, TORONTO.


MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS
TORONTO PHARMACAL Co LIMITED
MANUFACTURERS OF DRUGGISTS' SPECIALTIES AND NON-SECRET REMEDIES

The
Toronto Pharmacal Co.
Limited

Manufacturing Pharmacists

Druggists' Specialties
AND
Non-Secret Remedies
ORDER NOW

22 BAY STREET
TORONTO

181 ST. JAMES ST.
MONTREAL

Sweet Fly Poison Discs

VERY NEATLY PUT UP.
3 DISCS IN EACH ENVELOPE.

100 Envelopes packed in attractively labeled wood box which also contains a number of decorated tin plates for holding disc when moistened.

Price, with Druggist's Name, $2.00 per Box.

Trade Notes

G. E Deyell is opening a new drug store at Manitou, Man.

Charles Thompson, druggist, Tilsonburg, Ont., died March 23rd

The Cardston Drug Co. is opening a drug store at Cardston, N.W.T.

Dr. E. Gordon is opening a new drug store at Camp McKinney, B.C.

Thos. A. Crockett, druggist, St. John, N.B., died of apoplexy March 22st.

Mr. Campbell has purchased the drug stock of J. Cameron, Tilbury, Ont.

W. H. Heming, of Portage, is opening a new drug store at Swan River, Man.

George Thompson is opening a new drug store at South Edmonton, N.W.T.

Dr. Grimby has purchased the drug business of A. L. Lochead, Forest, Ont.

A. C. Lochead, has purchased the drug business of G. W. Berry, Lucknow, Ont.

Drs. Gunne and Mackenzie have opened a new drug store at Swan River, Man.

The Brooklyn Drug Co., of Brooklyn, B. C., is reported to be giving up business.

The drug store of G. Jessop, Wellington, B. C., was destroyed by fire March 18th.

B. S. Monkman, O.C.P. class '97, has opened a new drug store at Battleford, N.W.T.

W. H. Willson has purchased the drug business of E. Miller & Co., Dresden, Ont.

E T. Howard, druggist, North Main Street, Winnipeg, Man., has made an assignment.

H. E. Herbert has purchased the drug business of Clifford Line & Co., Clarksburg, Ont.

F. W. Fawcett & Co. have opened a new drug store at 49 Government street, Victoria, B.C.

Robertson, druggist, Carleton Place, Ont., has moved into his new store in the McDiarmid Block.

Dr. Ball, lately of Lansing, Mich, has purchased the drug business of A. E. Pirt, Hanover, Ont.

Cunning & Moody have purchased the drug stock of the estate of A. B. Cunningham, Annapolis, N.S.

Alex. Stewart, druggist, Guelph, Ont., has moved into his new store, two doors north of his former stand.

Dr. Villiancourt has opened a new drug store at the corner of St. Denis and Roy streets, Montreal, Q

Frank Jones, of Lawson & Jones, label printers, etc., London, Ont., has gone on a business trip to the West Indies.

The F. E. Karn Co., Proprietary Medicine Mftrs., have removed to their quarters at 132 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont.

George A. Ross, druggist, Tavistock, Ont., died suddenly April 5th. Mr. Ross was a graduate of the O.C.P. class, '98.

The drug stores of J. R. Bird & Co, and Row & Connell, at Whitewood, Man., were destroyed by fire March 19th

Austin Francis, Notre Dame Avenue, Winnipeg, Man., will enlarge his drug store and otherwise improve the premises shortly.

G. H. Colwell, formerly of Burbidge & Colwell, druggists, Halifax, N.S., has opened a new drug store at 89 Barrington St. in that city.

T. E. Barbeau, druggist, Montreal, Q., has registered as doing business under the name of L'Institute Pharmaceutique Franco-American.

A. E Douglas, formerly in Welland, Ont., has opened a drug business in the store formerly occupied by H. W. Hobson at Niagara Falls, Ont.

The drug store of Bird & Co., Whitewood, N W.T., was destroyed by fire March 19th, and also the drug store of Raw & Connell, of the same place.

The partnership existing between E Giroux and Victor Giroux, under firm name of Giroux & Frere, druggists, Quebec City, Que., has been dissolved.

F. J. Hardison has purchased the drug business of A. E. Douglas, Welland, Ont. We understand that Mr. Hardison will continue the business as a branch store.

The drug warehouse of W. E Saunders & Co., London, Ont., manufacturers and dealers in physicians' supplies was completely destroyed by fire March 27th. Loss covered by insurance. The label and box factory of Lawson & Jones also suffered damage by water.

Henderson Bros., wholesale druggists, Victoria, B C., have purchased the buildings at No. 8 Yates street, and as soon as the necessary alterations are completed will remove from their present location. This firm established a branch warehouse in Vancouver, B C., about five years ago, and the rapid growth of business has necessitated the erection of additional premises in that city also.

Mr. Victor Giroux, for the past thirty years member of the firm of Giroux & Frere, wholesale and retail druggists, Quebec, Q, will after May 1st occupy new premises on corner of Peter St. and Mount in Hill, where he will continue to do a wholesale and retail business. Mr. Geo. A. Giroux, at present manager of Mr. Giroux's branch store in St. Rochs, will be in charge of the wholesale department.

Montreal Notes.

Much sympathy is expressed by the pharmacists of Montreal for Mr. Alexander Manson in consequence of the great and irreparable loss he has sustained by the death of his wife. Mr. Manson is one of the original charter members of the Pharmaceutical Association of this province and is a Licentiate of Pharmacy. He was a member of the firm of Messrs. Lyman Sons & Co., of this city, for many years.

It is likely that a new association will be formed in this province under the principle that "Union is strength." "*Union fait la force*," to look after the commercial side of the pharmacists' business. It will probably be called "The Retail Druggists' Society of the Province of Quebec." The word society will be used to distinguish it from the Pharmaceutical Association. Such a society is wanted, and probably its first work will be to organize a means of defence against the department store octopus, which appears to have paralyzed retail trade in Toronto and which is now threatening Montreal.

Certain medical men in Montreal seem to be always growling at the pharmacists. "They ought to do this and ought not to do that, and so on." How is it that these high-toned gentlemen do not appeal to the College of Physicians to put a stop to physicians, duly licensed by the college, being proprietors or shareholders in some of the worst quack medicines, advertised in a most unblushing manner,

and sold broadcast all over the Dominion? It is even reported that a governor of the college is about opening a drug store, and will make his principal business the sale of quack medicines. How can pharmacy proper prosper when physicians set such a bad example? The ethics of the profession are evidently not the same here as they are in London, Paris or Berlin.

The dentists of Montreal have recently set a good example to the doctors in having commenced a crusade against certain advertising members of their profession. Let us hope they will succeed, for the professional atmosphere wants clearing in this part of the world.

A number of stores on St. Lawrence, Main street, St. Catherine (centre), and St. James streets had the larger part of the white porcelain letters taken off their windows one dark night a few weeks ago. Mr. H. R. Gray's pharmacy lost fifty-two letters, and Mr. Huot's also a number. An *inside* white enamelled letter appears a desideratum to be wished.

Moth balls and camphor won't make much profit either for wholesalers or retailers this year. One gentleman, a pharmacist, has camphor ticketed in his window at sixty cents a pound, and another, alas! also a pharmacist, has moth balls, five cents for the same quantity. Of course others will have to follow suit. No one benefits, not even the man who starts the racket. The departmental stores will of course see their chance and import a bogus naphthalene ball and advertise it at three cents. One departmental store advertises *camphor* moth balls. Perhaps he has wooden nutmegs in his grocery department—who knows?

Nova Scotia Notes.

Mr. John Drummond, who was for several years a valued employee of Messrs. Hattie & Mylius, died recently at his home in Cape Breton, after a protracted illness.

Mr. W. L. Ormond, who for many years conducted a drug business at Thorburn, Pictou county, is now installed in Amherst, where he has purchased the business formerly conducted by R. H. Tremaine.

Mr. Oliver, formerly clerk with H. A. Taylor, of Halifax, has secured a position with Mr. Ormond. Mr. J. E. Elliott, of Halifax, takes charge of the Thorburn drug store.

The business conducted by Messrs. Burbidge & Colwell, on Hollis street, Halifax, was recently dissolved, Mr. Burbidge retaining the old stand, while Mr. Colwell is about opening business for himself on Barrington street.

Dr. Freeman O'Neil has established a drug store in the historic town of Louisburg, where he reports business good.

Mr. E. Jenner has the Digby drug store again in running order in temporary quarters since the disastrous fire, which wiped out so much of the business portion of the town of Digby.

Mr. Chas. T. G. Taylor and Mr. B. H. Porter, the two Bridgewater druggists, who also lost their entire drug stock in the recent Bridgewater fire, are each doing a good trade and expect to shortly be in new and more commodious premises.

Mr. Frank C. Simson, of lime juice fame, has just returned from a trip to the principal cities of Ontario and Quebec, where his sales of Sovereign Lime Juice exceeded his anticipations, and the output of the well-known Sovereign brand for the season promises to be larger than ever before.

A Successful Canadian.

The Alumni Report of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy (March, 1899), contains a biographical sketch of James C. Perry, a Canadian who has obtained prominence in pharmaceutical circles in his adopted country.

Mr. Perry is, we believe, a native of the town of Fergus, Ont., where he also attended school and afterwards served his apprenticeship.

After the completion of his three years as an apprentice he entered the employ of J. Roper, Caledonia, with whom he remained for eight years. In 1888 he went to Philadelphia and took a course of instruction in the College of Pharmacy of that city, graduating in 1891. He has occupied several important positions in connection with the Alumni Association, and in 1898 was elected as president. Mr. Perry has two drug stores in Philadelphia.

Incorporation papers have been filed at Albany, N.Y., by the Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Company, of Buffalo. Capital, $100,000. Incorporators, Egerton Winnett Day, Toronto, Can.; Joel W. Bates, Corfu, N.Y.; Charles Bates, Batavia, N.Y.

Gleanings.

A Lanolin Dusting Powder is being prepared (*Zeit. Oest. Ap. Ver*) by dissolving wool-fat in ether, stirring in a powder such as talc, zinc ozid or magnesium carbonate, evaporating the ether, and reducing to fine powder the residue.

Extract of Pituitary Gland may be prepared (*Pharm. Centralh.*) by macerating for 24 hours the pituitary membrane of sheep in a 0.4 per cent. solution of resorcin at 65 deg. C., filtering, refiltering and again heating for 24 hours at the above temperature.

Paraffin Coating for the Hands is recommended to keep them sterile during operations. After rinsing the sterilized hands in 70 per cent. alcohol pour over them a 12 per cent. solution of paraffin in xylol. The coating left after evaporation is soft and pliable.

A New Hypnotic Opium Derivative has been patented, which is the dimethyl-ethyl-carbinol ester of opianic acid. Its hypnotic properties, developed by its splitting up in the system, are claimed to be very marked.

The Government of India is making extensive experiments in the Deccan with a theory evolved by one of its medical advisers that the growth of sunflowers in malarial soil is much more beneficial in the prevention of malaria than the eucalyptus tree. So far as can be judged, says an exchange, the results have been in every way satisfactory.

Quinine Chlorocarbonic Ester, lately patented, is recommended as a substitute for quinine.

Pyrocain is another name for benzcain the guaiacol-benzyl-ether.

Sirolin is a liquid preparation of the active constituents, principally guaiacol, of creosote.

Diuretin is said to be adulterated occasionally with caffeine.

A bill has been introduced in the Massachusetts Legislature which seeks to prevent the sale of trade-marked articles at less than the prices fixed by the manufacturers. It provides that anyone filing a trade-mark for record may include certain restrictions, as a part of the trade-mark, such as would be binding under a contract, and that any one selling or advertising for sale any goods upon which a trade-mark with such restrictions is affixed will be liable to the manufacturer if sold or advertised in violation of the restrictions named in the trade-mark.

There is only one BEST

DYES ANY MATERIAL

SELLS WELL

MAYPOLE SOAP WASHES & DYES

DYES ANY COLOUR

PAYS WELL

FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

MADE ONLY BY

THE MAYPOLE CO., LONDON, ONT.

CANADIAN DEPOT: 8 Place Royale, Montreal

A. P. TIPPET & CO., Montreal

INVALUABLE FOR THE TOILET.

INVALUABLE FOR THE TOILET

Cowan's Violet Ammonia

INVIGORATING IN WARM WEATHER
REFRESHING FOR THE BATH
CLEANSING PREPARATION FOR THE HAIR

RENDERS THE SKIN SMOOTH AND SOFT
DESTROYS THE ODOR OF PERSPIRATION
CURES BITES OF MOSQUITO AND SPIDER

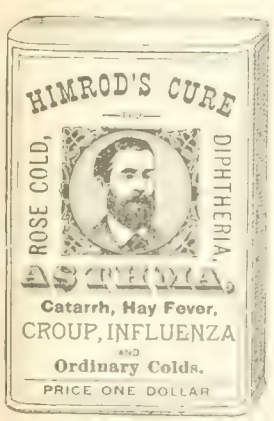
Retail at 25 cents per Bottle.

Put up in 12-oz Bottles with Attractive Labels and Delightfully Perfumed.
Sold by all Wholesale Druggists.

John Cowan, = = *Manufacturer, Montreal.*

HIMROD'S ASTHMA CURE

NEVER FAILS

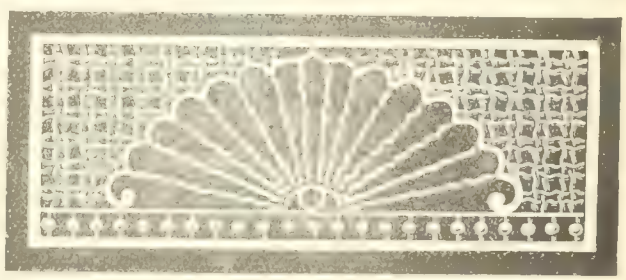


Cartons of Samples and Show Cards furnished on application.

HIMROD MFG. CO.

SOLE PROPRIETORS

No 14-16 Vesey Street, - NEW YORK



A LITTLE GRILL OR MOORISH FRETWORK

[illegible] Drug Store. It is just what [illegible] Send for a Catalogue.

SHELF-BOXES and DRAWERS.

OTTERVILLE MANUFACTURING CO.

OTTERVILLE, ONT. Limited

Specialties for the New Year

Sponges

[illegible]

Chamois Leather

[illegible] Protectors [illegible] Stockings, [illegible] Sea Salt

Our Perfection Glass Sponge Cases.

[illegible] do. [illegible] cker do.

SAUNDERS & EVANS

30 Wellington East - - TORONTO

WHEN ORDERING

FROM YOUR WHOLESALER

LICORICE PASTILLES
MINT OR ASSORTED

JUJUBES

PLEASE SPECIFY

HEIDE'S

IF YOU WANT THE BEST GOODS AND HOLD YOUR TRADE

We have found that some of our customers who always sold Heide's goods, and ordering them through a wholesale house instead of direct from us, have had some other inferior brand palmed off on them, on which they made more profit. Please note the prices:

Heide's Licorice Pastilles, per Box of 40 pkgs	..	$1 15
" Mint Jujubes, " 48 "	....	1 65
" Assorted Jujubes, " 48 "	.	1 05

CANADIAN SPECIALTY CO.

38 FRONT STREET E., TORONTO, ONT.

If You Want Rubber Goods

With special brands, and your name and address marked on the label, we shall be glad to receive your orders.

Atomizers
Fountain Syringes
Bulb Syringes
Combination Fountain Syringes
Hot Water Bottles (4 grades).

And a full line of druggists' rubber sundries

All in White or Grey Stock. We can give you the highest grade of goods on the market, or we can give you cheaper grades, which will meet any competition which may come your way.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

Canadian Rubber Company

Alpha Branch] [of Montreal

MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG

LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID

NON-POISONOUS

SHEEP DIP AND CATTLE WASH.

For the Destruction of Ticks, Lice, Mange, and all Insects upon Sheep, Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Dogs, etc.

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc.

Removes Scurf, Roughness, and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy, and healthy.

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion Experimental Farms at Ottawa and Brandon, at the Ontario Industrial Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion; and is pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

☞ 17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at **75c.** Is wanted by every Farmer and Breeder in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all wholesale druggists in Toronto, Hamilton, and London.

TRADE MARK

Little's Soluble Phenyle

DEODORISER & ANTISEPTIC

NEW DISINFECTANT.

FOR UNIVERSAL USE

Cheap, Harmless, and Effective

A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking and Preventing Contagion from Infectious Diseases.

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

In a test of Disinfectants, undertaken on behalf of the American Government, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Disinfectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants, at 50 per cent., proved worthless.

"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

Used in the London and Provincial Hospitals and approved of by the Highest Sanitary Authorities of the day.

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Photographic Supplement

Druggist and Photographic Supplies.

Since our advocacy a couple of years ago of the adoption of photographic appliances and chemicals as a "side line" for the drug trade, the number of druggists who have fallen in with the idea has largely increased, and now we find them in all parts of Canada. That this line is a profitable one, and at the same time specially adaptable to the druggists' trade, is no longer a question of doubt.

Like every other line of business the dealer must use judgment, and not exceed what can reasonably be supposed to be the purchasing limit of his customers. If cameras, etc., are stocked, care should be taken not to purchase too largely, and the same way with all the accessories. In photographic chemicals, although the average druggist usually carries some of the goods required, yet there are others which might be but seldom asked for except for this specific purpose.

Some druggists may find it profitable to prepare their own developing solutions, varnishes, etc., whi'st the dealer in small towns can supply the demand perhaps to better advantage with preparations made by manufacturers. It will frequently be found advisable also to have a stock of dry plates, printing paper, etc., and in some cases a "dark room" for the use of amateurs will be found a desirable medium for cultivating this trade. Those of our readers who have not yet added this line of goods will do well to look into it, and see if it would not pay them to put in a stock, studying at the same time the tastes and inclinations of their customers, and judging whether there are likely to be a sufficient number amongst them to justify the addition of this "extra" to their usual stock in trade. One point should be borne in mind—You cannot successfully carry on a drug business without a knowledge of that business, so also, to be able to talk intelligently about and successfully handle photographic supplies, you should first know at least the rudimentary part of the amateur photographer's work.

To the Amateur Photographer.

As the season is now on for out-door work with the camera, amateurs will begin to look over their stocks of plates, paper, etc., to overhaul their cameras and lenses and to prepare generally for the summer's campaign. The wonderful increase in the number of amateur photographers within the last few years shews that it is not a passing "fad," but it is a pastime which has so ingratiated itself that it may be counted on as a permanency and will have large accessions to its ranks as the season goes on.

There are times when all amateurs meet with difficulties and are at their wit's ends to know what to do. In order to be as much help as possible to our readers, our Photographic Editor will gladly answer all reasonable questions in relation to the art of photography and at the same time will be pleased to receive suggestions or results of experiments from any one who feels inclined to forward them. We cannot undertake in any case to answer by letter, all communications and answers must appear in the columns of this journal. Correspondence to be addressed to the Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST, Toronto.

Scene Near Pickering.

From amateur photo by W. [illegible] Pickering, Ont.

Questions and Answers.

J.A.R.: Having lately made some extra diaphragms out of brass for my lens, and finding difficulty in getting them properly blackened, I would like to know in what way they are usually done.

ANSWER.—They may be blackened by heating over a charcoal fire and then immersed in nitric acid and reheated until they acquire a black oxidation. Rub with a stiff brush and clean with a greasy cloth. In heating be careful not to touch the metal to the fire, or red spots will result. Diaphragms may also be cut from vulcanite, which may be procured from dealers in rubber, but great care has to be taken, as it is very hard and brittle.

Child Portraiture.

To those of my readers who are parents, I need make no argumen supporting the failure of photography to at all times render truly the face of the little ones. The father sees and studies those little points that give evidence of future character, and he is led to speculate on position likely to be occupied in maturer years. The mother, ofttimes more hopeful, takes an assured view, and, true to her convictions, employs all means in her power to bring a realization of her prophecy. So, too, they often see and interpret the character differently, and as a portrait is, or should be, a rendition of character as well as features, see the products of your studio with very different eyes. If you have ever photographed your own baby, sweetheart, or wife, you know that satisfaction came not always with what you feel judging by the standard which you measure work for others

should be satisfactory, even gratifying, to your customers. There is a little subtle something which cannot be expressed, nor easily seen and understood. The good mother, filled with that love which only a mother can have, desires the representation seen through those eyes of love, and surely she is entitled to have it. She has followed those toddling footsteps by day, and kissed those rosy cheeks into slumber at night, not strange that she has seen many, many things, cute, bright, and beautiful, which to her fond heart are possessed by few, if any, other. So we should not be too uncharitable when she fails to find her ideal among the many efforts you have made and submitted. She need not tell you what the trouble is, the chances are she cannot. One of the best miniature painters in New York tells his clients that his pictures have previously been successes, the next one he makes may be a rank failure, "but if it is, you won't get it." I have heard of another who is wont to "give up" on failure, with a request to try again in six months, hoping that inspiration, chance, or a fresh start will give him success, which it likely will if he cultivates a cheerful disposition. So the little one who comes to sit over should be received as an old friend and loved one; and right here I want to say that the man or woman who does not love children has no business trying to photograph them. The anxious mother, knowing how much the pictures usually obtained lack the most desirable quality, and being impressed, mayhap, by previous experiences, drags the little one to the studio, loaded with a code of rules and regulations fit only to govern Spanish soldiers, and, very like them, fears the consequences of falling into the hands of the enemy. Natural care—free expression can only come from natural care—free mind and muscle. The least display of ill-humor will change a hitherto uncertainty into a certainty of failure, and really is a trying ordeal. Forbearance is a virtue that all conscientious workers should cultivate, and is required by all who wish to succeed in their undertakings. What has seemed a task to the mother becomes a pleasure, and she leaves with a feeling of contentment which is shared by the photographer.

A Scene in Reading, England.

To Preserve Pyro in Solution.—Sometimes the amateur photographer is left at a time when he means to suspend his developing operations for a period, with a stock of more dilute solution of pyro or other reducer in solution, which, being thrifty, he wishes to preserve for future work. However well corked, if kept even for an inconsiderable time, oxidation is almost sure to supervene, turning the liquid black and useless. To prevent such an occurrence, melt a little common, unscented vaseline, and pour this into the bottle to about the depth of half an inch. It will soon solidify upon the top and effectually keep the air from gaining access to, and having no effect itself upon, the solution, allowing at the same time the liquid to pour out when required, and removable at will by immersing the bottle in hot water to remelt the grease previous to pouring it out.

A Good Restrainer.—Plates known to be over-exposed can, to a great extent, be saved by immersing before development in the following bath:

Ammonium sulphocyanide	10 parts
Potassium bromide	10 "
Water	100 "

Let them remain in this for ten minutes, rinse under the tap and develop immediately with diluted developer.

Photographs on Ivory.—The *Deutsche Photographen Zeitung* says that prints may be made on ivory by the following process. A positive from a line subject or a process negative is selected, and the ivory prepared for printing with bichromated albumen. It is developed after exposure in the same manner as a plate for the first etching in photo-zincography. To protect the margin from the action of the etching acid (*i.e.*, 1 part of sulphuric acid to 6 of water), it is prepared with modelling wax. The action of the etching fluid turns the ivory black. When the etching is completed the surface of the ivory is washed in a weak solution of ammonia and the bichromated albumen removed.

The Preparation of Platinotype Paper.—This now well-known paper was first introduced in 1879, though it is only of late years that it has come into general use. The method of preparation is by no means a difficult one, and, with a moderate amount of care, a paper of excellent printing qualities can be made. The paper is first soaked in a mixture of the following: Alum, 20 grs.; arrowroot, 80 grs.; gelatine, 25 grs. Water to 20 ozs. The object of this is to size the paper without giving it a glaze.

The sensitising solution is prepared as follows:

Ferric oxalate	60 grs.
Potassium chloro platinite	60 "
Water to one ounce.	

This is sufficient for four pieces of paper 22 inches by 18 inches, and should be applied evenly over the surface of the paper by means of a flannel squeegee. The paper is then hung up until surface is dry, which should be in about eight minutes, then quickly dried over a gas stove and stored in the usual way.—*B. and C. Druggist.*

Formulæ for Flash-Light Powder.

		Parts.
(1)	Magnesium powder	4
	Potass. permanganate	4
	Barium peroxide	2
(2)	Aluminium powder	5
	Sulphide of antimony	1
	P tass. nitrate	2
	Potass. chlorate	12
(3)	Potass. chlorate	5
	Potass. ferrocyanide	0.5
	Sugar	0.32
	Aluminium powder	60

—*Apoth. Zeit.*

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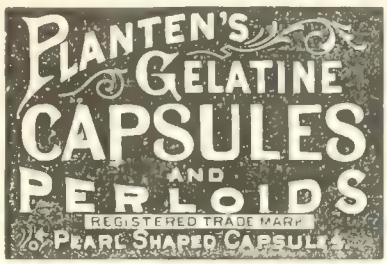

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Iodide of Silver Paper.

In the *Bulletin Belge de Photographie* a process is decribed by M. Legray of preparing a sensitive paper, with a base of iodide of silver as follows:

The paper is first submitted to the action of a bath composed of—

Rice water	100 parts.
Sugar of milk	5 parts.
Iodide of ammonia	2 parts.

After 15 minutes it is dried, when it will keep for an indefinite time; but if for use at once must be placed in blotting paper to absorb the excess moisture.

It is sensitized by a bath of—

Distilled water	150 parts.
Nitrate of silver	4 parts.
Glacial acetic acid	6 parts.

After being sensitized and drained, it is placed between sheets of blotting paper and exposed in a printing frame under the negative. The exposure in full sunlight should not be more than five seconds, generally one second will suffice; but in diffused light one minute will be sufficient.

After exposure, the paper is placed (sensitive side uppermost) upon a glass plate, and a solution of gallic acid in alcohol poured over it. This solution should be about 0.7 of acid for 2 of alcohol, reduced after solution by the addition of 150 c.c. of water. The image will begin to appear in a few minutes and be of a disagreeable red color. By working upon the image with a brush charged with a solution of acetic nitrate of silver, the print gets more vigor and changes to a black tint. During this development by the nitrate the print must be closely watched, and, when necessary, the action stopped by immersing in water, particularly when the whites of the print show a tendency to cloud.

The print is now, when well washed, toned, and fixed by a bath composed of hyposulphite of soda and chloride of gold, and is completed when the yellow color has entirely disappeared; but it is better that it should be kept in the bath till the desired tone is obtained.

After the Snow Storm.

Smokeless Flash-Light.

The magnesium flash-light powders commonly employed for photography make, as every one knows, a very disagreeable cloud of smoke. M. Charles Henry has been experimenting with a view to doing away with this disagreeable feature. His results are communicated to *La Photographie* by M. L. P. Clerc, and are thus condensed in the *Revue Scientifique*.

"M. Charles Henry has endeavored to keep the magnesia that is formed as much as possible attached to a heavy substance that will not easily fly about and falls soon by its own weight—namely, the binoxid of barium. The substance at a red heat gives up half of its oxygen, and its salts communicate to flames a brilliancy of greenish hue, which partially corrects the undue proportion of violet and ultra-violet rays emitted by incandescent magnesia. Finally, the binoxid swells when heated and becomes capable of retaining the light powder of magnesia formed in contact with it. The sole condition to be observed, that the binoxid may be reduced with incandescence, is to remove it rigorously from all contact with oxygen. To this end, and also to assure the inflammability of the mixture, the powder is done up in collodion, whose products of combustion constitute a reducing atmosphere, adapted to the dissociation of the binoxid of barium at the lowest possible temperature: all the elements of such a powder thus play an active part at the highest point. These powders have,

besides, a great advantage over those made of chlorate of potash: they are absolutely inexplodable by the stroke of a hammer, and are inodorous and without danger from the physiological point of view. M. Henry, we are told, has prepared two types of powder that differ in their proportions of the binoxid; the first, which has only a little magnesium, gives only 45 to 50 per cent. of smoke, whereas ordinary powders give 75 to 90 per cent. The other is richer in magnesium, burns more slowly, and can be used advantageously only in a special lamp, when the proportion of smoke falls as low as 10 per cent., and the brilliancy, owing to the high temperature to which the magnesia is raised, is very great.—*The Literary Digest.*

Percentage Solutions.

BY G. T. BROWN.

The question of weights and measures is unfortunately one which is always proving harassing to photographers, and probably always will till the metric system drives out our own bad British systemless "system." Confusion is often caused by the use of the term "per cent." or the symbol "%" in several different ways. Suppose we have a solution of, say, potassium carbonate in water, and we wish to express the relative proportion of water to solvent, we naturally select some standard which we can also apply to other solutions. This is the object of the percentage system, whether units of volume or weight are used. It is in the careless use of these units that confusion is introduced, for we can make use of either (or both) weight or volume. We can say that 100 parts by weight of the solution (100 grammes, let us suppose) contain 50 parts by weight (50 grammes) of potassium carbonate. This is what most technical and purely scientific textbooks would call a 50 per cent. solution. The units both of solvent and solute are those of weight. Now the specific gravity of this particular strength of potassium carbonate solution is 1.544. Hence 100 grammes will occupy a volume—

$$= \frac{100}{1.544} = 64.8 \text{ C.c.}$$

Since weight = volume and density.

This means that 64.8 C.c. of the solution contains 50 grammes or (by simple calculation) 100 C.c. contain 77.2 grammes. The difference between the two modes of expressing the same thing will be apparent if we place the results side by side.

Potassium Carbonate Solution.

Sp. gr.	Grammes per 100 grammes.	Grammes per 100 C.c.
1.544	50.00 grammes.	77.2.

Photographers will always prefer measuring solutions to weighing them, and therefore the second mode of expression is that which they will wish to adopt. Unfortunately, the photographic formularist has got to call this second solution a "percentage" solution. Etymologically it is, but as a matter of fact the units of weight are generally understood to be used in an expression of strength in "percentage." I have treated this point at some length because I wish to allude to some suggestions which have been published in a German contemporary with regard to the adoption of a symbol which shall point out what mode of expression is being used.

Dr. O. Everhard suggests—

p/00 for percentage by weight.
v/00 " " volume.

Thus, a potassium carbonate solution of sp. gr. 1·544 would be written as "50 *p*/00," whilst a photographer's so-called "ten per cent. ammonia" would be dilute "ammonia (·880)," 10 *v*/00. We still require, however, a symbol for the mixed relation of weight per volume (or of volume per weight), and for this I would suggest that Dr. Everhard's symbols be amplified as follows:

Percentage weight per weight....*p*/*p*00.
Percentage volume per volume....*v*/*v*00.
Percentage weight per volume....*p*/*v*00.
Percentage volume per weight....*v*/*p*00.

Thus, to revert once more to our potash carbonate solution, it might be written either as "50 *p*/*p*00," or as "77·2 *p*/*v*00," and in each case the reader would be under no doubt as to what was meant. This system of nomenclature is, of course, applicable to any system of weights and measures having a simple relation between its units of weight and volume.—*British Journal of Photography.*

Negatives.

How to make the best of one's negatives is a question that causes many an amateur photographer to exercise his wits and—if he be enthusiast enough—cudgel his brains for some means of remedying the defects so often prominent in the results of holiday and snap-shot exposures. Now, as it happens, the amateur is very glad indeed to avail himself of the skill of others in this matter, and hence comes in the opportunity of the photographic chemist or dealer, who can easily, in spare moments, "touch" such negatives—improve them—at no great expense of time and labor, but with some profit to himself, and certain satisfaction to his customer.

To explain more particularly what I mean I may refer to a batch of negatives brought in lately by a client who required several dozens of prints—not an extravagant order, by the way—three prints from one negative, six from another, twelve from a third, and so on. Each negative, as I pointed out, required some work upon it, without which the prints would scarcely be satisfactory. Now, after many years' experience of this kind of work, and knowing as well as anyone living how much and how little a chemist can do in this direction, with a business to look after, the following plain rule is adopted: Firstly, by the aid of a trade list figure out the cost of the prints (here I may say at once that it pays best to send all such work as printing in P.O P., bromide, etc., etc, to trade printers); secondly, from the same list the cost for re-touching of groups or portraits, if any; thirdly, the personal charge of touching up, intensifying, or otherwise improving such negatives as can be so treated, preparing them, in fact, for the printer; and fourthly, carriage of the goods; the total is the estimate to customer. This estimate will be a reasonable one, so cheaply can prints be done by these trade printers—and the profit, viz.,the discount off list, plus own charges, comes to close upon 30 per cent.

The batch of negatives under consideration was first parcelled out into sections, as—

(*a*) Those requiring a clearing bath.
(*b*) Intensifications.
(*c*) Spotting, or touching up.
(*d*) Fairly perfect, or to be finished by printers.

Amateurs, as often as not, get their negatives too dense or too thin—if the former, treat them to a soaking in water, then to a bath of alum (5 per cent.), or ammonium persulphate (5 per cent.), or a mixture of these two salts. Anything stronger than this, as, for instance, the ferridcyanide of potash reduced (see Diary) it will not be safe to use, as the reduction will attack the soft half-tones of the image too readily. A little good methylated spirit acts splendidly as a reducer, as in case of halation or partial

fog on an exposed image it is applied carefully on a plug of cotton wool.

Prior to intensification, such negatives as will be the better for such treatment had better be washed, or at any rate receive a bath of alum, followed by another good wash. This practically ensures the removal of all fixing salt and certainly improves the plate. If there is reason to suppose that the negatives have been amply fixed and sufficiently washed, then a slight wash in acidulated water (2½ per cent. acid hydrochlor.) followed at once by immersion in the mercurial bath will facilitate the operation. The mercury bath is the usual 5 per cent. solution of bichloride salt, followed, after a thorough soak and wash, by blackening with a solution of sodium sulphite, or a solution of ammonia (1 oz. liq. am. fort. to 19 ozs. of water) according to the degree of density required.

All the negatives will usually be the better for treatment by one or other of the foregoing methods, as we are certain then, at the least, of clean and clear plates —none probably will be the worse for a dose of the clearing bath.

The spotting of negatives refers to the filling up with color by means of a camel-hair pencil of such pin-holes or dust-spots as may present themselves too prominently. For the purpose Indian ink mixed as nearly as possible to the tint of the negative film will be found the best average water color to use. For this kind of work something in the shape of a retouching desk is necessary. We want a support for the negative, with a clear light reflected from below, and a support for the arm and wrist, an easy and comfortable position, in fact, where the hand is left free for the work to be done. It is usual to fill in only the largest of the pin-holes, leaving the smallest to take their chance of showing on the print. Choose a fine pencil and color of the right tint, and, having taken up on the brush a little of the pigment, apply the point of the brush vertically to the centre of the spot with the object of letting the color extend itself outwardly to the edge of the film; this is important, as otherwise the edge of the spot will receive a double dose of color, and inevitably show on the print.

Rather soft, flat printing negatives may be treated in this way—coat the back of the negative with matt varnish—this is rather a thin varnish flowing very readily and drying quickly; it will be best to practise on "wasters" before attempting to varnish the negative with it, as it will not do to let it run over the film; when this varnish has dried it will present a beautiful matt surface, softening the light which passes to the sensitive paper, but we can treat it further by removing the varnish from such portions of the picture which would be better for the full force of the light passing through. We can then help things on by using a little fine black lead, worked lightly on other parts, introducing in this way, but following carefully the indications in the negative, lights and shadows, or rather accentuating them, in the picture; in no case, however, must the work be overdone. Papier mineral is often used instead of varnish for backing negatives, or fine white and clean tracing paper; to apply this, cut a piece a trifle smaller than the plate, and having placed the latter face downward on a pad of blotting paper, paste the tracing paper or papier mineral with thin paste, using the fingers to secure a thin coating; now place in position on the back of negative, using a squeegee to secure perfect adhesion. When the paper is quite dry it may be worked upon with pencil, stump, or brush, or removed in places; if this is done it will usually be found necessary to grade the edges of the cut-out by making fine scratches (with a darning needle) all round them.

The matt varnish referred to may be tinted, if desired, with a yellow dye, or a plain, yellow-tinted varnish may be used to bring out more contrast in the print; or, by removing some portions of these as before indicated, emphasizing certain shadows in the picture. A great deal, in fact, may be done in various ways with the rather thin negative full of detail. Such a plate backed up with matt varnish or papier mineral can readily be worked upon with the crayon stump, black lead, and so on; very neat semblances of cloud effects can be worked in by those *au fait*, and skilled in drawing and sketching; simple light effects are easily worked in where required; a dense mass of foliage say, dense that is because of the sky printing through too deeply, may be brightened and improved considerably by a little stippling, using rather a soft lead pencil on the face of the negative, working in and out between the branches of the trees and supplementing this by similar softening work on the back. Architectural subjects lend themselves readily to this treatment—it is easy to lighten up a mass of old stonework, and, if required, emphasize certain shadows by light touches or scraping with a stump formed of the finest sand-paper.

Skies are sometimes the better for entirely blocking out, more especially if lantern slides are wanted from the negative, but now and then, if there are signs or indications of clouds visible, then, as already mentioned, by the aid of malt varnish or paper, and a little judicious use of black lead, these cloud forms may be improved. If the sky is to be blocked out entirely, the edge or outline should be worked first with a good dense color such as venetian red to a depth of an eighth of an inch, filling up the rest with black varnish.

It is quite a matter of opinion, the necessity for varnishing all negatives; if a number of prints are required then the films should be protected; choose a varnish which gives a good hard structureless film, otherwise the results are not very good.

Our batch of negatives may now be said to be complete, and I conclude with a hint as to the best way of packing them for transit. Pack in one dozen lots a square of white demy paper between each two plates, then fold the lot tightly in a long strip of paper and place in a plate-box; let each box be full, then wrap up the boxes in a fold of brown paper securely and tightly, and pack in a box sufficiently large to admit of an ample supply of hay or other soft packing all round the parcel.—*D.D., in British and Colonial Druggist.*

Blue Printing Paper.

Ferro-prussiate, or blue printing paper, which is much used for architectural and mechanical drawings, has the unfortunate habit of not keeping well, but the following will keep much better than the ordinary commercial makes:

Gum arabic	2 gm.
Ammonio citrate of iron	3 gm.
Tartaric acid	2 gm.
Distilled water	20 C.c.

Dissolve the solids by agitation or trituration in a mortar, and then transfer to a bottle of 50 to 60 C.c. capacity, and add liq. ammoniæ, 4 C.c., and shake well. Then add the following solution:

Potassium ferricyanide	25 gm.
Distilled water	10 C.c.

and shake the mixture well and allow to stand for a quarter of an hour. This solution, which must be kept in the dark, should be applied to the paper with a soft broad brush by artificial light and then dried in the dark. It is exposed under a

negative in the ordinary way till the half-tones show a dark violet colour, and it is then placed face downwards on water for about ten seconds and removed, and exposed to the air for a short time, thoroughly washed in water and then immersed in a bath of—

Eau de javelle.....	50 C.c.
Water.....	1000 C.c.

till it turns a deep blue.

The following method of toning gelatino-chloride prints will give excellent results without any sign of double toning. Immerse the prints in a 5 per cent. solution for five minutes, then wash in four changes of water, allowing five minutes' soaking in each, and then immerse in the following :

Distilled water.....	1000 C.c.
Ammonium sulphocyanide.	2 gm.
Sodium sulphite.....	0.2 gm.
Formalin.....	0.4 C.c.
Gold chloride.....	0.1 gm.

Mix in the above order. The above quantity will tone one sheet of P.O.P. to a purple brown.—*Phar. Journal (Eng.)*

THE CHEMISTRY OF PLATINOTYPE PRINTING AND DEVELOPMENT.—Platinotype paper, as usually purchased, is betwean two or three times more rapid than ordinary silver paper. Great care is required in its storage, and in printing a waterproof pad should always be used. The necessity of this is demonstrated by exposing a paper on only a moderately damp day with one-half unprotected. Printing should be carried on until all details are plainly visible. The paper is sensitized with a mixture of ferric oxalate and potassium chloroplatinate. On exposure to light the ferric salt is reduced to ferrous

$$Fe_2(C_2O_4)_3 \xrightarrow{\text{light}} 2FeC_2O_4 + 2CO_2,$$

the platinum salt undergoing no change. The reactions on which development is based depends on the fact that, if ferrous oxalate is added to a platinum salt, it immediately reduces it to metallic platinum, thus :

$$3K_2PtCl_4 + 6FeC_2O_4 = 3Pt + 2Fe_2(C_2O_4)_3 + Fe_2Cl_6 + 6KCl;$$

but as ferrous oxalate is insoluble in water, a solution of oxalate of potash is used for development, in which the salt is soluble. Development of any desired part of the print can be retarded by coating it with glycerine. After development, the print is washed in several baths of dilute hydrochloric acid to dissolve out the iron salts, as formed in the above equation.

Photographic Journals.

No amateur photographer or dealer in photographic supplies can afford to do without at least one or two photographic journals, if he expects to keep abreast of the latest ideas in photographic science. Amongst the number that are published the following will be found excellent ones. We also give the publishers' names and addresses : *The Photogram*, The Photogram (Limited), 8 Farrington avenue, London, E.C., England, subscription, $1; *American Journal of Photography*, A. C. Leeds, 817 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa., subscription, $1; *American Amateur Photographer*, the Outing Co. (Limited), 239 Fifth avenue, New York, N.Y., subscription, $1; the *Photo-American*, the Photo-American Publishing Co., 22 E. Seventeenth street, New York, N.Y., subscription, $1; the *Photo-Beacon*, Photo-Beacon Publishing Co., *Tribune* building, Chicago, Ill., subscription, $1; *Australian Photographic Journal*, Australian Photo. Journal Publishing Co., Sydney, N.S.W., subscription, $1. The following journals will also be found of interest : *Journal of Applied Microscopy*, Bausch & Lomb Optical Co, Rochester, N.Y, subscription, $1; the *Optical Journal*, F. Boger, 36 Maiden Lane, New York, subscription, $1

Catalogues, etc., Received.

Ross (Limited) Manufacturing Opticians, 111 New Bond street, London, W. England:

Catalogue No. 1—Telescopes, opera glasses, cameras, lenses, etc.

Catalogue No. 2—Microscopes, binocular glasses, photoscopes, etc.

Catalogue supplement — Anastigmats, shutters, science lanterns, etc.

Manhattan Optical Company, Cresskill, New Jersey, U.S.:

Descriptive illustrated catalogue of "Wizard," "Bo-Peep," "Boss Dandy," "Wizard View," and "Baby Wizard" cameras ; also of Manhattan phatinoid paper, dry plates, lenses, etc.

Elliott & Son, Park Road, Barnet, Herts, England :

Record, descriptive of Barnet bromide paper, Barnet extra rapid plate.

At the recent convention of Indiana photographers Mr. C. H. Smith, of the Nepera Chemical Co., made a very fine photograph of the members. Over one hundred were present, but within a few hours each one was presented with a finished picture printed on velox paper.

COAST TO COAST

DEFINE THE EXTENT OF OUR MARKET FOR

SILVER NITRATE and GOLD CHLORIDE (with sodium)

This evidence of preference for our manufacture speaks volumes.

ACID PYROGALLIC, Merck's
ACID PYROGALLIC, Schering's, etc.

THE ELLIOT & CO. Limited
5 Front St., East, TORONTO

Cameras.

Messrs. Barclay & Sons (Limited) London, Eng. (see advertisement on page 7), have placed upon the market a 50s. hand camera, which should attract the attention of photographic chemists. It is fitted with an R.R. lense, T. and I. shutter working up to 1-150th of a second, "Brilliant" view finders, two diaphragms and a scale for focusing. The changing arrangement, usually the weak part in a magazine camera, is simplicity itself and thoroughly reliable. Their well-known, Diamond camera has been brought up-to-date and fitted with a turntable. Their catalogue, which has for some years been supplied to the trade, will shortly be issued.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Photographic Chemicals

NITRATE OF SILVER (Lyman's
PYROGALLIC ACID
HYPOSULPHITE OF SODA
CHLORIDE OF GOLD
ETC., ETC.

THE Lyman Brothers & co.
Limited
TORONTO

Photographic Supplies.

J. A. Wallace, the well-known druggist, of Brantford, Ont., with his usual enterprise, has put in a stock of cameras and photographic goods, which he offers to the trade at manufacturers' prices. Read his advertisement in photographic supplement.

OPTICKS?

If you are studying optometry send 10 cents for The Optical Journal Supplement, with articles by Drs. Klein, McCormick, Thompson, Darley, Hamill, Knowles, McFatrich and other instructors.

Frederick Boger, Publisher,
36 Maiden Lane, New York.

Amateur Photography

A delightful study and recreation. Going for a trip canoeing, boating, hunting, always carry a

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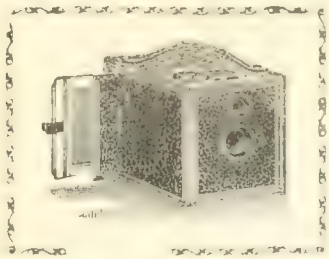

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Sold at Lowest Prices from $2.50 up, with complete instructions by a practical photographer.

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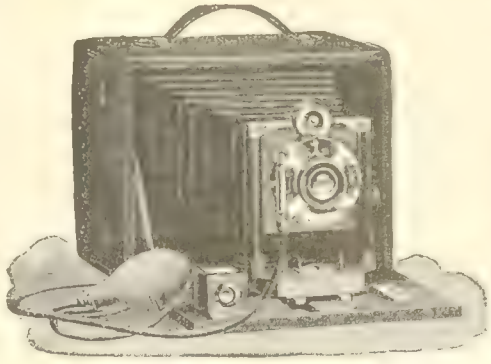
Special Reduced Rates to Druggists

J. A. WALLACE

Photographic Chemist — BRANTFORD, ONT.

Wizard Cameras



are made by progressive manufacturers and progressive makers — that is why they are well made and well advertised.

Manhattan Wizard Cameras

are made in 27 styles, and cover the entire camera demand

$5 TO $80

Our Improved '99 Model "WIZARD B" CAMERA $14

(Formerly "BO-PEEP B")

is by far the most perfect yet produced, and combines in an unusual degree the essentials necessary for the best results.

It is fitted with our new model "Wizard" Shutter and our Perfected Extra Rapid Rectilinear Lens. The finish is handsome, and it is provided with a spring-back new catch.

PRICE, COMPLETE, $14.

We make everything that is best in the Photographic Line

New Illustrated Catalogue sent free if you mention Canadian Druggist

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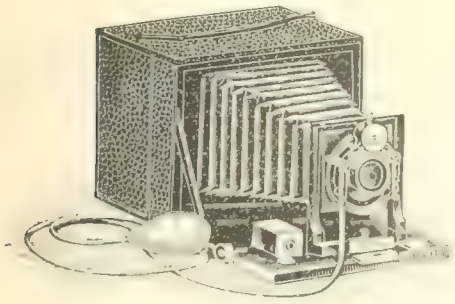

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FROM $5 to $150

A most Complete Stock of Sundries and General Supplies all bearing our well-known Stamp of Quality. Every facility accorded to Druggists wishing to establish a department.

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FOR HIGH SPEED
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ADVANTAGES:
No Astigmatism
Microscopic Definition
Perfect Flatness of Field
Even Illumination
Glasses Not Affected by Atmosphere.

Trial Allowed if Requested.

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Voigtlander & Son Opt. Co.,
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The Great Blood Purifier

A Perfect Antiseptic and Germicide Ozone, Arrests Inflammation and Prevents Decay, and Is a

POWERFUL TONIC

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The Ozone Co. of Toronto

LIMITED

CANADA LIFE BUILDING

Cherry Brand Chocolate

(Trade Mark Reg.)

Elegant Package. Delicious Goods. Always Fresh..... **5c.**

ALSO

Kola Chocolate

(Trade Mark Reg.)

CHERRY BRAND, something new. "Specially for Druggists"..... **5c.**

FOR FREE SAMPLES AND PRICES, Address

A. WALKER & CO.

276 Ste Lawrence St., **MONTREAL**

Ten Prize Hygienic Rules.

The following maxims won a prize offered in 1897 by the Parisian publishers, Hachette & Company, for the ten most effectual rules for the preservation of mental and bodily health. The author, Dr. Decornet, of Fertesur Aube, won over five hundred competitors. The rules, as translated in the *Lancet*, run thus: (1) General Hygiene: Rise early, go to bed early, and in the meantime keep yourself occupied. (2) Respiratory Hygiene: Water and bread sustain life, but pure air and sunlight are indispensable for health. (3) Gastro-intestinal Hygiene: Frugality and sobriety are the best elixir for a long life. (4) Epidermal Hygiene: Cleanliness preserves from rust; the best-kept machines last longest. (5) Sleep Hygiene: A sufficiency of rest repairs and strengthens; too much rest weakens and makes soft. (6) Clothes Hygiene: He is well clothed who keeps his body sufficiently warm, safeguarding it from all abrupt changes of temperature, while at the same time maintaining perfect freedom of motion. (7) House Hygiene: A house that is clean and cheerful makes a happy home. (8) Moral Hygiene: The mind reposes and resumes its edge by means of relaxation and amusement, but excess opens the door to the passions, and these attract the vices. (9) Intellectual Hygiene: Gaiety conduces to love of life, and love of life is the half of health; on the other hand, sadness and gloom help on old age. (10) Professional Hygiene: Is it your brain that feeds you? Don't allow your arms and your legs to become ankylosed. Dig for a livelihood, but don't omit to burnish your intellect and elevate your thoughts.—*Literary Digest.*

Recent Patents of Interest to Pharmacists.

Julius Bredt, Aix la Chapelle, Germany, assignor to Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Company, of New York, Brom-in derivative of phthalimid and making same, 621310.

Malcolm L. Harris, Chicago, Ill., Forceps, 621565.

Max. H. Isler, Mannheim, assignor to Badische Anilin and Soda Fabrik, Ludwigshafen, Germany, Oxyanthraquinone aulfo acid and making same, 621679.

Albert C. Johnson, Baltimore, Md., Apparatus for making sulphuric acid, 621608.

Karl Olsen, New York, N.Y., Joint for fracture apparatus, 621366.

Thomas F. Wynne, Lindale, Texas, Electric belt, 621733.

Albert Busch, assignor to Anilinol-Fabric A. Wulfing, Elberfeld, Germany, Pharmaceutical compound and making same, 621791.

Emil Fischer, Berlin, assignor to C. F. Boehringer & Soehne, Waldorf, Germany, Alkyl derivative of uric acid and obtaining same, 621804.

Emil Fischer, Berlin, assignor to C. F. Boehringer & Soehne, Waldorf, Germany, Making alkyl derivatives of uric acid, 621805.

Wm. T. Barnum, New Haven, Conn., Spirometer, 620633.

Ruben Blank, Berlin, assignor to L. Cassella & Co., Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, Amido malonic ester and making same, 620562.

Ruben Blank, assignor to L. Cassella & Co., Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, Obtaining indoxylic compounds of amido malonic esters, 620593.

James A. Everitt, Indianapolis, Ind., Atomizer, 620576.

Hugh C. Middleton, Augusta, Ga., Medicine spoon, 620792.

Joseph Powley, Galt, Canada, Invalid bed, 620800.

Gustav F. Richter, New York, N.Y., Surgical instrument, 620853.

James W. Shryock, Pueblo, Colorado, Apparatus for removing electricity from the human system, 620679.

Charles E. Gray, Pecatonica, Ill., Design, Syringe nozzle, 30313.

James M Munyon, Philadelphia, Pa., Design, Inhaler, 30312.

Harry M. Dunlop, Battle Creek, Mich., Vaporizer, 620895.

Herbert I. Gould, Providence, R.I., Abdominal supporter, 621069.

John L. Harkinson and H. A. Holliday, Amery, Wis., Truss, 621078.

TRADE MARKS.

Carl W. Cæsar and O. H. A. Loretz, Halle-on-the Saale, Germany, Vegetable drugs and tinctures, extracts, and essences therefrom, 32611.

Harry W. Crolley, Covington, Ky., Preparations for removal of hair, 32614.

Fever Tea Company, Chicago, Ill., Compound of herbs for making a fever tea, 32615.

Bauer & Cie, Berlin, Germany, Chemical, pharmaceutical, and dietetic preparations, food, and nourishments, 32[illegible].

Gustav. A. Candler, Chicago, Ill., Antiseptic in powdered form, 32654.

Wm. C. Enck, Lititz, Pa., Medicated tablets or confections, 32651.

Fairchild Bros. & Foster, Elizabeth, N.J., and New York, N.Y., Tonic, 32652.

Fairchild Bros. & Foster, Elizabeth, N.J., and New York, N.Y., Medicinal and chemical substances and remedies in the form of tablets, disks and pills, 32653.

Foley & Company, Chicago, Ill., Salves for certain named diseases, 32655.

Silenette Proprietary, Limited, Melbourne, Victoria, Drugs and chemicals, 32[illegible].

Silenette Proprietary, Melbourne, Victoria, Surgical instruments and appliances, 32[illegible].

Dahm & Co., Hamburg, Germany, Medicinal and remedial sulfo compounds for internal and external use, 32576.

Alice W. Howell, New York, N.Y., Salve, 32574.

Oberhausser & Landauer, Wurzburg, Germany, Cordials, herb bitters, and liquors, 32573.

Susan D. Villette, Fort Myer, Va., and Washington, D.C., Liniments and lotions for certain named diseases, 32575.

Zenner Raymond Disinfectant Company, Detroit, Michigan, Certain named disinfectants, 32580.

George Allen & Co., Ampthill, England, Medical compound, 32594.

Peter Fehler, Baltimore, Md., Non-alcohol soda beverage, 32589.

LABELS.

James T. Bradford and R. J. Lindsay, Amsterdam, N.Y., "Dager's Indian Ointment," For an Ointment, 6848.

Jules Bengue, Paris, France. "Baume Analgesique Bengue," For a cure for rheumatism, gout and neuralgia, 6855.

Henry Mordecai, New Orleans, La., "Elcurative Mexican Tonic," For a medicine, 6843.

Daniel F. Davenport, Americus, Ga., "Quinoliv," For a medical compound, 6846.

Terrell Medical and Surgical Institute, Wichita, Kan., "Dr. Terrell's Man Restorer," For a medicine, 6847.

TIN.

Andrews Manufacturing Company, Bristol, Tenn., "St. Andrews Cold Tea," For a Medicine, 118.

Andrews Manufacturing Company, Bristol, Tenn., "St. Andrews Cold Tea," For a Medicine, 119.

Andrews Manufacturing Company, Bristol, Tenn., "St. Andrews Cold Tea," For a Medicine, 120.

The New Poisons Regulations Now in Force in Great Britain.

Under Section 1 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, it is unlawful for any person to sell or keep open shop for retailing, dispensing, or compounding poisons, or to assume or use the title "chemist and druggist," or chemist or druggist, or pharmacist, or dispensing chemist or druggist, in any part of Great Britain, unless such person shall be a pharmaceutical chemist, or a chemist and druggist within the meaning of that Act, and be registered under that Act, and conform to such regulations as to the keeping, dispensing, and selling of such poisons as may from time to time be prescribed by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain with the consent of the Privy Council. The subjoined regulations were adopted by the Pharmaceutical Society on January 11th, 1899, and consented to by the Privy Council on January 31st, 1899. They are binding upon registered chemists and druggists who sell or keep open shop for the retail, etc., of poisons (1) on their own behalf, (2) as managers for the executors of deceased chemists and druggists, or (3) as managers for limited companies. Any person or company assuming the title "chemist and druggist," or its equivalent, must also conform.

The poisons referred to above are articles scheduled according to the Pharmacy Act, viz.:

Part I.

Aconite and its preparations.
Arsenic and its preparations.
Cantharides.
Corrosive sublimate.
Cyanide of potassium and all metallic cyanides.
Emetic tartar.
Ergot of rye and its preparations.
Prussic acid.
Savin and its oil.
Strychnine and all poisonous vegetable alkaloids and their salts.

Poisons in this part may not be sold unless the purchaser is known to or introduced by some person known to the seller; also entry must be made in the poison-book of

(1) *Date of the sale;*
(2) *Name and address of the purchaser;*
(3) *Name and quantity of the article;*
(4) *Purpose for which it is stated to be required, attested by signature of the purchaser, and of the person, if any, introducing.*

The poison must be labelled with (1) name of the article; (2) the word "Poison"; (3) name and address of the seller [*i.e.*, the person on whose behalf the sale is made].

Part II.

Ammoniated mercury (commonly known as white precipitate of mercury).
Belladonna and its preparations.
Cantharides, tincture and all vesicating liquid preparations of.
Chloral hydrate and its preparations.
Chloroform.
Corrosive sublimate, preparations of.
Essential oil of almonds, unless deprived of its prussic acid.
Morphine, preparations of.
Nux vomica and its preparations.
Opium and all preparations of opium or of poppies.
Oxalic acid.
Red oxide of mercury (commonly known as red precipitate of mercury).
Vermin-killer—*i.e.*, "every compound containing any poison within the meaning of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, when prepared or sold for the destruction of vermin."

Poisons in this part must be labelled with—

(1) *Name of article;*
(2) *The word "Poison";*
(3) *Name and address of seller.*

The regulations which are actually in force are the resolutions approved as before-mentioned; consequently they read strangely, but are none the less imperative. Two regulations refer to the keeping, and one to the dispensing and selling, of poisons.

KEEPING.

Regulation 1.—That in the keeping of poisons, each bottle, vessel, box, or package containing a poison be labelled with the name of the article, and also with some distinctive mark indicating that it contains poison.

Regulation 2.—Also that in the keeping of poisons, each poison be kept on *one or other* of the following systems, viz.:

(*a*) In a bottle or vessel tied over, capped, locked, or otherwise secured in a manner different from that in which bottles or vessels containing ordinary articles are secured in the same warehouse, shop, or dispensary; or

(*b*) In a bottle or vessel rendered distinguishable by touch from the bottles or vessels in which ordinary articles are kept in the same warehouse, shop, or dispensary; or

(*c*) In a bottle, vessel, box, or package kept in a room or cupboard set apart for dangerous articles.

Editorial Notes.—Each poison is here referred to, so that all systems are likely to be required or used. One will keep oxalic acid in a different way (say, *a*) from hydrocyanic acid (say, *c*), although the latter would also be tied over as *a* requires. Each chemist and druggist may decide *within the above lines* what is best for his own business.

Clause a.—It is a good rule to keep things not frequently wanted in a cupboard, so that those only which are most often required will have to be dealt with in this cause. Note that the regulation refers to securing the stopper or lid of the vessel, etc., or the vessel itself. This applies to liquids and powders. Ointments and extracts generally kept in pots may be kept according to *b* or *c*.

Clause b.—One or two pieces of sandpaper placed on plain bottles or pots make them distinguishable to touch, and meet the regulation.

DISPENSING AND SELLING.

Regulation 3.—That in the dispensing and selling of poisons, all

Liniments, Embrocations, and Lotions containing Poisons

be sent out in bottles rendered distinguishable by touch from ordinary medicine-bottles, and that there also be affixed to each such bottle (in addition to the name of the article, and to any particular instructions for its use) a label giving notice that the contents of the bottle are not to be taken internally.

Editorial Note.—Poison-bottles are not required for all poisons sold—only for liniments, embrocations, and lotions.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

To Lessen Fatigue.—A writer says After a wearying activity, bathe joints first in cold water, then rub alcohol well in. After a few minutes none of the nervous restlessness which follows a long walk or bicycle ride remains. Sandow, the strong man, advises this treatment; but, of course, the body must be quite cool before the bath is taken.

McLaughlin's Pure Fruit Juices

Or Concentrated Fountain Syrups

These goods are not an experiment, but have been in general use in Toronto and vicinity for several years They are made from selected ripe fruit by the cold process, and stored between seasons in a cool cellar. They were the first goods of this kind manufactured in Canada. We invite comparison as to flavor or quality with any similar goods made anywhere. We carry a full list, including

PINE-APPLE, STRAWBERRY, RASPBERRY, GRAPE, RED CURRANT, CHERRY, LEMON, ORANGE, CHOCOLATE, ETC., ETC.

SHIPPED IN IMPERIAL GALLON JUGS

Price $2.25 per gallon *including Jugs and Packing. Special Price in Quantities.*

...CRUSHED FRUITS...

We supply the standard fruits in this line, of extra heavy gravity, in half-gallon jars, either wine or imperial.

POWDERED CHOCOLATE

We have carefully tried all the well-known brands—Canadian, English, Dutch and American—and believe we have found the best Chocolate made. Try a sample pound. If it is not freer from greasiness in the glass than any you have used, no charge will be made. **SOLUBLE ESSENCES, FRUIT ACID, LIQUID COLORS AND ALL REQUISITES**

TORONTO REFERENCES:

The following Toronto Druggists have used these goods for several years, some of them since 1892, and to them we refer: Mr. I. CURRY, Mr. C. H. COWEN, N. C. LOVE & CO., J. D MATHESON, GEO. MARSHALL, FRED. BUNTING, D. C. WATERHOUSE, Mr. W. J. CARNAHAN, Etc.

EXAMINE THESE GOODS

before placing your order. Our salesmen will call in nearly every town in Ontario before the busy season, and will be pleased to submit samples. ☞ DROP POSTAL FOR COMPLETE PRICE LIST

J. J. McLAUGHLIN, MANUFACTURING CHEMIST, 151-155 SHERBOURNE ST., **...Toronto**

WRITE US FOR QUOTATIONS

Effervescent Citrate Magnesia

Pure Dalmatian Insect Powder

And White Hellebore

A Guarantee of Purity given with every purchase.

THE HOLGATE FIELDING CO., LIMITED

25 MELINDA STREET, TORONTO.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt Reaches the Consumer Through the Retail Druggist Only

ANTIKAMNIA SUBSTITUTION

SPECIAL NOTICE

All cases of suspected substitution called to our attention will be investigated, and upon incriminating evidence, the substitutor will be reported to every physician and druggist in the surrounding territory.

Honest Pharmacy Must Have Honest Competition.

Antikamnia Powdered, Antikamnia Tablets and Combination Tablets are made solely by us and are put up in 1-oz. packages only.

NEVER IN BULK.

Information Respecting Substitution Thankfully Received.

All Correspondence Confidential.

ADDRESS:

THE ANTIKAMNIA CHEMICAL COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

Kola-dermic Skin Food

A soothing, healing and hygienically correct preparation for the cure of all forms of Acne or Impure Skin. Widely endorsed by the medical fraternity and guaranteed to contain no ingredient harmful in the least degree to the most delicate skin. Send for price lists.

THE KOLADERMIC SKIN FOOD CO.
STOUFFVILLE, ONT.

Special to Retail Druggists.

KILLS EVERY TIME

COMMON SENSE EXTERMINATOR For Roaches and Bed Bugs

25c., $1.75 doz.; 50c., $3.50 doz.; $1, $8 doz.

COMMON SENSE EXTERMINATOR For Rats and Mice.

15c., $1 doz.; 25c., $1.75 doz.; 50c., $3.50 doz.; $1, $8 doz.

Sold by all Wholesale Druggists *and Not* by Departmental Stores

Manufactured by

COMMON SENSE MF'G CO.,
381 Queen St. West, TORONTO.

Pharmacists and Urine Analysis.

Mr. Arch. Currie, speaking at a meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society at Edinburgh, said he had brought forward this subject because pharmacists seemed often to be deterred from taking up this branch of work from an assumption that it was attended by difficulties which made it impracticable for the ordinary retail pharmacist to perform the necessary operations with sufficient facility and dispatch. This was to be regretted because it furnished an excellent opportunity for cultivating that intimacy and intercourse between medical practitioners and pharmacists which was so eminently fitted to result in mutual benefit. He then gave a practical demonstration of the course of analysis which he had found the most simple and practically sufficient. He dealt more particularly with the volumetric process for the quantitative determination of sugar. He had found that Gerrard's modification of Fehling's test ("Year Book of Pharmacy," 1892, page 400) was by far the best adapted for carrying out in the pharmacy. The process could be carried out in an open porcelain basin, the only points to be observed being a thoroughly boiling temperature and rapid titration. He had found that this process gave more constant results than any other process. He had tested the constancy of the results by making five consecutive determinations of a sample of diabetic urine, when the following readings were obtained:

1.	6·5	C.c.	of sample decolorized	10	C.	of standard sol.
2.	6·5	"	"	"	"	"
3.	6·4	"	"	"	"	"
4.	6·3	"	"	"	"	"
5.	6·3	"	"	"	"	"
6.	6·3	"	"	"	"	"

On determining a sample of normal urine to 100 C.c. of which 0.5 gramme of glucose had been added it was found that 9.9 C.c. of the sample decolorized 10 C.c. of the standard solution. The process was, therefore, both constant and accurate. The sharpness of the end reaction gave it a distinct advantage over Fehling's method, and Pavy's method was impracticable in an ordinary pharmacy on account of the escape of ammonia fumes which it was difficult to avoid. The whole process of a urine analysis such as was required in ordinary medical practice could be easily completed in less than half an hour.—(*Phar. Journal, Eng*).

A politician may get along without brains, but a business man never.

The "Finishing Touches" in Prescription Work.

"A thing well begun is half done." It is undeniable, I think, that a neat package produces in the average patient a faith in the medicine therein contained; and faith is half the battle—faith in the doctor, and faith in the medicine. Moreover, a neat package is a valuable advertisement for the pharmacist; it brings both doctor and patient back to him as one who does his work well.

It always makes me feel as if there were something missing on a bottle when I see it handed out without a paper cap on. A cap not only gives the package a finished look which it is otherwise impossible to obtain, and, too, adds greatly to its attractiveness, but it prevents the accidental escape of the cork or its intentional displacement by a curious messenger or servant.

Paper caps are easily put on. Cut up some white tissue paper into pieces about three and a half or four inches square, put two of these over the cork and crease the cap all around the cork with the fingers of one hand, holding the paper fast with the other hand. Or, if one be not skilled in the art of creasing a cap, let him fasten it down with a string or rubber, turning up the edges and cutting them all around so as to produce an even bottom.

Some pharmacists neglect to put a "shake before using" label on necessary mixtures. Others fail to cover with blue or black paper a bottle containing such solutions as those of silver nitrate and eserine, which are affected by daylight.

When suppositories are made and dispensed they should be wrapped each one in a piece of oiled paper and then stood up on end in a suppository box having space partitions. Or, if such boxes be not had, suppositories should be placed flat in the bottom of an ordinary powder-box and a piece of cotton placed over them, so that they will not roll around. Cotton should likewise be used with pills of one's own compounding, so that they will no break or become disfigured.

Ointments should be neatly smoothed off on top.

Powders should be placed sideways in the box, never on top of one another, for then they will jump out of the box when it is opened.

Finally, I want to say that people expect everything in a pharmacy neat and tidy, and especially everything which pertains to prescription work. I have found that these "finishing touches" to a prescription find favor and that they pay many fold.—*By O. Ralph Anderson in Bulletin of Pharmacy.*

Women as Pharmacists in Germany.

It seems now fairly certain that the admission of women to the study of medicine, dentistry, and pharmacy, and to the required legal examinations, will soon be an accomplished fact in the German Empire.

Women are to be placed on an equal footing with men both as regards rights and duties, so that girls who possess the qualifications for the one year's voluntary service may be accepted as apprentices in pharmacies, and will have the right to enter for the assistants' examination, and to receive the grade of apotheker. Licenses may also be granted to them later on.

The *Pharmaceutische Zeitung* thinks that the number of women who will be able to produce a certificate for one year's attendance of the Sekunda of a gymnasium will be very limited, and that, therefore, men need not fear a very serious competition on the part of the weaker sex. We note that the first woman to get the Ph. D. degree received it on Monday in Berlin.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

Northwestern University School of Pharmacy.

The School of Pharmacy of Northwestern University has now effected the change contemplated and announced about a year ago, which lengthens the course for the degree of Graduate in Pharmacy and abolishes the spring course, and all students will hereafter be required to enter in the fall. The course for the degree of Graduate in Pharmacy will occupy two annual sessions of six months each, and the course for the degree of Pharmaceutical Chemist will cover two years of nine months each.

Sulphur is recommended as the very best cure for diphtheria. A doctor says he used a teaspoonful of the flowers of sulphur in a wineglass of water, stirring it with his finger instead of a spoon. This is given as a gargle. It may, of course, be swallowed. In extreme cases, the sulphur has been blown down the throat by means of a quill, and the gargle was afterwards used as the case progressed.

Advertising.

Practical Hints on Advertising.

By Charles Austin Bates, New York.

As long as there are people in this world there will be entertainments. As long as there are entertainments there will be programmes. As long as there are programmes to be printed there will be solicitors for advertisements to appear in them.

Otherwise shrewd merchants yield readily to the blandishments of the programme advertisement solicitor. Month after month and year after year they keep on buying space in these worthless mediums. Just why this should be the case nobody, perhaps, can ever tell. Programme advertising never did pay, and I don't believe it ever will pay. There may be occasional instances where satisfactory results have been accomplished, but this has been the case, not because of the medium selected, but in spite of it. If somebody makes an offer in a programme that sells goods it is because the offer contained something especially advantageous to the public. If that same offer were printed in a good newspaper it would sell more goods.

* * *

I cannot see for the life of me how it is that a man who sells a dozen or two dozen different articles should speak about only one in an advertisement. I do not mean by this that he should generalize. I do not mean that a music dealer, for instance, should simply say that he sold mandolins, guitars, violins, banjos, etc., and that his prices are the lowest. What I do mean to say is, that he could talk briefly about several of these things in the same advertisements, and give some definite information about each subject. There is nothing in the world to prevent him from printing a list of prices in his advertisements, even though the subject matter were devoted altogether to one topic.

* * *

Different people have different desires and needs. One man wants one thing and another man wants something else. He will do his buying at the store where he thinks he will get the most for his money. It stands to reason that the business man who tells the most people about their various needs, and convinces them, by good advertising, that it is to their advantage to buy at his store, will get the most business.

* * *

It is often best to advertise one thing at a time when the space is very small, but the man who occupies a liberal space and devotes his advertisements to one single thing isn't getting as much for his money as he ought to get.

* * *

If I were running a store and had many things to sell, I would certainly talk about a number of articles in my advertisements. There might be occasions when I would devote my entire space to one subject, but they would be few and far between.

* * *

Newspapers continually condemn advertising schemes, and yet they continually publish advertising schemes. Time after time they let an advertising fakir come in and "work a boom edition." These boom editions cost the advertisers in them a great deal of money. I don't believe that they ever bring adequate returns. As a general thing nobody pays any attention to them outside the city in which they are published, but the advertiser has to pay a greatly increased rate for the space on account of this outside circulation.

* * *

Business men are asked to go into the thing because it is a sort of public enterprise, and is going to do the town a lot of good, besides bringing him much profit. I don't mean to say that the newspaper publishers who go into these things are not perfectly honest in their intentions. I don't mean to say that these editions do not have some good effect, but I do believe that they cost more than they are worth.

* * *

An advertising scheme is an advertising scheme whether it is published by a newspaper or by an individual. I believe the newspapers lessen their prestige by going into such things.

* * *

Advertising matter is to be seen by and to influence just plain, ordinary, everyday people. They are the folks who make advertising profitable. They may not appreciate the highest type of art in printing, painting or music, but this does not make their dollars any less valuable. Personally, I like hand-paper made with rough edges, but I know of a great many people who fail to appreciate the fineness of anything that is rough. They think that wood-cut paper is much handsomer and finer than hand-made parchment. Perhaps they are wofully ignorant, but they have money to spend, and the advertiser must consider them.

* * *

There are some kinds of printing and some kinds of music, and some kinds of art that are appreciated only by what Matthew Arnold called the "remnant" of humanity.

There are kinds of printing that are like olives and anchovy paste, and old cheese and caviare—a taste for them has to be cultivated by most people before they can really be enjoyed.

* * *

The kind of printing that it pays to issue is not the grotesque or the erratically beautiful. It is the printing, the beauty of which can be appreciated by everyone—the educated and the uneducated, the old or the young. The printing matter that a child will say is pretty is tolerably certain to possess attractiveness for grown people as well.

For instance, I do not believe that the advertiser is excusable for using any of the unhealthy, abnormal, grotesque designs *a la* Beardsley. An artist can see merit in the Beardsley style of work, because of its extreme simplicity. It will, perhaps, be helpful in the execution of other and better work, because it shows plainly the effects to be secured by the massing of black and white and by the use of a few firm lines.

A 10 per cent. solution of citric acid in simple syrup is found useful in the treatment of whooping-cough. It is employed locally by swabbing the periglottic portion of the larynx.

A solution of calcium sulphide is stated to be an effectual weed-killer, both for path and bed weeds. Six pounds of fresh slaked lime, and one pound of flowers of sulphur are boiled for some time with seventeen gallons of water. This mixture, diluted with equal quantities of water, is freely sprinkled over the weeds.

Victory ! Victory !

The Victory Pile Remedy of Dr. Lewis, the most wonderful of the nineteenth century. Six boxes will cure the most obstinate case, if directions are followed. Why suffer? Get well and enjoy life. Sample box free. Try it at once and you will be the happiest person living.

A. LEWIS

Manager for Canada,

207 Mail and Empire Bldg., Toronto.

JOSEPH E. SEAGRAM

Waterloo, Ontario.

MANUFACTURER OF

ALCOHOL

Pure Spirits

Rye and Malt Whiskies

"OLD TIMES" AND "WHITE WHEAT"

CLARETS

"Chateau Pelee" Medoc.

Cases 12 Qts., $3.75. Cases 24 Pts., $4.75.

Equal to Imported ... at double the price.

If your Wine Merchant does not keep OUR CLARET send in order direct.

J. S. HAMILTON & CO.

BRANTFORD, ONT.

General Agents Pelee Island Wine Company, Limited.

ONTARIO

Vaccine Farm

ESTABLISHED 1885

Pure and reliable Vaccine matter always on hand. Orders by mail or otherwise promptly filled.

10 Ivory Points, $1.00; 5 Ivory Points, 65c.; single points, 20 cts.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

Address all orders,

VACCINE FARM,

A. STEWART, M.D., Palmerston, Ont.

Do You Carry in Stock

AH-WA-GO

The King of Blood Purifiers?

IF NOT—WHY NOT?

You can recommend it to your customers and can rest assured it will do all that is claimed for it.

It is a positive cure for Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, and all Liver, Kidney and Blood Diseases.

Ah-Wa-Go is put up in dry powder form only never in liquid. Note that each package bears our name in full printed in red and blue. None other is genuine

Retail Price, 25 Cents per Package.
It Costs You $1.80 per Dozen.

QUICK SELLER, LARGE PROFITS

Handsome Advertising Matter sent with each order.

FOR SALE BY ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

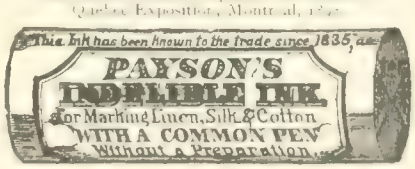
Write us for illustrated Booklets, ... on Ah-Wa-Go and our other Remedies.

The F. E. Karn Co.,

132 Victoria St., TORONTO

THE OLDEST - THE BEST

Received Medal and Diploma At Provincial Quebec Exposition, Montreal, 1...


This Ink has been known to the trade since 1835
PAYSON'S
INDELIBLE INK.
For Marking Linen, Silk & Cotton
WITH A COMMON PEN
Without a Preparation

Trade supplied by all leading Drug Houses in the Dominion.

Patents

Caveats, Trade Marks, Design Patents, Copyrights, Etc.

Correspondence Solicited

JOHN A. PAUL

LeDroit Building, Washington, D.C.

Don't

... is a great advantage to your Boys and Girls who are looking forward to a Mercantile or Professional career if the thorough course of study in Accounting, Shorthand and Type writing, as arranged at the

Guelph Business College & Shorthand Inst. Guelph, Ont.

Circulars free. J. SHARP, Principal.

When writing mention this paper

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN." LINIMENT

Sold from Halifax to Victoria

BY

HALIFAX { Brown & Webb. Simson Bros. & Co. Forsyth, Sutcliffe & Co
ST. JOHN—T. B. Barker & Sons.
YARMOUTH—C. C. Richards & Co.

MONTREAL { Kerry, Watson & Co. Lyman Sons & Co. Evans Sons & Co. Lyman, Knox & Co.
KINGSTON—Henry Skinner & Co.
TORONTO { Lyman Bros & Co. Evans Sons & Co. Northrop & Lyman. Elliot & Co. T. Milburn & Co.
HAMILTON—Archdale Wilson & Co. J. Winer & Co.
LONDON—London Drug Co. Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.
WINNIPEG—Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.
NEW WESTMINSTER—D. S. Curtis & Co.

VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER.—Langley & Henderson Bros.
QUEBEC.—W. Brunet et Cie
ST. JOHN.—Canadian Drug Co. S. McDiarmid & Co
PRESCOTT.—T. W. Chamberlain & Co.
MONTREAL.—Huden, Huber & Co.

Diseases of the Stomach.

COCAINE, PEPSINE, NARCEINE

The ANTIGASTRALGIQUE WINCKLER, is the most effective remedy known to medical science for Diseases of the Stomach, Cramps, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Gastralgia, Vomiting after meals, and during Pregnancy.

DOSE.—One or two tablespoonfuls fifteen minutes before meals, or when symptoms appear.

Winckler Antigastralgic Pills

COCAINE, PEPSINE, NARCEINE

Same direction as for the WINCKLER ANTIGASTRALGIQUE.

DOSE.—One or two pills fifteen minutes before meals, or when symptoms appear. This is specially recommended to the people who can't stand the preparations rightly alcoholized

WINCKLER, Pharmacist, Montreuil, Seine.

MONTREAL M. DECARY.

TORONTO: The Druggists' Corporation of Canada, Limited

STIMULATING and REFRESHING LIQUEUR HOR.

KOLA, COCA and LIME GLYCEROPHOSPHATE

A Stimulating Tonic. It Strengthens the Entire System.

Perfect specific for Anæmiuria, Nervous Irritability, Phosphaturia, Neuralgia, Consumption, General Debility, Exhaustions.

WINCKLER, Pharmacist, Montreuil, Near Paris

MONTREAL DECARY

TORONTO: The Druggists' Corporation of Canada, Limited.

The Fletcher Mfg. Co.

440=442 Yonge Street, Toronto

Manufacturers of...

SODA FOUNTAINS

DEALERS IN

Glassware, Julep Straws

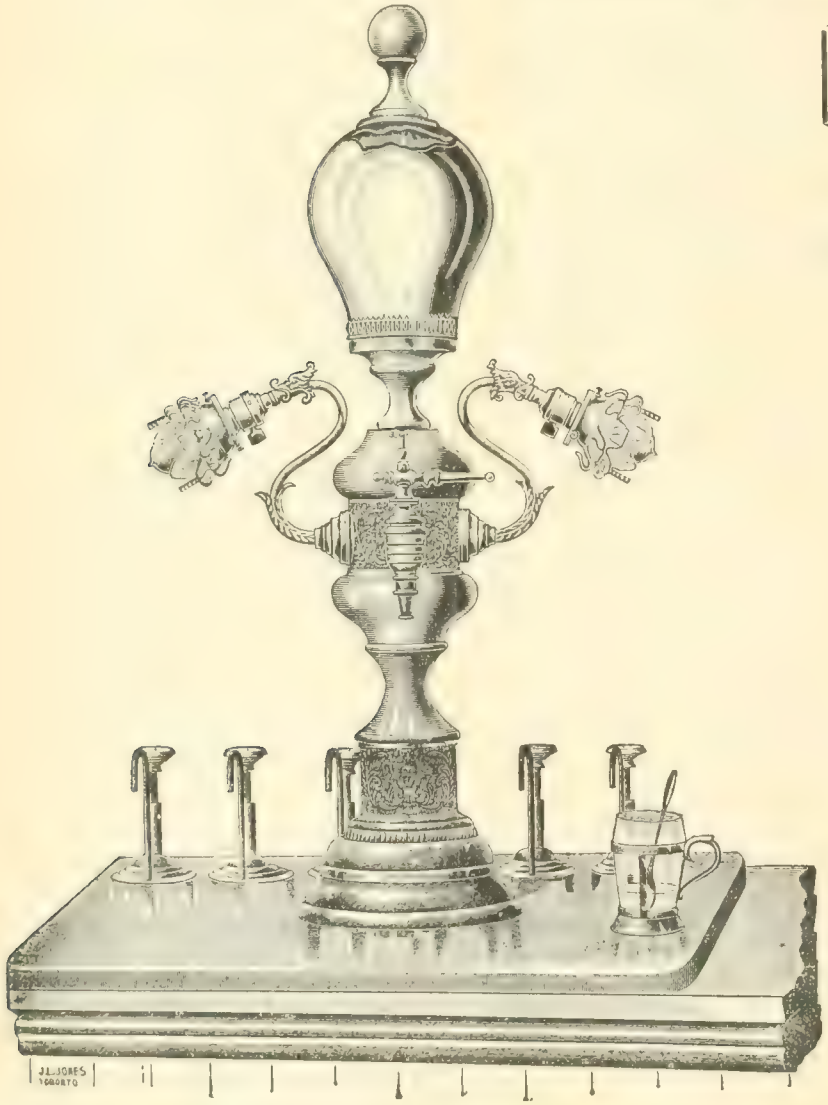
and every requisite for the Soda Water business.

Generators, Cylinders, Freezers, etc.

in Onyx, Marble or Silver Plate

NEW CATALOGUE MAILED ON APPLICATION

OUR FRUIT SYRUPS ...are... IMPERIAL MEASURE



OUR LATEST—"THE MINTO ELECTRIC.

Our Counter Apparatus, fitted with Pneumatic Syrup Jars, is the handiest and most suitable for a Drug Store.

QUALITY THE BEST. **PRICES REASONABLE.** **EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT**

TRUE FRUIT SYRUPS, FLAVORING EXTRACTS, COLORS, ETC.

Formulary.

CATARRH SNUFFS.

	GRAINS.
Quinine sulphate	16
Camphor	10
Boric acid	15
Resorcin	8
Morphine sulphate	4
Gum arabic	250
Starch, sufficient to make	500

Reduce all the ingredients to an impalpable powder and mix thoroughly. Another formula:

	GRAINS.
Menthol	30
Ammonium chloride	90
Boric acid	60

Rub together to a fine powder and sift.

POMADE FOR CHAFED SURFACES.

	PARTS.
Lanolin	85
Albolin or vaselin	10
Camphor	3
Phenol	2

Mix the camphor and phenol. When liquefied mix the other ingredients. Nothing superior to this has ever been offered.—*Nat. Druggist.*

GLUCANTH—A PILL EXCIPIENT.

	OZS.
Powdered tragacanth	½
Glycerin	1½
Water	½
Syrup of glucose	3½

Mix.

This excipient is useful in many instances where glycerin of tragacanth is unsuitable on account of the large proportion of glycerin which it contains.—*Lucas's Pract. Pharmacy.*

NAIL POLISHES.

1.—Tartaric acid	1 dr.
Tincture myrrh	1 fl. dr.
Cologne water	2 fl. dr.
Distilled water	3 fl. dr.

Dissolve the acid in the water; mix the tincture of myrrh and the cologne water and add to the acid solution.

Dip the finger nails in this solution, wipe, and polish with a chamois pad.

2.—Putty powder (fine)	4 dr.
Carmine	2 grn.
Oil rose	1 drop.

Very carefully reduce the carmine with the putty powder, and rub together until a homogeneous mixture is formed; then mix in the oil of rose.

The nails should be damped and a little of the powder put on; then polish with a chamois pad.

3.—Tin peroxide	6 oz.
Tragacanth	6 grn.
Glycerin	4 drops.
Rose water	sufficient.

Mix and make into a paste. Color with ammoniacal carmine-solution.

4.—Tin oxide (very fine)	8 oz.
Carmine	45 grn.
Oil bergamot	20 grn.
Oil lavender	20 grn.

—*Merck's Report*

FOR FUMIGATION IN PHTHISIS.

The following formula for a liquid for fumigating rooms occupied by consumptives is recommended by a medical journal:

	PARTS.
Formaldehyde solution, 40 per cent.	60
Creosote	15
Oil of turpentine	37
Menthol	1

Mix. Let fall, by drosp, on a hot metal plate. From 20 minims to a half drachm is enough for one chamber.

AROMATIC COD LIVER OIL.

Duquesnel claims, in the *Munchener Medizenische Wochenschreft*, that the addition of 2 drops of oil of eucalyptus to 150 gm. (about 5 ozs.) of cod-liver oil, even of a bad smell and taste, completely masked the defects.

HECTOGRAPH BASIS.

Shredded gelatin, 170, is mixed with water, 400, and allowed to stand until soft and swollen; glycerin, 1410, is now added, and the mixture heated on the water bath with continual stirring until it ceases to lose weight. While still warm it is poured into the frames.—*Zeit. d. allg. oest. Apoth. Ver.*

PURGATIVE TEA.

	PARTS.
Senna, cut	16
Elder flowers	10
Fennel, bruised	5
Anise, bruised	5
Potassium bitartrate in fine powder	4

Moisten the senna with a small quantity of water; then sprinkle over it, uniformly as possible, the potassium bitartrate. When it has become dry, mix it lightly and uniformly with the other ingredients.

SHAMPOOS.

Sea Foam Shampoo.

Ammonium carbonate	2 drs.
Alcohol	2 ozs.
Glycerine	1 oz.
Rose water	1 pint.

Borated Shampoo

Potassium carbonate	1 oz.
Borax	1 oz
Water	2 pints.

Saponaceous Shampoo

Green soap	9 drs.
Potassium carbonate	18 drs.
Alcohol	3 ozs.
Water	25 ozs.

Dissolve the carbonate in the water and add the soap and alcohol.

Egg Shampoo.

Borax	2 ozs.
Glycerine	1 oz.
Rum	10 ozs.
Bay rum	10 ozs.
Whites of	2 eggs.

Incorporate the borax in fine powder with the glycerine; add the rum and bay rum gradually, with constant stirring. The previously well beaten whites of eggs are added lastly, and the whole thoroughly mixed.

BIRD MANNA OR PASTE.

Almonds, blanched	16 av. ozs.
Wheat flour	32 av. ozs.
Cayenne pepper	1 av. oz.
Yolk of eggs	
Honey, of each sufficient	

Blanch the almonds by the aid of hot water, reduce them to a smooth paste, add the wheat flour and cayenne pepper, and by the use of sufficient honey and yolk of eggs make into a uniform and smooth paste. This can be formed into cakes or into a coarse granular powder by rubbing the same through a sieve of the required fineness.

BIRD FOODS.

For Red Birds.

Sunflower seed	8 ounces av.
Hemp seed	16 ounces av.
Canary seed	16 ounces av.
Wheat	8 ounces av.
Rice	6 ounces av.

Mix and grind to coarse powder.

For Mocking Birds.

Hemp seed	16 ounces av.
Rape seed	8 ounces av.
Cracker	8 ounces av.
Rice	2 ounces av.
Corn meal	2 ounces av.
Capsicum	2 ounces av.
Lard oil	2 fluidounces.

Mix all together but the oil, grind to coarse powder, and then incorporate the oil.—*Meyer Bros. Druggist.*

CARBONATED GINGER ALE.

To make the extract proceed as follows:

Bruised ginger	128 parts
Cardamom seed	2 parts
Oil of lemon	½ part
Cayenne pepper	8 parts
Alcohol dilute	250 parts

Mix the aromatics, moisten with the alcohol, pack in a percolator and percolate until exhausted. Dissolve the oil of lemon in the percolate.

To charge the fountains:

Extract ginger ale	6 fl. dr.
Acid solution	6 fl. dr.
Syrup simplex	5 pints.
Sugar, coloring (carmine)	2 dr.
Water	6 gal.

Mix. Charge with carbonic acid gas to 120 or 130 pounds.

The acid solution is made as follows:

Citric acid	2 ounces
Water, fluid	6 ounces

Mix and make a solution.—*Nat. Druggist.*

Montreal College of Pharmacy.

Examination Papers.

JUNIOR MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACY SPRING EXAMINATION, MARCH 30, 1899.

Examiner: Prof. T. D. Reed, M.D., J.P., Dean.

1. Ergot. What is it? Give the various names which have been applied to it.

2. Colchicum. Habitat, part used, official preparations B. P. 1898, with strength.

3. Name 5 official drugs of animal origin, with dose of two of them.

4. Name the standardized drugs B. P. 1898, with strength of one preparation of each.

5. What is (*a*) an alkaloid, (*b*) glucoside, (*c*) hydrocarbon, (*d*) carbohydrate? Give an example of each.

6. Distinguish between emulsification and saponification. Dissolving and melting.

7. What is meant by a synthetic compound, as the term is used in pharmacy? Name five.

8. Name two or more commonly occurring adulterants of beeswax. How are they to be tested for?

9. What is the source of the drugs called (*a*) pepsine, (*b*) pancreatine, (*c*) thyroidine?

10. Write out the chief points to be noted in the pharmacognosy and pharmacy of artemisia santonica.

MATERIA MEDICA (FRENCH).

Examiner: Prof. J. E. W. Lecours.

1. Describe the mode of manufacture of acetic acid. In what proportion does the body CH_3 coo H enter into the official acids?

2. Name the anhydrides of the B.P., dose and therapeutic action.

3. Silver nitrate, synonyms, mode of preparation, tests of identity, therapeutic action, incompatibles and toxicology.

4. Posology of the following: Red iodide mercury, perchloride mercury, subchloride mercury, hyd. c. cretâ, red oxide mercury.

5. Name five derivatives of cellulose.

6. Ethylic alcohol, how prepared? Indicate the volume strength of the various alcohols of B.P.

7. Describe the method of titrating cinchona.

8. Describe briefly—ptomaines—leucomaines.

9. Give a definition of oleo resins, balsams, resins, gum resins.

10. Name ten official drugs of animal origin.

BOTANY.

Examiners: Prof. Jos. Bemrose, Prof. J. E. Morrison.

1. Diagnose the natural orders, umbelliferæ and cruciferæ.

2. Distinguish between loculicidal, and septifragal dehiscence.

3. Define the terms zygomorphic and actinomorphic.

4. Show by a rough sketch what you would see under the microscope in a longitudinal section of pine wood.

5. Describe the chemical and physical changes which take place in the seed during germination.

6. Give a full account of the reproductive organs of the filices.

7. By what characteristics would you distinguish any of the following trees: oak, beech, maple?

8. Classify and describe the various kinds of indehiscent fruits.

9. Mention the different forms of indefinite inflorescence with examples.

10. Define carpel, indusium, periblem, phellogen.

MINOR CHEMISTRY.

Examiner: Prof. C. A. Pfister.

1. Distinguish a soluble phosphate from a soluble sulphate of arseniate.

2. Explain the oxidation of P. by nitric acid, and the manufacture of orthophosphoric acid.

3. Give chemical equations pertaining to the manufacture of SO_4H_2 in the lead chamber.

4. Note the anhydrides, nitrous and nitric; phosphorous and phosphoric; arsenious and arsenic; antimonious and antimonic; bismuthous and bismuthic.

5. Represent by the equations the passing into acids of the anhydrides—nitric, sulphuric, phosphoric.

6. Represent the hydrogen compounds of the metalloids of the group O.N. Ag.

7. Represent the following by formulas: ortho-phosphate monocalic, bimagnesian pyrophosphate, bi-ammonic, ortho-arseniate, potassic metaantimoniate, sodic mono sulphate, normal bismuth nitrate, normal ferric sulphate.

8. Preparation of ammonia from $SO_4 2 (NH_4)$ and lime.

9. What volume at norm. of O to burn up ten kilos of S?

10. What volume of NH_3 is dissolved in ten litres of aq. ammon. 20% weight, Sp. grav. 0.925? (NH_3, 0.7655 gm. = 1 litre.)

SENIOR CHEMISTRY.

Examiner: Prof. Jos. Bemrose, F.C.S.

1. What takes place when H_2S is passed into a warm acidulated solution of (*a*) potas. chromate, (*b*) sod. arseniat, (*c*) mercuric chloride, (*d*) ferric chlor.?

2. One gramme of pure sod. bicarb. is dissolved in water, $25cm_3$ of normal sol. H_2SO^4 are added and the liquid boiled; on titrating back, how much NaOH will be required?

3. How would you determine the melting point of paraffinum durum?

4. Give the rational formula of one of the ketones, its properties, and how it is prepared.

5. How many atoms of oxygen will one molecule of potas. bichrom. yield for oxidysing purposes? Show this by its action on green vitriol, and give the factor for Fe.

6. What weight of potas. bichrom. is required to make a litre of V. T. S. B.P., 1898.

7. Supposing that three powders are given you for examination, labelled (*a*) $Ca_3P_2O_8$, (*b*) NH_2HgCL, (*c*) $C_3H_4OH.(COOH)_3$, H_2O. Give details of the processes you would adopt in each case.

8. How would you prepare half a litre of deci-normal barium hydrate solution?

9. What do you understand by the term, saponification? Give applications.

10. If 9.2 gm. of an organic substance yields upon combustion 13·2 gm of CO_2, and 7·2 gm. of H_2O, what is it sempirical formula?

Laziness may save your muscle, but it will not save your money.

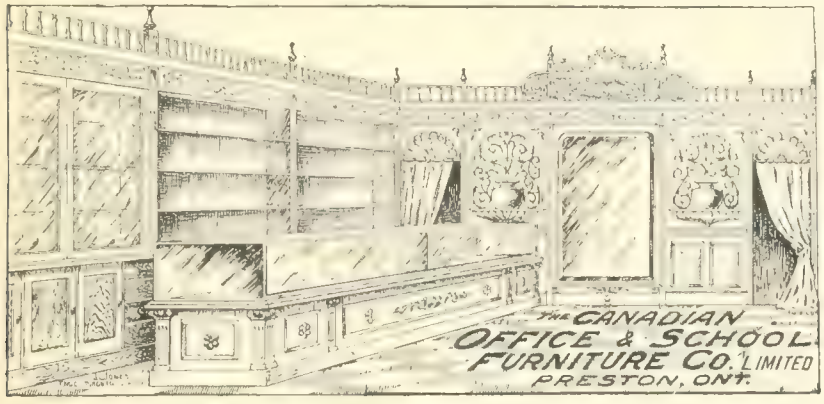
Labatt's Indian Pale Ale

Is an excellent nutrient tonic. Physicians desiring to prescribe will hardly find anything superior to this.—*Health Journal.*

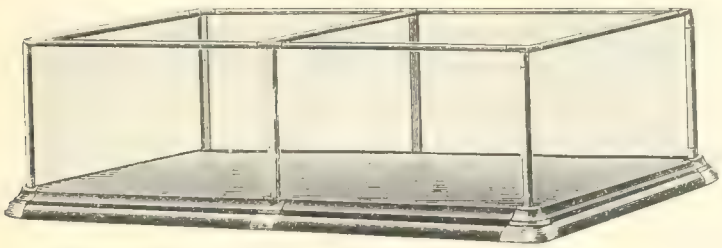
"We find that the Ale uniformly well agreed with the patients, that it stimulated the appetite, and thereby increased nutrition. The taste likewise was always highly spoken of. In nervous women, we found that a glass at bedtime acted as a very effective and harmless hypnotic."
—*Superintendent of large United States Hospital.*

ORDER IT FROM YOUR MERCHANT AND SEE THAT YOU GET IT.

JOHN LABATT,
Brewer, LONDON



London Show Case Works



Manufacturers of Show Cases in all the latest designs

673 BATHURST ST. - LONDON, ONT.

W. A. GILL & CO. COLUMBUS, OHIO. U.S.A

PLAIN, LACQUERED **BOXES** AND DECORATED

MAKE THE BEST SEAMLESS TIN

•IN•THE•MARKET•

For sale at Manufacturers Prices by the leading wholesale druggists and druggists' sundrymen throughout Canada.

Complete Illustrated Price List free on Application

•The only Pills which purge without pain

BOISSY'S SAPONACEOUS PILLS

LAXATIVE
PURGATIVE
REFRESHING

The Box of 40 Pills 2 free by Post

Phie BOISSY, 2, Place Vendome, PARIS

Agent: M. DECARY, Pharmacist, Montreal

We would be very glad to supply the Drug Trade and Medical Profession with our Catalogue of Fine

Pharmaceutical Specialties....

Our Standard Fluid Extracts will compare with products of any other Laboratory on the continent.

THE

Martin, Bole & Wynn Co.

Wholesale Druggists, Winnipeg, Man.

Gray's

CASTOR-FLUID
For the hair.

DENTAL PEARLINE
An excellent antiseptic tooth wash.

SULPHUR PASTILLES
For burning in diphtheritic cases.

SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE
An excellent antiseptic dentifrice.

These Specialties

All of which have been well advertised, more particularly the "Castor-Fluid," may be obtained at all the wholesale houses at Manufacturer's price.

HENRY R. GRAY

ESTABLISHED 1859.

Pharmaceutical Chemist

122 St. Lawrence Main Street
(Cor. of Lagauchetiere)

MONTREAL

The HAMILTON CASH REGISTER

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We guarantee to save you from $10 to $100 on the price of a National Cash Register. We are now making over ninety different kinds of National Cash Registers.

We have a number of second-hand total-adding National Cash Registers on hand which we will sell for less than half the price paid to the National Cash Register Company.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

The Hamilton Brass Manufacturing Co., Limited

HAMILTON, ONTARIO

Toronto Office: 82 King St. West Montreal Office: 1782 Notre Dame St.

American Pharmaceutical Association.

We have been requested by the Secretary of the A.P.A. to insert the following :

DETROIT, April 10, 1899.

DEAR SIR,—The meeting at Put-in-Bay promises to be one of unusual importance as regards the work of the Section on Education and Legislation. The way has been cleared by the efficient work done in the past for the intelligent framing of a model Pharmacy law. It is hoped that every member of the Association will study carefully the reports of past meetings bearing on this important question, that they will familiarize themselves especially with the details of fact contained in the report presented at the Baltimore meeting, and come to Put-in-Bay with very definite ideas about each important feature of a model Pharmacy law.

While the Association may find that it is not yet ready to take final action, it should be possible, by concentrating thought and effort in this direction, to make a good beginning in the constructive work for which such abundance of material has been accumulated.

Another important subject which should receive special attention at the coming meeting is that of the toleration by the medical and pharmaceutical professions of nostrums offered either without formulas or with false formulas. Sustained by the potent influence of the large advertising patronage involved, the evil has grown until it threatens the very existence of scientific pharmacology. Can nothing be done to check it? Action must be prompt to be effective. Any suggestion of a practical remedy will be timely. Send in your contribution to this symposium.

All papers, whether on the above or other subjects pertinent to the work of the Section, should be in the hands of the committee by August 15th, in order that they may be printed before the coming meeting. Let each paper be accompanied with a brief abstract of its contents, if possible.

Address all papers and communications to the chairman of the committee.

Very truly yours,

A. B. LYONS,

Chairman Section on Education and Legislation.

Guttapercha and Indiarubber.

In his recent Cantor lectures on indiarubber (which have been published in pamphlet form by the Society of Arts), Dr. Daniel Morris gave, in plain language, a comparison between indiarubber and guttapercha, which are closely allied substances in origin and in chemical composition. They are both obtained from the latex of certain plants, and are composed wholly of carbon and hydrogen, but the similarity ends here. The most conspicuous property of guttapercha is that of becoming soft and plastic on immersion in hot water, retaining any shape then given to it on cooling, when it becomes hard and rigid. Caoutchouc, on the other hand, does not soften in moderate heat, is impervious to water, alcohol, most acids, and gases, and retains for a long period its original elasticity and strength. Guttapercha is obtained only from large trees belonging to one family of plants, the *Sapotaceæ*, confined to one small portion of the world's surface. Caoutchouc is obtained from numerous families of plants, and these are distributed over almost every part of the tropical regions; they may be low herbaceous plants, shrubby climbers, small trees, or majestic giants of the forest, 150 to 180 feet high.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

Trees That Grow Bread.

The bread-fruit tree of Ceylon is very remarkable. Its fruit is baked and eaten as we eat bread, and is equally good and nutritious. In Barbutu, South America, is a tree which by piercing the trunk produces milk with which the inhabitants feed their children. In the interior of Africa is a tree which produces excellent butter. It resembles the American oak, and its fruit from which the butter is prepared, is not unlike the olive. Park, the great traveller, declared that the butter surpassed any made in England from cow's milk. At Sierra Leone is the cream-fruit tree, the fruit of which is quite agreeable in taste. At Table Bay, near the Cape of Good Hope, is a small tree the berries of which make excellent candles. It is also found in the Azores. The vegetable tallow tree also grows in Sumatra, in Algeria, and in China. In the island of Chusan large quantities of oil and tallow are extracted from its fruit, which is gathered in November or December, when the tree has lost all its leaves. The bark of a tree in China produces a beautiful soap. Trees of the *sapindus* or soap berry order also grow in the north of Africa. They are amazingly prolific, and their fruit contains about thirty-eight per cent. of saponin.—*April Ladies' Home Journal.*

"The Old Farm-House on the Hill."

We have just received from the publishers one of the greatest home songs ever written, suitable for the piano or organ. Words and music by J. W. Lerman. It bids fair to have a run of a million copies. The same is now being sung in New York, Boston and Philadelphia theatres with immense success and is received with great applause. We print the first verse and chorus :

FIRST VERSE.

There's a farm-house I remember, 'twas my childhood's happy home,
And I'll ne'er forget the scenes while life shall last.
Oh ! I often wish that I could cross its threshold as of yore,
And live once more the life that now is past.
With father, kind and gentle, and dear, sainted mother, too,
Who always tried their duty to fulfill,
I would that I were young again and had them with me now
In that dear old roomy farm-house on the hill.

CHORUS.

To me it was a palace of grandeur unsurpassed ;
I loved it when a child, I love it still,
And no greater joy I covet than to visit once again
And live within that farm-house on the hill.

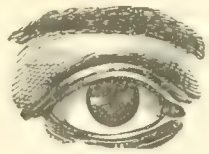
Price, 30 cents per copy. All readers of our paper will receive a copy of it by sending 10 cents in silver or postage stamps to the Union Mutual Music and Novelty Co., No. 20 East 14th Street, New York.

As will be seen from the advertisement on another page, the Optical Institute of Canada will hold another class on retinoscopy, commencing on May 9th. Dr. Hamill reports that more applicants than could be accommodated applied for seats at the last retinoscopy class, hence he has decided to hold one more before the hot weather sets in. Intending students should secure their seats without delay, as the number in each class is limited.

Ext. cimicifuga in doses of 30 minims has been taken with good results in tinnitus and aural affections. Cimicifuga acts as a sedative on the nervous system.

Optical Department

In charge of W. E. Hamill, M.D., Principal of the Optical Institute of Canada.



Correspondents should note that for an intelligent answer to be given to their inquiries it is necessary in every case to give the following information relative to their patient: (1) Sex, (2) age, (3) occupation, (4) near point of distinct vision for small type with each eye alone, (5) how their eyes trouble them, *i.e.*, their asthenopic symptoms, (6) vision of each eye at twenty feet alone without glasses, (7) best vision obtainable with glasses, naming correction.

Example.—J.S., male; age, 18; bookkeeper; can read small type to within five inches of each eye; complains of much headache through the day and evening; eyes feel sore and water a good deal, look red and inflamed, etc., etc.

R.E.V. $\frac{20}{200}$ with $+1.50 = \frac{20}{20}$
Z.E.V. $\frac{20}{200}$ with $+1.50 = \frac{20}{20}$

The above example is taken to illustrate about how we desire inquiries to be made.

T.C.N.—Do you think it a good investment for an optician to learn retinoscopy? I mean an optician who thoroughly understands the trial case and ophthalmometer.

Answer.—This question, in different forms, has been asked by private letters at least from fifteen different opticians within the last month. Some enclosed a stamp, to which I replied by private letter.

The more you understand about the trial case and ophthalmometer the better convinced you must be that many cases present themselves in which you sigh for some other means to confirm your findings, and in children there is no sure and certain way but by retinoscopy, and the day has dawned when progressive opticians are securing the knowledge of retinscopy, and if you do not also equip yourself you must simply take a back seat and often wonder why your opposition is getting the business. The question arises: Have you to use atropine in retinoscopy? Many retinoscopists claim that it is seldom absolutely needed, but, being a physician, I use it frequently, but for some months have been testing the eyes before and after using atropine with retinoscopy to determine what difference would occur in the findings.

I am led to the conclusion that there is a certain percentage of cases upon which you will have to use atropine, which can be accomplished by having it done by some physician in your town who is desirous of aiding you in your honest effort to secure the best possible correction.

To learn retinoscopy it is absolutely indispensable,and you must learn on eyes under its influence if you wish to become competent in the use of the retinoscope. I have never succeeded in teaching it successfully to students on eyes unless I first atropinized them.

But having once learned it you will find in a large per cent. of cases that you can dispense with atropine. It is not difficult to learn if you study it under a practical retinoscopist who is master in all its details, and the outfit necessary is inexpensive. Yes! I consider it one of the best possible investments for a graduate optician. You'd better join our class on the 22nd March.

H. E. W. I fitted a case lately with R + .75 Cyl. ax. 180; Z—50 Sph. ⌒ 1.25 Cyl. ax. 90, which gave in each eye $\frac{20}{20}$. The person was fifty years old. She was perfectly comfortable when either one or other eye was covered, but in trying to use these glasses on both eyes together they made my patron so dizzy that she could not tolerate them. She had never worn glasses before.

Answer—A case 50 years old with anisometropia and never worn glasses!—What would you expect of retinæ which had so long been used to seeing things as it were on the bias. So long, in fact, that the retinal had become used to it, and now you straighten up the images on the retinæ and expect the retina to accept this new (but right) change without any kick. As well expect a man to stop using tobacco after forty years' use without a struggle. Stop the tobacco gradually and the reaction will not be so severely felt.

In your case simply advise her to use the glasses as long as possible each day, and in a few weeks everything will be lovely, just as soon, in fact, as the retina get used to the new order of things.

Optical Examinations:

The following questions were submitted to the students at the March examination at the Optical Institute of Canada. Time, 2½ hours:

1. Explain the meaning of the following words, viz.: Prism dioptre, dioptre, principal focus, conjugate foci, principal axis, secondary axis, spherical aberration, index of refraction, neutralization, binocular vision, diplopia, asthenopia, acuteness of vision, visual angle, ametropia, amblyopia.

2 What do you mean by, (*a*) The refraction of an eye, (*b*) The accommodation of the eye, (*c*) The convergence of the eyes?

3. Explain the principle upon which Snellen's test types are constructed.

4. Explain by diagram the formation of images by a convex lens.

5. Define (*a*) Hypermetropia, (*b*) What is manifest hy., (*c*) How do you ascertain the amount of manifest hy., (*d*) What glasses would you order a hy., (*e*) When does a hyperope require two pair of glasses?

6. Define (*a*) Myopia, (*b*) Where is the punctum remotum of a myopic eye? What concave glasses would you order a myope?

7. Define (*a*) Astigmatism, (*b*) In simple astigmatism what line of the clock face is seen plainly, (*c*) What do you mean by "principal meridians" in an astigmatic eye, (*d*) And where are they?

8. Define (*a*) Presbyopia, (*b*) How tell an emmetropic presbyope, (*c*) What convex glass would you order a presbyope?

9. In any given case what determines the amount of (*a*) Hypermetropia, (*b*) Myopia, (*c*) Astigmatism, (*d*) Presbyopia?

10. In any case of imperfect vision how could you determine whether the cause was due to ammetropia or amblyopia?

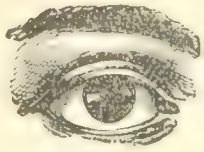
11. If a case were emmetropic in the vertical meridians and hypermetropic one dioptre in the horizontal meridians, what glasses would you order?

12. If a case were hypermetropic two dioptres in the vertical meridian and hypermetropic four dioptres in the horizontal meridians, what glasses would you order?

13. If a case were myopic one dioptre in the vertical meridians and hypermetropic two dioptres in the horizontal meridians, what glasses would you order?

14. Simplify the following prescription:

The Optical Institute of Canada



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Pharmacognosy Notes, by O. A. Wall	1.00
The Right Side of the Car, by J. U. Lloyd	1.00
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"Excellent Work."—*Buffalo Evening News.*
"Interesting and Profitable."—*Baltimore Herald.*
"Lively and sensible."—*Philadelphia Evening Telegram.*
"Handsome and Clever."—*New York Press.*
"Should be read twice."—*Cleveland World.*
"Should be on the desk of every advertiser."—*Cleveland Press.*
"Best thing we have seen."—*Buffalo Express.*
"Most practical and helpful."—*Minneapolis Journal.*
"Every advertiser may read with profit."—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*
"Mr. Bates has rendered a service to all progressive business men."—*Philadelphia Record.*
"Most interesting of all instructive books."—*Detroit Free Press.*
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"Nothing humdrum or commonplace."—*Buffalo Commercial.*
"Full of snappy, commonsense hints."—*Boston Herald.*
"Striking and readable."—*Baltimore American.*
"Cannot fail to prove interesting."—*Pittsburg Press.*
"Should be in the hands of every business man."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

BOOKS FOR DRUGGISTS.

Any of the following books will be mailed on receipt of price named —

British Pharmacopoeia, 1898	$2 50
National Formulary	1 00
Practical Dispensing	50
Minor Ailments	1 50
Practical Dentistry	50
Heebner's Practical Synopsis of B.P.	1 00
Heebner's Manual of Pharmacy	2 00
Harrop's Monograph on Fluid Extracts	2 00
Caspari's Treatise on Pharmacy	4 50
Oldberg's Home Study in Pharmacy	3 00
Sayre's Organic Materia Medica and Pharmacognosy	4 50
Culbreth's Materia Medica and Pharmacognosy	4 00
Scoville's Art of Compounding	$2 50
Bartley's Medical Chemistry	3 00
Duane's Medical Dictionary	3 00
Gould's Medical Dictionary	3 25
Robinson's Latin Grammar	1 75
Beasley's Receipt Book	2 00
Practical Perfumery	50
Hare's Practical Therapeutics	3 75
Refraction of the Eye (Morton)	1 00
Diseases of the Eye (Hunsell & Bell)	50
Spectacles and Eyeglasses (Phillips)	1 00

= = *THE* = =

CANADIAN DRUGGIST

Toronto, Canada.

Often in the morning there comes a feeling of weariness, indescribable; not exactly ill, nor fit to work, but too near well to remain idle.

A Ripans Tabule taken at night, before retiring, or just after dinner, has been known to drive away that weariness for months.

WANTED—A case of bad health that R·I·P·A·N·S will not benefit. Send five cents to Ripans Chemical Co. No. 10 Spruce street, New York, for 10 sample and 1000 testimonials. R·I·P·A·N·S, 1 dozen for 5 cents, or 12 packets for 48 cents, may be had of all druggists who are willing to sell a standard medicine at a moderate profit. They banish pain and prolong life. One gives relief. Note the word R·I·P·A·N·S on the packet. Accept no substitute.

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ACTIVE SOLICITORS WANTED everywhere for "The Story of the Philippines," by Murat Halstead, commissioned by the Government as Official Historian to the War Department. The book was written in army camps at San Francisco, on the Pacific with General Merritt, in the hospitals at Honolulu, in Hong Kong, in the American trenches at Manila, in the insurgent camps with Aguinaldo, on the deck of the Olympia with Dewey, and in the roar of battle at the fall of Manila. Bonanza for agents. Brimful of original pictures taken by government photographers on the spot. Large book. Low prices. Big profits. Freight paid. Credit given. Drop all trashy unofficial war books. Outfit free. Address, H. L. Barber, Gen. Mngr., 356 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

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R.V. +0.75 sph. combined with −0.25 cyl. axis 45
L.V. 1.00 sph. " " 0.75 cyl. " 110

15. If a vision is [illegible] which a [illegible] glass blurs and a patient cannot read J. I. at 22 C.m. what would it signify, say in a person at 55 and another at 18 years of age?

Retail Optical Advertising.

Extracts of paper read before the New York Association of Opticians by F. L. [illegible].

The reason I have chosen "Optical Advertising" as the subject of this paper is that, next to the optician's skill and ability, I consider his advertising the most important factor in his business to-day. Advertising, at the present time, has become a science, and the business or article that is the best advertised, and has merit, succeeds the best.

I have read in some trade paper that opticians, as a class, advertise very little, and very poorly, which, with a few exceptions, I think is a fact. Proper optical advertising, to bring good results, requires a good deal of time and careful study. But any optician who gives the matter the proper study and consideration can make a success of writing advertisements for his own business. I would as soon think of closing my door to the public as to think of discontinuing my advertising matter.

The best kind of advertising is the kind that comes through satisfied customers, who recommend you to their friends, etc., but you must first get the customers to please, which can only be done by proper advertising. To make advertising pay you must keep continually at it. One or two insertions of an advertisement seldom pays. It is consecutive, continuous, persistent efforts that win in advertising, as in all other affairs of business.

It is not necessary for good results to have a full page or column ad., and I think for an optical ad., a two to four inch space, properly worded, displayed, and changed often, will bring good returns. The ad. should occupy a prominent position in the paper, and a neat cut is always attractive.

I have found in my experience that it does not pay to advertise prices of glasses, nor have special sales on certain kinds of glasses at certain times, because you cannot afford to sell compound or bifocal lenses at the same price that you sell plain sphericals for. And, when persons come in for a pair of your advertised glasses, and you examine their eyes and find they need compound or bifocal lenses, and ask them a dollar or so more than your advertised price, they think right away that you do not mean what you say in your advertisement, or else you are trying to swindle them, and you immediately find yourself in trouble, for most people consider all opticians robbers on general principles. Find the right media for your advertising and stick to them, and I think you will all agree with me when I say that for the retail optician newspaper advertising pays the best, and to get the best returns from newspaper ads. they should be changed often. If there are several newspapers printed in your town, and you do not care to run an ad. in all of them, select the best paper, with the largest circulation, and keep an attractive ad in it.

I think it is a good plan to send out circulars, or booklets, at different times, advertising your business. I had very good returns last summer from a pamphlet, enclosed in an envelope and mailed to residents in the country, and distributed through the resident parts of the city by a boy.

Like every other branch of business, advertising should be conducted on sound commercial principles. Save money on your optical advertising if you can, of course, but save it in the right way. Cut off the little leaks, such as the programme, the bills of fare, the directory, the wall charts, the pages in souvenirs, etc. Cut them all off, and your business will not feel the difference. But always keep your ad. in your best city or county newspapers large enough to do you justice. It is better to convince a few people than to talk to many. Some people read advertisements as carefully as they read the news of the day, so make your ads. so they will leave some certain impression each time, and do not make any false statements. The art of good advertising is sometimes like the art of good behavior. It may be summed up in "don'ts."

Don't begin your ad. with a lot of glittering generalities that everybody knows. Make it original and to the point. So, for that reason, ready-made ads. cannot fit every individual case.

An ad. that goes straight about its business to sell goods from the start is a pretty good one. It is a good plan to call attention, through your ad., to some special thing each time, such as a new style frame, a frameless eye-glass, or special nose guard, etc. I have had good success advertising the anchor guard as "Can't shake them off" eye-glasses or guards, and also all styles of filled goods in this way.

Make only honest statements in your ads. Money spent in advertising goods without merit is worse than wasted. Do not make the mistake of advertising goods competitors. Let him alone. If he makes misstatements about you, let him alone. People will catch him at it. If he jumps on you, let him jump; it will only help you in your business. Whatever you do, don't jump back at him through the press. Advertising space costs money, and it should be used always for the purpose of gaining trade. It does not do any particular good to tell what a rascal the other fellow is, and a lot of people will not believe you anyway. They will think you are jealous, and he is getting your business away from you. In other words, advertise your own business, and not your competitor's.

Acetic Acid in Fluid Extracts.

Acid acetic as a menstruum for the exhaustion of crude drugs is now an accomplished fact. Since this time last year much work has been completed with it by more than one set of observers. A systematic series of exhaustions has been undertaken on a scale much larger than is possible in the experimental laboratory, and all of the officinal drugs of different coarseness of powder are now being treated in turn with varying strengths of the acid until the proper conditions are found which will complete the exhaustion. The strength of acid employed has varied from that used in the old pharmacopœial products "Aceta" up to as high as 60 per cent. to accomplish the results, the aim constantly being to employ as weak an acid as possible for obvious reasons. The resulting fluid extracts are found to be of the same quality and strength as the officinal products, and should be equally effective. The veterinarians have naturally been much interested in these products, and have studied the subject in the line of comparative therapeutics. From their encouraging reports further progress in the use of these products is now quite established. The reduction in cost is more of an item with the veterinarian than with the

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physician, but with the latter also the reduction will be found to be a marked feature. It will be found that the efficiency of the drugs so treated has been largely increased by the elimination of alcohol. Although acetic acid generally exhausts drugs more completely, and thus naturally extracts a much larger proportion of inert matter, it will be noted that such a finished product gives much less precipitate on dilution with water than the alcoholic preparation. This fact will be appreciated by the physician in compounding his prescriptions, for although in some cases a slight precipitate will take place when diluted with water, yet in most cases it will be found to be so slight that it can be ignored, especially as it throws down little, if any, alkaloidal principles. In general, then, these acetic acid fluid extracts may be diluted without precipitation, of course, with acetic acid, but again even with alcohol to the tincture strength if necessary without giving more than a slight turbid solution, if any, and may be diluted with water without giving nearly as muddy or unsightly a solution as the alcoholic preparation of the same drug. If the action of acetic acid be objectionable in any case, such an excess may be neutralized as far as needed with either soda or potash, and the remaining slight acidity will be found to be rather beneficial than otherwise, not only to the alimentary tract, but in some cases to the urinary bladder. An instance may be mentioned how a fluid extract of buchu made with acetic acid can be enhanced in its effects by neutralizing at least some portion of the acid present with potash, thus giving in the product potassium acetate and thereby procuring a combination largely used by genito-urinary practitioners.

Comparative trials of these new acetic acid products are therefore urged upon practitioners in general, to verify the favorable reports which have already been made from an increasing number of observers. —(*Ephemeris, 5, p. 2105.*) *E. K., in Pharm. Review.*

To Mix Colors.

As a large proportion of the druggists of this country handle paints and colors, the following table may prove valuable to have on hand for the information of customers now that the season for outdoor painting has fairly commenced.

Red and black make brown.

White and brown make chestnut.

White and carmine make pink.

Indigo and lampblack make silver gray.

White and lampblack make lead color.

Blue and lead color make pearl.

White and emerald green make brilliant green.

White and green make bright green.

White and green make tea green.

Purple and white make French white.

Red and yellow make orange.

Blue and yellow make light green.

White and yellow make straw color.

Black and Venetian red make chocolate.

Light green and black make dark green.

Lake and white make rose.

White, blue and lake make purple.

White, blue and black make pearl green.

White- lake and vermillion make flesh color.

Umber, white and Venetian red make drab.

White, yellow and Venetian red make cream.

Red, blue, black and red make olive.

Yellow, white and a little Venetian red make buff.

An Independent Glass Firm.

The Sydenham Glass Co., Limited, Wallaceburg, Ont., does not belong to the combine. That it is able to stand alone is abundantly evidenced by the steady growth of its business.

Within a very short time a new factory 70 x 80 feet with a 30 x 70 foot addition, a new packing-house 40 x 50 feet, and storage-houses 400 x 48 feet, have been added to the works. This doubles the number of employees, of whom there are now over 300 on the company's pay roll.

Dr. Hamill, 88 Yonge street, wishes us to say that he always has about twenty drug stores for sale, the data and particulars of which prospective buyers can have gratis by writing him a letter so intimating, at the same time pledging themselves to secrecy and honorable dealings, enclosing stamp for reply.

Buntin, Gillies & Co., Hamilton, are distributing a somewhat unique advertising card and list of their toilet paper. A copy will be mailed on application.

For Sale

One second-hand Crescent Draft Stand Fountain, manufactured by Jas. W. Tufts, Boston, good as new, with two 8 gallon cylinders, six nickel topquart bottles, six tumbler holders, nickel egg phosphate shaker, silver spoons, tumblers, etc.; also one Milk Shake Machine, Ice Shaver and several gallons of Seely's crushed fruits and fruit juices.

The whole outfit will be sold extra cheap.

Write us for photo and description.

G. A. Ionson & Co.,
Druggists,
INGERSOLL, Ont.

WANTS, FOR SALE, ETC.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED. AS DRUG CLERK OR office hand by a clerk of some years' experience; good references. GEORGE W., c/o CANADIAN DRUGGIST, Toronto.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE. Address, A. CLIFFE, c/o CANADIAN DRUGGIST, Toronto.

FOR SALE—ONE SET OF DRUG SHELF bottles. Particulars upon application. Will sell cheap. Box 62, Vankleek Hill.

We Solicit Your Trade

We offer a well-assorted stock of

Drugs
Chemicals
Patent Medicines
Perfumery
Toilet Articles
etc.

CALL AND SEE US

JAMES A. KENNEDY & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
423 Richmond St., LONDON, Ont.

SEELY'S MEDICATED SOAP

A Pure Olive Oil Soap. Especially recommended for the Complexion, Toilet, Bath and Nursery. Relieves irritation and insures soft skin. Cures Eczema and Facial Blemishes.

AS A SHAMPOO

Removes all dandruff and stimulates growth of hair.

Retail price: 15 cents a Cake; 25c Box.
Sold to Druggists ONLY at $1 per Doz
or $11 per Gross

Manufactured only by **SEELY** *Manufacturing Company*

"The American Perfumer."

DETROIT, MICH. WINDSOR, ONT.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to April 8th, 1899.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

ALCOHOL, gal	$4 75	$5 00
Methyl	1 00	2 00
ALLSPICE, lb	13	15
Powdered, lb	15	17
ALOIN, oz	40	45
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs	50	55
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb	40	45
St. Vincent, lb	15	18
BALSAM, Fir, lb	45	50
Copaiba, lb	7	85
Peru, lb	3 25	3 50
Tolu, can or less, lb	70	75
BARK, Barberry, lb	22	25
Bayberry, lb	15	18
Buckthorn, lb	15	17
Canella, lb	15	17
Cascara Sagrada	25	30
Casarilla, select, lb	18	20
Cassia, in mats, lb	25	28
Cinchona, red, lb	60	65
Powdered, lb	65	70
Yellow, lb	35	40
Pale, lb	40	45
Elm, selected, lb	18	20
Ground, lb	17	20
Powdered, lb	20	28
Hemlock, crushed, lb	18	20
Oak, white, crushed lb	15	17
Orange peel, bitter, lb	15	16
Prickly ash, lb	35	40
Sassafras, lb	15	16
Soap (quillaya), lb	13	15
Wild cherry, lb	13	15
BEANS, Calabar, lb	45	50
Tonka, lb	1 25	1 75
Vanilla, lb	8 00	15 00
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb	20	25
powdered, lb	25	30
Juniper, lb	7	10
Grains, lb	12	14
Prickly ash, lb	40	45
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb	55	60
Cassia, lb	25	30
BUTTER, Cacao, lb	60	65
CAMPHOR, lb	65	75
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb	1 40	1 50
Powdered, lb	1 50	1 60
CAPSICUM, lb	25	30
Powdered, lb	$ 30	$ 35
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb	15	16
CARMINE, No. 40, oz	30	40
CASTOR, Fibre, lb	20 00	20 00
CHALK, French, powdered, lb	10	12
Precip., see Calcium, lb	10	12
Prepared, lb	5	
CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb	4	5
Willow, powdered, lb	20	25
CLOVE, lb	17	20
Powdered, lb	18	22
COCHINEAL, S.G., lb	40	45
Collodion, lb	75	80
Cantharidal, lb	2 50	2 75
CONFECTION, Senna, lb	40	45
CREOSOTE, Wood, lb	1 30	2 50
CRENASOL (JEYES) 4-oz. bottles, per doz.		4 50
" " 12-oz. bottles, per doz.		10 80
CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb	25	30
DEXTRINE, lb	10	12
DOVER'S POWDER, lb	1 50	1 60
ERGOT, Spanish, lb	75	80
Powdered, lb	90	1 00
Ergotin, Keith's, oz	2 00	2 10
EXTRACT LOGWOOD, bulk, lb	13	14
Pounds, lb	14	17
FLOWERS, Arnica, lb	15	20
Calendula, lb	55	60
Camomile, Roman, lb	25	30
German, lb	40	45
Elder, lb	20	22
Lavender, lb	12	15
Rose, red, French, lb	1 60	2 00
Rosemary, lb	25	30
Saffron, American, lb	65	70
Spanish, Vol'a, oz	1 00	1 25
GELATINE, Cooper's, lb	75	80
French, white, lb	35	40
GLYCERINE, lb	17	20
GUARANA	1	1 10
Powdered, lb	1 25	1 35
GUM ALOES, Cape, lb	18	20
Barbadoes	50	50
Socotrine, lb	65	70
Asafœtida, lb	40	45
Arabic, 1st, lb	70	75
Powdered	85	95
Sifted sorts, lb	45	50
Sorts, lb	30	35
Benzoin, lb	90	1 00
Camphor, lb	16	20
Guaiac, powdered, lb	1 20	1 25
Guaiac, lb	50	1 00
Powdered, lb	90	95
Kino, true, lb	$ 4 25	$4 50
Myrrh, lb	45	48
Powdered, lb	55	60
Opium, lb	4 50	4 75
Powdered, lb	5 75	6 00
Scammony, pure Resin, lb	12 80	13 00
Shellac, lb	35	40
Bleached, lb	40	45
Spruce, true, lb	30	35
Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb	85	90
Powdered, lb	1 10	1 25
Sorts, lb	55	70
Thus, lb	8	10
HERB, Althea, lb	27	35
Bitterwort, lb	30	40
Burdock, lb	16	18
Boneset, oz., lb	15	17
Catnip, oz., lb	17	20
Chiretta, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	20	38
Feverfew, oz., lb	53	55
Grindelia robusta, lb	45	50
Horehound, oz., lb	18	20
Jaborandi, lb	45	50
Lemon Balm, lb	38	40
Liverwort, German, lb	38	40
Lobelia, oz., lb	15	20
Motherwort, oz., lb	20	20
Mullein, German, lb	17	20
Pennyroyal, oz., lb	18	22
Peppermint, oz., lb	21	20
Rue, oz., lb	30	30
Sage, oz., lb	18	22
Spearmint, lb	21	25
Thyme, oz., lb	18	20
Tansy, oz., lb	15	15
Wormwood, oz	20	20
Yerba Santa, lb	38	48
HONEY, lb	13	12
HOPS, fresh, lb	20	24
INDIGO, Madras, lb	75	85
Indigo Powder, lb	35	35
ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb	2 00	2 10
Russian, true, lb	6 00	6 50
LEAF, Aconite, lb	25	30
Bay, lb	18	20
Belladonna, lb	25	30
Buchu, long, lb	50	40
Short, lb	35	40
Coca, lb	35	25
Digitalis, lb	15	70
Eucalyptus, lb	18	20
Hyoscyamus	20	55
Matico, lb	70	25

Senna, Alexandria, lb	$ 25	$ 30
Tinnevelly, lb	15	25
Stramonium, lb	20	25
Tea, Green, lb	15	18
Lime, Swedish, oz	1 00	1 10
Licorice, Solazzi	48	50
Pigtail	35	40
Grasso	30	35
A & S Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb	27	30
" Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75
" Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Tar, Licorice, and Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
Lupulin, oz	30	35
Lycopodium, lb	70	80
Mace, lb	1 20	1 25
Manna, lb	1 60	1 75
Moss, Iceland, lb	9	10
Irish, lb	12	13
Musk, Tonquin, oz	46 00	50 00
Nutgalls, lb	21	25
Powdered, lb	25	30
Nutmegs, lb	1 00	1 10
Nux Vomica, lb	10	12
Powdered, lb	20	25
Oakum, lb	12	15
Ointment, Merc., lb. ½ and ¼	70	75
Citrine, lb	45	50
Paraldehyde, oz	20	22
Pepper, black, lb	16	18
Powdered, lb	18	20
Pitch, black, lb	3	4
Bergundy, true, lb	10	12
Plaster, Calcined, bbl. cash	1 25	3 25
Adhesive, yd	12	13
Belladonna, lb	65	70
Galbanum Comp., lb	80	85
Lead, lb	25	30
Poppy Heads, per 100	1 00	1 10
Rosin, Common, lb	2½	3
White, lb	3½	4
Resorcin, white, oz	25	0
Rochelle Salt, lb	25	28
Root, Aconite, lb	22	25
Althea, cut, lb	30	35
Belladonna, lb	25	30
Blood, lb	18	25
Bitter, lb	27	30
Blackberry, lb	15	18
Burdock, crushed, lb	18	20
Calamus, sliced, white, lb	20	25
Canada Snake, lb	30	35
Cohosh, black, lb	15	20
Colchicum, lb	40	45
Columbo, lb	20	22
Powdered, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	38	40
Comfrey, crushed, lb	20	25
Curcuma, powdered, lb	13	
Dandelion, lb	20	
Elecampane, lb	15	
Galangal, lb	15	
Gelsemium, lb	22	
Gentian or Genitan, lb	12	13
Ground, lb	13	25
Powdered, lb	13	14
Ginger, African, lb	18	15
Po., lb	20	20
Jamaica, bldhd., lb	30	22
Po., lb	35	35
Ginseng, lb	4 50	4 38
Golden Seal, lb	1 60	1 75
Gold Thread, lb	90	10
Hellebore, white, powd., lb	15	95
Indian Hemp	18	18
Ipecac, lb	4 00	4 20
Powdered, lb	4 25	4 10
Jalap, lb	40	50
Powdered, lb	45	45
Kava Kava, lb	40	50
Licorice, lb	12	90
Powdered, lb	13	15
Mandrake, lb	13	15
Masterwort, lb	16	18
Orris, Florentine, lb	30	40
Powdered, lb	40	35
Pareira Brava, true, lb	40	45
Pink, lb	40	45
Parsley, lb	30	45
Pleursey, lb	20	35
Poke, lb	15	25
Queen of the Meadow	18	18
Rhatany, lb	$ 20	$ 30
Rhubarb, lb	75	2 50
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb	40	45
Cut, lb	50	55
Senega, lb	55	65
Squill, lb	13	15
Stillingia, lb	22	25
Powdered, lb	25	27
Unicorn, lb	38	40
Valerian, English, lb. true	20	25
Virginia, Snake, lb	40	45
Yellow Dock, lb	15	18
Rum, Bay, gal	2 50	2 75
Essence, lb	3 00	3 25
Saccharin, oz	1 25	1 50
Seed, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb	13	15
Star, lb	35	40
Burdock, lb	30	35
Canary, bag or less, lb	4	5
Caraway, lb	10	13
Cardamom, lb	1 15	1 25
Celery	25	30
Colchicum	50	60
Coriander, lb	10	12
Cumin, lb	15	20
Fennel, lb	15	17
Fenugreek, powdered, lb	7	9
Flax, cleaned, lb	3½	4
Ground, lb	4	5
Hemp, lb	3½	4
Mustard, white, lb	11	12
Powdered, lb	15	20
Pumpkin	25	30
Quince, lb	65	70
Rape, lb	5	6
Strophanthus, oz	50	55
Worm, lb	22	25
Seidlitz Mixture, lb	25	30
Soap, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb	10	12
White, Conti's, lb	15	16
Powdered, lb	25	40
Green (Sapo Viridis), lb	25	40
Spermaceti, lb	60	65
Turpentine, Chian, oz	75	80
Venice, lb	10	12
Wax, White, lb	50	75
Yellow	40	45
Wood, Guaiac, rasped	5	6
Quassia chips, lb	10	12
Red Saunders, ground, lb	5	6
Santal, ground, lb		6

CHEMICALS.

Acid, Acetic, lb		13
Glacial, lb	45	50
Benzoic, English, oz	20	25
German, oz	10	12
Boracic, lb	12	13
Carbolic Crystals, lb	30	35
Calvert's No. 1, lb	2 10	2 15
No. 2, lb	1 35	1 40
Citric,	50	55
Gallic	10	12
Hydrobromic, diluted, lb	30	35
Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles doz	1 50	1 60
Lactic, concentrated, oz	8	10
Muriatic, lb	3	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Nitric, lb	10½	13
Chem. pure, lb	25	30
Oleic, purified, lb	75	80
Oxalic, lb	12	13
Phosphoric, glacial, lb	1 00	1 10
Dilute, lb	13	17
Pyrogallic, oz	30	35
Salicylic, white, lb	80	85
Sulphuric, carboy, lb	2¼	2½
Bottles, lb	4	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Tannic, lb	80	85
Tartaric, powdered, lb	38	40
Acetanilid, lb	65	70
Aconitine, grain	4	5
Alum, cryst., lb	1¾	3
Powdered, lb	3	4
Ammonia, Liquor, lb., .880	10	12
Ammonium, Bromide, lb	1 05	1 10
Carbonate, lb	14	15
Iodide, oz	35	40
Nitrate crystals, lb	40	45
Muriate, lb	12	16
Valerianate, oz	55	60
Amyl, Nitrite, oz	16	18
Antinervin, oz	$ 85	$ 00
Antikamnia	1 35	1 40
Antikyin, oz	0 55	0 65
Aristol, oz	1 85	2 00
Arsenic, Donovan's sol., lb	25	30
Fowler's sol., lb	10	13
Iodide, oz	50	55
White, lb	6	7
Atropine, Sulp. in ⅛ ozs. 80c., oz	6 00	6 25
Bismuth, Ammonia-citrate, oz	40	45
Iodide, oz	55	60
Salicylate, oz	25	30
Subcarbonate, lb	2 00	2 25
Subnitrate, lb	1 80	2 00
Borax, lb	7	8
Powdered, lb	8	9
Bromine, oz	8	13
Cadmium, Bromide, oz	20	25
Iodide, oz	45	50
Caffeine, oz	55	60
Citrate, oz	35	40
Calcium, Hypophosphite, lb	1 60	1 65
Iodide, oz	95	1 00
Phosphate, precip., lb	35	38
Sulphide, oz	5	6
Cerium, Oxalate, oz	10	12
Chinoidine, oz	15	10
Chloral, Hydrate, lb	1 25	1 38
Croton, oz	75	80
Chloroform, lb	60	1 90
Cinchonine, sulphate, oz	25	30
Cinchonidine, Sulph., oz	28	30
Cocaine, Mur., oz	4 50	5 00
Codeia, ⅛ oz	75	80
Collodion, lb	65	70
Copper, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb.	8	10
Iodide, oz	65	70
Copperas, lb	1	3
Diuretin, oz	1 60	1 65
Ether, Acetic, lb	75	80
Sulphuric, lb	40	50
Exalgine, oz	1 00	1 10
Hyoscyamine, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
Iodine, lb	4 50	5 00
Iodoform, lb	5 25	5 50
Iodol, oz	1 40	1 50
Iron, by Hydrogen	80	85
Carbonate, Precip., lb	15	16
Sacch., lb	30	35
Chloride, lb	45	55
Sol., lb	13	16
Citrate, U.S.P., lb	90	1 00
And Ammon., lb	70	75
And Quinine, lb	1 65	3 50
Quin. and Stry., oz	25	35
And Strychnine, oz	13	15
Dialyzed, Solution, lb	50	50
Ferrocyanide, lb	55	60
Hypophosphites, oz	25	35
Iodide, oz	40	45
Syrup, lb	40	45
Lactate, oz	5	6
Pernitrate, solution, lb	15	16
Phosphate scales, lb	1 25	1 30
Sulphate, pure, lb	7	9
Exsiccated, lb	8	10
And Potass. Tartrate, lb	80	85
And Ammon Tartrate, lb	80	85
Jeyes' Fluid, 25c. bottles, per doz		2 28
" 50c. bottles, per doz		4 50
Lead, Acetate, white, lb	13	15
Carbonate, lb	7	8
Iodide, oz	35	40
Red, lb	7	9
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk, lb	4	5
In packages, lb	6	7
Lithium, Bromide, oz	30	35
Carbonate, oz	30	35
Citrate, oz	25	30
Iodide, oz	50	55
Salicylate, oz	35	40
Magnesium, Calc., lb	55	60
Carbonate, lb	18	20
Citrate, gran., lb	35	40
Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb	1¾	3
Manganese, Black Oxide, lb	5	0
Menthol, oz	25	87
Mercury, lb	80	85
Ammon (White Precip.)	1 30	1 35
Chloride, Corrosive, lb	1 05	1 15
Calomel, lb	1 20	1 30
With Chalk, lb	50	55

Amongst Our Advertisers

An Excellent Preparation.

One of the finest brands of Citrate of Magnesia that we have seen is that manufactured by Messrs. Elliot & Co., 5 Front St. East, Toronto. It has many points in its favor, viz., its perfect solubility, uniformity in size of granules, and pleasant taste. It contains no sulphate of magnesia, and is guaranteed to be the finest article that can be produced. The well-known trade mark "E," of this firm is a well known guarantee as to purity and reliability of products. The "handbook of manufactures and specialties" issued by this firm is an excellent guide for pharmacists and should be in the hands of all of them. It may be had for the asking.

Tin Boxes, etc.

We are in receipt of a new catalogue from W. A. Gill & Co., Columbus, Ohio, who are so well known to the trade, both in the United States and Canada, as manufacturers of complete lines of tin boxes, etc., for the drug trade. The catalogue before us gives illustrations and prices of plain and lithographed, round, oval, oblong and square tin boxes and cans; also, containers for tooth-powders and soap, talcum powder, insect powder, and many other lines which it is desirable that a druggist should put in. Catalogues will be mailed free on application by mentioning the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

Increased Business, Increased Facilities.

The rapid growth of the business of F. E. Karn & Co. has necessitated their removal to larger premises. They now occupy very commodious and suitable premises at No. 132 Victoria street, Toronto, at which place they will be pleased to see any of their numerous customers. The sale of Ah-Wah-Go has been largely in excess of their expectations, considering the short time it has been before the public, and the manufacturers attribute this remarkable success to the superior merit of the article. Their constant endeavor to treat the drug trade as the proper source through which the goods should be sold has met with the endorsation of druggists generally, who are handling throughout all the provinces of the Dominion.

Coombe's Malted Food.

This invalids' and infants' food, which has an established reputation in England, is now introduced to the Canadian drug trade by Mr. R. L. Gibson, who is sole agent. This food is highly recommended and has received the endorsation of eminent English physicians.

Choice Cigars.

W. S. Russell, Berlin, Ont., has some fine goods in this line, which he is offering as a specialty to the drug trade. Write him in reference to prices, etc.

Victory.

This is the name of a new pile cure which is being introduced to the Canadian public by A Lewis, Toronto, Ont. An article such as this, which the manufacturers declare is guaranteed to cure, should command a ready sale.

The "Hercules."

One of the neatest and strongest roll paper cutters on the market is the "Hercules," cut of which we show herewith.

This fixture is entirely of metal and can be supplied either in single lengths, or in combinations. Buntin, Gillies & Co., Hamilton, sell these in all sizes at $1.25 each.

Choice Confections.

A. Walker & Co., St. Lawrence street, Montreal, call the attention of druggists in this issue to their celebrated "Cherry" brand chocolate, a specially desirable line for druggists to handle, and which will be sure to attract additional trade. Their Kola is a specialty with this firm, and has proved a capital seller. These goods are handsomely put up in assorted flavors, and druggists will do well to send a trial order.

Soda Fountain Syrups.

The J. Hungerford Smith Co., Toronto, are offering their "True Fruits" Fountain Syrups in very large variety. These syrups are justly celebrated for their excellence. They are sold at the uniform price of $2.50 per gallon, and are put up in imperial one-gallon jars. The list comprises birch beer, red cherry, morello cherry, wild cherry, cherry ripe, chocolate, claret, ginger ale (true imported flavor), lemon, lemon sour, orange, blood orange, red Messina orange, pineapple, raspberry, root beer, sarsaparilla, sherbet, strawberry, vanilla, creme de menthe, coffee, peach (pulpy), red currant, Roman nectar, grape. Read this firm's advertisement in this issue.

The Best Seeds Absolutely Necessary.

We cannot too strongly, nor too often, urge the supreme importance of planting seeds that are perfectly pure and fresh. Seeds that are offered at cheap prices are almost invariably of doubtful origin and uncertain age, sure to cause the planter disappointment and loss. The thoughtful planter's only surety lies in buying seeds sent out by a conscientious and trustworthy house. A vast number of gardeners have (and have had for years) the utmost confidence in seeds that bear the name, D. M. Ferry & Co., Windsor, Ont. The present generation of planters can hardly remember the time when Ferry's Seeds were not on sale everywhere each year, and as regularly planted by thousands—with the greatest faith in the unvarying quality of the seeds and in the integrity of the firm that grew them. Every planter, whether already a buyer of Ferry's Seeds or not, should send for Ferry's Seed Annual for 1899. It is mailed free to any one who writes for it.

One of the most satisfactory proprietary articles in the hands of the retail drug trade to-day is Wilson's Fly Pads. They sell quickly throughout the summer months, always give satisfaction, and return very large profits.

Good Advice.

Somebody gives the following antithetical advice: "Drink less, breathe more; eat less, chew more; ride less, walk more; clothe less, bathe more; worry less, work more; waste less, give more; write less, read more; preach less, practise more."—*Exchange.*

Iodine, oz	$ 35	$ 40
Bin., oz	25	30
Oxide, Red, lb	1 30	1 35
Pill (Blue Mass), lb	70	75
MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb	30	35
MORPHINE, Acetate, oz	1 80	1 90
Muriate, oz	1 80	1 90
Sulphate, oz	1 80	1 90
PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz	35	40
PHENACETINE, oz	25	30
PIPOCARPINE, Muriate, grain	7	8
PHERIN, oz	1 00	1 10
PHOSPHORUS, lb	90	1 10
POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb	60	65
POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb	35	40
Bicarbonate, lb	15	17
Bichromate, b	12	13
Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb	25	28
Bromide, lb	70	75
Carbonate, lb	12	13
Chlorate, Eng., lb	18	20
Powdered, lb	20	22
Citrate, lb	70	25
Cyanide, lb	40	50
Hypophosphites, oz	12	15
Iodide, lb	3 50	3 75
Nitrate, gran, lb	8	10
Permanganate, lb	40	45
Prussiate, Red, lb	50	55
Yellow, lb	32	35
And Sod. Tartrate, lb	25	30
Sulphuret, lb	25	30
PROPHYLAMINE, oz	35	46
QUININE, Sulph, bulk	55	60
Ozs., oz	60	65
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz	16	20
SALICIN, lb	4 50	5 00
SANTONIN, oz	20	22
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst, oz	80	85
Fused, oz	85	90
SODIUM, Acetate, lb	30	35
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb	2 75	3 00
Bromide, lb	85	90
Carbonate, lb	3	6
Hypophosphite, oz	12	15
Hyposulphite, lb	3	6

Iodide, oz	$ 40	$ 43
Salicylate, lb	1 00	1 10
Sulphate, lb	2	5
Sulphite, lb	8	10
SOMNAL, oz	85	00
SPIKE NARD, lb	38	68
STRONTIUM, Nitrate, oz	18	20
STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz	80	85
SULFONAL, oz	50	55
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb	2½	4
Pure precipitated, lb	13	20
TARTAR EMETIC, lb	50	55
THYMOL (Thymic acid), oz	55	60
VERATRINE, oz	2 00	2 10
ZINC, Acetate, lb	70	75
Carbonate, lb	25	30
Chloride, granular, oz	13	15
Iodide, oz	60	65
Oxide, lb	13	60
Sulphate, lb	9	11
Valerianate, oz	25	30
ESSENTIAL OILS.		
OIL, Almond, bitter, oz	75	80
Sweet, lb	40	50
Amber, crude, lb	40	45
Rec't, lb	60	65
Anise, lb	2 75	3 00
Bay, oz	50	60
Bergamot, lb	3 25	3 50
Cade, lb	90	1 00
Cajuput, lb	1 60	1 70
Capsicum, oz	60	65
Caraway, lb	2 75	3 00
Cassia, lb	2 00	2 25
Cedar	55	85
Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz	2 75	3 00
Citronella, lb	80	85
Clove, lb	1 20	1 30
Copaiba, lb	1 75	2 00
Croton, lb	1 50	1 75
Cubeb, lb	2 50	3 00
Cumin, lb	5 50	6 00
Erigeron, oz	20	25
Eucalyptus, lb	1 50	1 75
Fennel, lb	1 60	1 75

Geranium, oz	$1 75	$1 85
Rose, lb	3 20	3 50
Juniper berries (English), lb	4 50	5 50
Wood, lb	70	70
Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb	3 00	3 55
Garden, lb	75	1 50
Lemon, lb	1 50	1 60
Lemongrass, lb	1 50	1 00
Mustard, Essential, oz	60	60
Neroli, oz	4 25	4 60
Orange, lb	2 75	3 75
Sweet, lb	2 75	3 00
Origanum, lb	65	50
Patchouli, oz	80	50
Pennyroyal, lb	1 60	1 75
Peppermint, lb	1 60	1 75
Pimento, lb	2 60	2 05
Rhodium, oz	80	85
Rose, oz	7 50	11 30
Rosemary, lb	70	50
Rue, oz	25	50
Sandalwood, lb	5 50	7 70
Sassafras, lb	75	00
Savin, lb	1 60	1 58
Spearmint, lb	3 75	4 79
Spruce, lb	65	00
Tansy, lb	4 25	4 85
Thyme, white, lb	1 80	1 87
Wintergreen, lb	1 75	1 85
Wormseed, lb	3 50	3 75
Wormwood, lb	4 25	4 50
FIXED OILS.		
CASTOR, lb	13	15
COD LIVER, N.F., gal	90	95
Norwegian, gal	1 50	1 60
COTTONSEED, gal	1 10	1 20
LARD, gal	90	1 00
LINSEED, boiled, gal	56	59
Raw, gal	55	58
NEATSFOOT, gal	1 20	1 30
OLIVE, gal	1 30	1 35
Salad, gal	2 50	2 60
PALM, lb	12	13
SPERM, gal	1 50	1 60
TURPENTINE, gal	75	85

Drug Reports.

Canadian Market Reports.

Business continues in a very satisfactoy condition. We predicted last month the probability of further advance on quinine. This has already come to pass, and quinine to-day has doubled itself in price since January 1st, and is higher now than it has been during the last ten years, with every indication that price will be maintained if it does not move up a notch higher.

Citrate of iron, quinine and other quinine salts have been advanced proportionately.

Buchu leaves, senna leaves and chamomile flowers are higher in price for first qualities. Sugar of milk has been in large demand; price has been advanced by the manufacturer. Rubber goods are all very much higher.

English Market Report.

LONDON, March 24th, 1899.

All interest has been centred on Quinine, which has been a most excited market during the past two weeks. The bark sales are being eagerly watched and the enormous advance in the price for the unit has strengthened the position.

Carbolic Acid and Citric Acid have advanced, but Tartaric remains unaltered. Camphor is steady at recent advance. Cascara has risen during the month. Copper Sulphate has advanced considerably. Mercurials are all firm. Opium is not quite so firm, and advices from Smyrna indicate that lower prices are probable. Cheap qualities of Senna have all been cleared off the market. Cod Liver Oil dull. Turpentine is dearer. Clove Oil cheaper, Pimento Oil slightly dearer.

Good For Human Body.

CARDONIA, Ind., Nov. 8, '98.

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O:

I have another good word to say about Gombault's Caustic Balsam. I had a mule hurt in one of our mines some time ago. We thought him useless, but after working on him for some time with Balsam he came out all right. He was very lame and could not get around for three weeks, but he is now at work as well as ever. A nephew of mine is subject to quinsy in the throat. He had it lanced three times last year. It came this year just the same. He was about to get it lanced, but I advised him to use your Balsam, and, with three applications in the course of two days, his throat was well. He says that if that was the only bottle he could get he would not take $50 for it.

ANDREW P. GILMOUR, Mine Sup't.

Druggists

WILL find the **Student's Imperial Dictionary** the very best one for use in home or dispensary. It is reliable, up-to-date, and authoritative. No other dictionary can be obtained for less than three times its price which contains the latest information in all departments of study and investigation. It s the most satisfactory and most complete working dictionary yet printed.

Handsomely bound in half morocco Price, only $4.50.

THE BRYANT PRESS
Publishers
44-46 Richmond St. W., Toronto

Canadian Druggist

Devoted to the interests of the General Drug Trade and to the Advancement of Pharmacy.

VOL. XI. TORONTO, MAY, 1899. No. 5

"APENTA"

NATURAL HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER

Bottled at the Springs, Buda Pest, Hungary.

The Best and Most Reliable Household Aperient.

FOR CONTINUOUS USE BY THE BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, GOUTY, AND OBESE.

"APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL PURGATIVE WATER

These Springs and their exploitation are under the scientific supervision of Professor DR. JOSEPH DE FODOR, Director of the Hygienic Institute, Royal University, Buda Pest.

PRICES TO RETAILERS:

$5.50 per case of 25 large glass bottles.
$8.50 per case of 50 small glass bottles.

See that the Labels bear the well-known RED DIAMOND MARK of the

SOLE EXPORTERS:
THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, Ltd.,
LONDON.

CANADIAN SELLING AGENTS:
WALTER R. WONHAM & SONS,
Montreal.

Canadian Druggist

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER.

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Druggists' Recipes.

During the past ten years the CANADIAN DRUGGIST has published hundreds of very valuable recipes for druggists' use. These have always been selected with great care and have been such as have been highly commended by those experienced in using them. We are aware that this portion of our journal is always perused by our readers and that the published recipes have in many cases been made good use of. We are often written to for recipes for special purposes and while we do our best to furnish some form we are frequently at a loss to give one which we can vouch for as being strictly reliable. A few of these queries will illustrate what we mean and demonstrate the difficulty in which we frequently find ourselves.

Please furnish me with a formula for a hot water cement.

Can you suggest an impervious coating for the inside of turned wood boxes so as to make them grease proof?

What is the most reliable formula you are aware of for dyspepsia tablets?

Which do you consider the most reliable label paste, acacia or tragacanth mucilage or flour paste?

Can you give me a cheap and satisfactory method of making labels adhere to tin?

These and multitudes of similar questions are frequently asked, answers to which cannot be found in books. From time to time when we have been unable to answer queries to our own satisfaction we have published the request and asked for answers. These we regret to say have not in many cases been responded to and we have often felt that we are continually giving but never getting. We wish every reader of this to ask himself if he has failed to exchange ideas with us when he had the knowledge and ability to do so. If you feel guilty and are willing to make amends we will cheerfully forgive you if you will on future occasions give

us the benefit of your knowledge and advice when we ask for it in a general way.

We care nothing for ourselves in this matter, but we are most anxious to make the columns of the journal of practical use to every druggist in Canada. We seek to make the DRUGGIST a medium through which pharmacists may convey to one another up-to-date ideas and thus mutually assist each other to rise above the tide of depressing influences which have so seriously affected the retail drug trade of Canada during the past five years. Give us your hand, your thought, your mind. Give us your influence, your energy, your zeal. Give us your knowledge, your ability and your faith, and we can in unison make the drug business something to be proud of.

Reciprocity with Quebec.

The offer made by the Pharmaceutical Council of the Province of Ontario to give unrestricted reciprocity with graduates in pharmacy of the Province of Quebec was an act which we believe every right-thinking Canadian pharmacist will applaud. Regardless of the laws which govern the Provinces in pharmaceutical affairs, the offer was a step towards a better understanding between the two leading pharmaceutical bodies of the Dominion, which we hope will not only bring them into co-operation, but also the votaries of pharmacy in the other Provinces as well.

The thoughtful leaders in medicine in Canada are at the present moment agitating for the bringing about some regulation which will secure to all licentiates mutual recognition of right to practise; and there is not the least doubt but that all liberal-minded practitioners will uphold them in their efforts.

It seems exceedingly appropriate that medicine and pharmacy should be agitating along similar lines at the same time.

On a former occasion the Province of Ontario made the same offer, but, unfortunately, it was rejected on the ground that the requirements of the Quebec Pharmacy Act, being in some respects different from the Ontario Act, would not permit the pharmaceutical body of that Province to grant mutual recognition of graduates on the terms suggested. The Quebec Pharmacy Act has always required four years' apprenticeship, while the Ontario Act, prior to 1889, only required three. This, in the opinion of the Quebec body, introduced a barrier which they could not see their way clear to surmount.

In our opinion the obstacle is too trifling to be allowed to stand in the way of co-operation between the two bodies, but, even granting that the strict wording of this Act should be maintained regardless of college training and examination tests, we should be inclined to suggest that reciprocity on a mutual basis be granted in both provinces to all who have graduated since 1889, or failing an understanding on this basis, that recognition of mutual merit date from the day upon which they agree. The fact of agreement is of very much more importance than the date of agreement.

Just at the present moment the governing body of the Pharmaceutical Society of the Province of Quebec is considering how it can best impart training to its certified clerks, and a diversity of opinion exists which would not long remain were the province to join hands with Ontario in adopting the educational system which prevails there. Some of her own men advocate the turning over of the Pharmacy College to McGill or Laval University on the ground that the expense of maintaining a college is greater than her graduates and undergraduates can bear. Is the statement true? We think not. Prior to 1886 the Province of Ontario had no college under direct control of her graduates nor any funds to endow or equip one. To-day she has probably one of the best and most modernly equipped colleges on the continent, worth in the neighborhood of $55,000, and practically free from debt.

What Ontario has done Quebec can do. With faith and hope in her future she can not only use some of her talented French and English pharmacists to teach her own future generations of pharmacists, but she can intercept the young men from the north and east, many of whom now come to Ontario for tuition. There is as much room in Montreal for a good college of pharmacy for the eastern part of Canada as there is in Toronto for the western part. Neither need be jealous of the other, as there is ample room for both, if both can unite in a kindly way to further the best aims in pharmacy for the broad and rapidly growing Dominion of Canada.

Broad-minded, intelligent men are what are needed in the government of bodies, political, commercial or pharmaceutical.

Assorted Queries.

Answers to which any of our readers are invited to contribute:

What percentage of profit should a remedy need when sold wholesale to warrant the manufacturer in placing expensive advertising contracts?

What percentage of ordinary patent remedies can reasonably be displaced by preparations put up by the druggist himself?

What form of baking powder produces the lightest and most palatable bread?

What ingredient can be added to castor oil to sweeten and flavor it so that it will be pleasantly sweet and palatable and yet retain its natural color.

Why do druggists keep on paying increased prices for alcohol and tinctures, and maintain the old price when retailing by the ounce?

Is a druggist ever justified in labelling a bottle prescribed by a physician poison? If so, when? When is the druggist justified in refusing to return the prescription to his customer, or in refusing to refill the same?

Can a drug apprentice claim any time during business hours for study? If so, how much?

Business Location.

It is very doubtful if many of our young druggists who desire to engage in business consider carefully the situation of the place into which they are tempted to go, yet nothing is of more real importance to the beginner than this. The first thing they usually think of is the attractiveness of the building or the sum which is demanded as a cash payment. They fail to ask themselves why the public will be apt to buy from them or, if they do, fail to profit by the answer. There are but two reasons which influence the customer to induce him to become a regular patron, the first being his personal convenience and the second his confidence in the dealer from whom he purchases. The masses of the public suit their conscience always and for that reason the location about which the homes are most densely clustered and where the thoroughfares are most frequently travelled is the one which ought always to be sought. A poor building in a good locality is vastly better than a good building in a poor locality. The additional cost for rent will never prove much of an article if the volume of busi-

IF you intend to use a Calendar next Christmas for 1900, better be in time and get the chance of the first selection in your town among **Lawson & Jones'** samples.

We keep a list of the applications to see samples in the order in which we receive them.

Invest a Cent in a postal card and write on it :

> *"Lawson & Jones,*
> *London, Ont.,*
>
> *Put my name on your list to see Calendar samples."*

Sign this distinctly and mail it to us as early as possible, as our men have to cover the whole Dominion before the time to import from Europe.

Lawson & Jones

London, Canada.

Essential Oils

WHEN you buy Essential Oils what do you want? You want them pure; of the finest quality; fresh and uniform. Isn't that so?

Now, how will you get these things? Will you go to a dealer who persistently adulterates? Will you buy of a jobber who never carries oils of a prime quality? Will you order of a concern that weighs out of large, open packages, and allows its oils to deteriorate?

We believe not.

If you are the kind of a man we think you are, you will buy your Essential Oils in Original Packages and know what you are getting. We carry a full line of originals, from 1 oz. upwards. They bear the manufacturers' guarantee and ours.

THE LONDON DRUG CO.

We refer to the D. & O. Brand of Essential Oils put up by

DODGE & OLCOTT,
86 William Street, NEW YORK.

These are guaranteed to be of standard quality, and only come in Original Packages.

THE

ELLIOT & CO.

LIMITED

TORONTO

$1.00 per dozen

TRUE

Dalmatian Insect

POWDER

(E. & CO.)

Put up (as illustrated) in convenient dusting boxes, 1 dozen in a box. Cut is one-half of actual size of package. We solicit an order.

In advance of the season of large demand, we beg your consideration of . . . .

ELLIOT'S Concentrated LIME JUICE

Appolinaris "Pints," $1,60 dozen
Whiskey "Quarts," $3.80 dozen

Being a first-class West Indian product, refined and bottled on our own premises, we certify the excellence of these goods.

LIME JUICE CORDIAL ==$3.00 and $4.25 per doz.

Opium	Sturgis' Creta Precip.
Morphine	Camphor, ozs. and bells
Acid Carbolic, white	Camphor Flowers
Strychnine (oz. bottles)	Moth Camphor
Insect Powder Guns	Bluestone (easier)
Green Soap, E.	Norw. C. L. Oil, 1899
Potass. Cyanide, 98%	Munn's Cod Liver Oil
Potass. Cyanide, 30	Sal. Epsom, ordinary
Hofbrau	Sal. Epsom, dry
Catarrhozone	Breathlets

Dr. Hay's Hair Health, and Soap

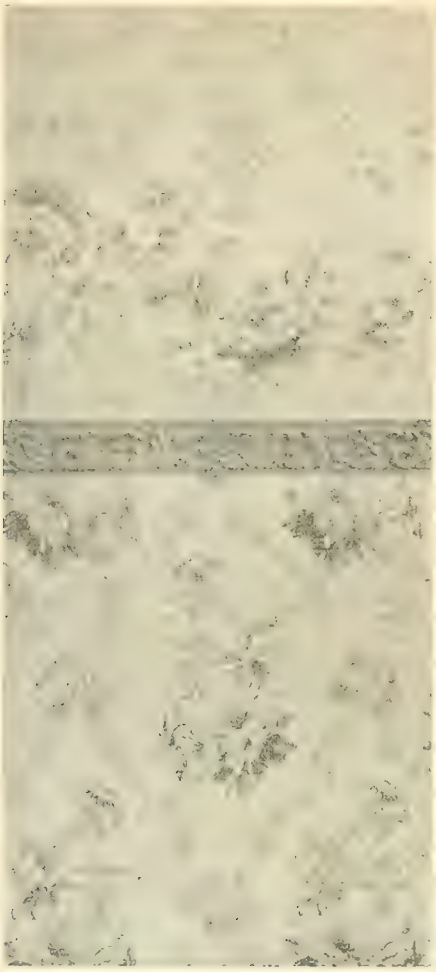
Grape Saline==25c.

We have the best 25c. Fruit Salt on the market. Our new wrapper is a great improvement; keeps the goods bright and clean. $1.80 per Dozen.

ELLIOT'S CITRATE MAGNESIA

is a beautifully made granular salt of fine flavor. It contains NO SULPHATE. Comparisons are invited.

5-lb. Cans, 30c. per lb. 1-lb. Bottles, $4.25 per doz.



"STAUNTON"

Wall Papers

are popular with the trade, because they're good sellers. Here are two sentences from two letters recently received: "I am more than pleased with the way your papers are turning out"; and "Your papers are pleasing us very much." Drop a line for samples if your stock needs sorting up a bit.

M. Staunton & Co.

MANUFACTURERS TORONTO

Outside the Combine

We Manufacture.....

Anti - Monopoly

Chimneys
and
Bottles

Green, Amber, and Flint.
Every Description.

GET OUR PRICES.

SYDENHAM GLASS CO.,
Of Wallaceburg, Limited.

Write us for prices on the following goods:

Pharmaceutical CASTOR OIL

(The finest goods on the Canadian market.)
Packed 2 tins in cases, weight 75 lbs. oil

1st Pressure Castor Oil
Packed as follows: 2 tins in cases, 4 tins in cases, ½ bbls. and bbls.

2nd Pressure Castor Oil or East India Castor Oil
Packed same as 1st Pressure.

Glycolum
(Liquid Vaseline). A white and colorless oil used extensively for nasal and spraying purposes.

Turpentine, Boiled and Raw Linseed Oils, Straw Refined Seal Oil, Pale and Straw Seal Oil, Sperm Oil (pure), Bicycle and Sewing Machine Oil, Pine Tar (in tins and bottles).

PETROLATUM
Snow White, Lily White, Cream White, Extra Amber, Amber, Yellow, Veterinary.
Bbls., ½ bbls., 50 and 25 lb. tubs, 10, 5 and 1 lb. tins, gross, ½ gross and ¼ gross.

Atlantic Refining Co.
TORONTO

ness can be increased. When a business man is possessed of tact, energy, enterprise and a thorough knowledge of the business in which he is about to engage, the best position available is none too good for him. He need have no hesitation in dropping right into the midst of a number of others of his craft. There is always room for a good man anywhere, and the one who is determined to conduct his business upon straightforward and honorable business principles will always get the opportunity.

Never.

Never borrow until you are confident that the money will be worth more to you than you pay for it.

Never go into debt until you see an early date of settlement ahead.

Never buy lavishly in advance because you are offered four or six months in which to pay.

Never conduct a large business upon customers' paper, rather diminish the volume of your business and keep it under your personal control.

Never give credit beyond an amount which you are confident your customers can meet.

Never lend money that you need in your own business.

Never endorse without security; past business history has shown that the endorser has generally been the payer.

Never acquire the habit of making over drafts upon your bank, as it is not intended to be a free-and-easy business institution.

Never speculate at one time with all your funds; always keep enough in reserve to back and insure your investment.

Never cultivate the reputation of being a sport; the name is not a favored one in commercial circles.

Never get into the habit of making promises that you do not at the time definitely mean to keep. Next to your cash your word is your most valuable possession and security.

Messrs. Archdale Wilson & Co. have been agreeably surprised that the demand for *Fly Pads* has this year been more than twice as large as ever before.

Over twenty years' experience, with a continually increasing sale, has resulted in them having facilities for turning out fly pads in large quantities at short notice, but the present demand is taxing them to the utmost.

A Veteran Druggist.

There is not in Canada, and doubtless not in the kingdom, a more remarkable druggist than Mr. Richard Birks, of Montreal.

This gentleman was born in England in 1807, of a family which could trace its ancestry for 800 years. He was educated at Brampton Grammar School, and early in life indentured himself to Dr. Hudson, a noted apothecary of the city of London. This indenture form is still preserved by Mr. Birks, and would prove interesting reading to some of our young drug apprentices of the present day. After terminating his period of apprenticeship he was venturesome enough to accompany a number of botanists to Jamaica, where his companions died of yellow fever. He also contracted the disease and was thought to have died.

Preparations were being made for his interment when he showed signs of life, and fortunately thus escaped the burial which the natives meditated giving him. Upon his recovery he returned to England. After a short time he came to Canada and entered into partnership with Mr. Hooper, of Toronto. In 1846 he established his present business on McGill street, Montreal, in the very heart of the busy metropolis, where he may yet be found each day of the week as active and energetic as the majority of men of sixty years of age. No signs of decay are visible about him either mentally or physically. He is above the average height, of strikingly fine appearance, exhibiting an impression of keen perception and undying will, yet, geniality itself. With the exception of partial deafness none of his faculties have declined. He walks to and from his place of business each day, a distance of over a mile, without the aid of cab or car. His eyesight is as keen as a boy's, and his handwriting is a marvel of neatness and indicative of wonderful nerve control. He has enjoyed the respect of three generations of customers, and has very many at the present time who repose more confidence in his advice and knowledge than in that of their medical attendant. Truly Mr. Birks is a type of the best of the British race, as he carries in his person those qualities of endurance which have made his country the eye of the world.

We extend to Mr. Birks our congratulations over his good health and our best wishes that he may long be spared to enjoy the unique distinction of being in all probability the oldest druggist in active business in the world.

Personals.

Mr. James Mattinson, manager of the London (Ont.) house of Kerry, Watson & Co., wholesale druggists, has been unanimously elected president of the London Board of Trade. Mr. James A. Kennedy, another of London's wholesale druggists, is a member of the Board of Arbitration.

We had the pleasure of a visit recently from Mr. H. L. Kramer, manager of The Sterling Remedy Co., of Indiana Mineral Springs, Ind. Mr. K. informed us that he contemplated making a "big push" on "Cascarets" in Canada this year.

The "Wingage Chemical Co.," of Montreal, has been incorporated under a Dominion charter. Capital stock, $30,000, and the promoters are Messrs. Bernard E. McGale, F. L. Snow, Geo. F. O'Halloran, H. R. Bisaillon and G. F. McCaw, all of Montreal, Que.

Acknowledgments.

Our sincere thanks are due the graduating class of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy and also that of the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy for their kind invitations to the Commencement Exercises in connection with their respective colleges.

The ominous and rarely explainable black eye is at the outset amenable, to some extent, to treatment with grease, vaseline or lanoline being preferable. Any spirit is also effective. Water as hot as can be borne also will do yeoman's service; while our old friend, arnica, has a good reputation. But the very hot water, we think, is the safest.

Ontario College of Pharmacy.

FIFTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

The following are the results of the 57th annual examination of the Ontario College of Pharmacy:

THE JOHN ROBERTS SCHOLARSHIP.

George A. Evans, Toronto

THE JOHN ROBERTS GOLD MEDAL

George A. Evans, Toronto.

COLLEGE GOLD MEDAL.

George A. Evans, Toronto.

COLLEGE SILVER MEDAL.

George G. Colp, Deseronto.
F. A. Lemon, Ingersoll.

MEDALS IN SUBJECTS.

Dispensing—Geo. A. Evans.
Prescription—Geo. A. Evans.
Pharmacy—Geo. A. Evans.
Chemistry — James McNeilly, Port Dover.
Materia Medica—Chas. A. Weaver, Berlin; Geo. G. Colp, Deseronto.
Botany—M. R. McFarlane, Carleton Place.

HONOR LIST.

According to merit: Gorge A. Evans, Toronto; George G. Colp, Deseronto; F. A. Lemon, Ingersoll; H. E. Edy, Brantford; George Whatmouth, Toronto; W. R. Brooks, Mitchell; Charles A. Weaver, Berlin; W. A. Coleman, London; John B. Sawdon, London; F. A. Brownlee, Ottawa; R. H. McDuffe, Hamilton; R. S. Skinner, Kingston; P. S. Thomas, Lindsay; John G. Lever, Simcoe; A. R. McIver, Lion's Head; C. H. W. Newton, Paris; M. R. McFarlane, Carleton Place; J. W. McDermid, Fort William; F. W. Sieveright, Huntsville; L. A. Willoughby, Leamington; Vernon W. Meek, St. Thomas; C. Copeland, Delta; Albert Duncan, Vankleek Hill; Albert J. Logan, Croton; V. S. Campbell, Hepworth; B. M. Copeland, Hamilton; A. J. Ralph, Ottawa; W. E. Wismer, Newmarket; G. L. Brown, London; Albert J. Tyson, Wiarton; N. Spencer, Toronto; C. T. Adams, Sault Ste. Marie; A. E. Rowan, Alton; W. G. Tole, Bowmanville.

PASS LIST ALPHABETICALLY.

J. H. Abercrombie, Meaford; J. A. Archambault, Ottawa; R. J. Barton, Mildmay; E. H. Bond, Toronto; H. P. Broughton, Bradford; R. H. Brown, Collingwood; J. W. Browne, Pembroke; A. Burkell, Cobourg; J. W. Cairns, St. Thomas; W. R. Cameron, St. Catharines; Ernest Capbert, Ottawa; Thos. Capell, Perth; E. M. Cawker, Bowmanville; J. D. Christmas, Lynedoch; K. S. A. Clemens, Berlin; P. H. Coad, Toronto; H. B. Collier, Napanee; Alfred Connell, Hamilton; James Crouck, London; E. J. Dunsmoor, Hamilton; E. L. Ebbles, Port Perry; H. W. Edmunds, Toronto; Byron Forrest, Mount Albert; R. O. Forrest, Toronto; W. A. Frost, Belleville; W. E. Fraleigh, Toronto; L. R. Harvey, Watford; D. T. Henderson, Orangeville; William J. A. Hogg, Hamilton; J. J. Kelly, Toronto; A. Ker, St. Catharines; J. M. Langdon, Toronto; E. J. Leger, Ottawa; Frank H. Lutz, Exeter; G. M. Matthews, Toronto; W. A. Maynard, Port Hope; A. C. Miller, Smith's Falls; J. H. Mitchell, Watford; P. G. Morrison, Durham; J. G. MacCrostie, Forest; R. McIntyre; Toronto; James McNeilly, Port Dover; W. H. Norman, Woodstock; E. N. Potter, St. Catharines; Angus B. Ripley, Lethbridge, Alberta; H. S. Rodehouse, St. Marys; Ernest Reid, West Huntington; G. A. Ramsden, Erin; W. S. Sanderson, Peterborough; H. Sanderson, Toronto: DeWitt Spiers, Drumbo; W. B. Stuart, Carleton Place; J. D. Tayler, Wallaceburg; W. Thomas, Campbellford; A. C. Thomson, Peterborough; P. Fowler, Toronto; T. B. S. Tweedal, Langton; A. H. Walden, Newcastle; W. A. Warren, Kensington, P.E.I.; T. G. Watson, Weston; F. H. Webb, Petrolea; James W. White, Norwood; G. A. Wodehouse, Hamilton; Lyal A. Wright, Cornwall.

Passed in dispensing, prescription, chemistry, and materia medica—A. L. O. Baker, R. B. Hannah, D. C. Worts.

In dispensing, prescription, pharmacy, and materia medica—F. L. Houghton, G. H. Pountney, J. H. Pass, C. A. Ramshaw, H. S. Young, G. H. Halpin.

In dispensing, prescription, materia medica and botany—passed in one subject, botany, B. Budgeon.

Election of Council, O.C.P.

The nomination of members for the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy is now in progress. All nominations are required to be in the hands of the Registrar not later than June 5th, and the election takes place on Wednesday, July 5th. The following are the present representatives:

Division No. 1—Henry Watters, Ottawa.

Division No. 2—J. H. Dickey, Trenton.

Division No. 3—A. J. Davis, Port Perry.

Division No. 4—I. Curry, Toronto.

Division No. 5—J. H. Mackenzie, Toronto.

Division No. 6—G. A. Hunter, Sault Ste. Marie.

Division No. 7—A. Turner, Orangeville.

Division No. 8—G. B. McCullough, Hamilton.

Division No. 9—S. Snyder, Waterloo.

Division No. 10—W. A. Karn, Woodstock.

Division No. 11—J. T. Roberts, Parkhill.

Division No. 12—J. M. Hargreaves, Paisley.

Division No. 13—W. B. Graham, Ridgetown.

Up to the time of going to press (May 15th), but few nominations had been received, and it would appear that the indifference which has characterized former elections still prevails. We hope, however, that in the few remaining days which intervene between this and the date on which the nominations close a little more interest will be displayed. The following are the nominations up to this time, the names given being of those who have been properly nominated and who have accepted:

Div. No. 1—Henry Watters, Ottawa,; A. Buchanan, Kemptville.
Div. No. 2—No nomination.
Div. No. 3—No nomination.
Div. No. 4—No nomination.
Div. No. 5—J. Hargreaves, Toronto.
Div. No. 6—No nomination.
Div. No. 7—No nomination.
Div. No. 8—No nomination.
Div. No. 9—No nomination.
Div. No. 10—No nomination.
Div. No. 11—J. F. Roberts, Parkhill.
Div. No. 12—No nomination.
Div. No. 13—W. B. Graham, Ridgetown.

It should be borne in mind that the nomination papers of any candidate must have the signatures of three registered druggists who have paid their fees for the current year. The nominee must also have paid his fees.

Have you seen to it that a good representative has been nominated in your division to represent you in the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy? *It is your duty.* Nominations must reach the Registrar by June 5th.

THE BUSINESS OF A

DRUGGIST

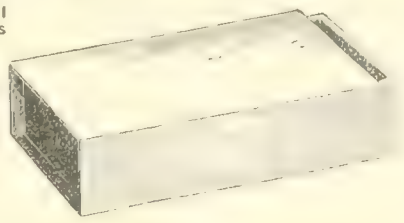
REQUIRES COMPACT NEAT ATTRACTIVE PACKAGES

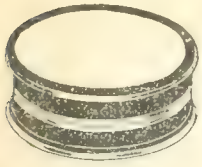
And these do much to enhance his reputation for careful painstaking dispensing.

We manufacture only first class goods and carry an extensive stock of . . . .

If you require any special container in a folding box or paper bag, write us for quotations, giving full particulars of what is required, and we will cheerfully furnish samples.

Wrapping Papers White, Blue and Tinted
Paper Boxes Of All Kinds
Folding Boxes
Paper Bags
Powder Papers
Twines, Etc.





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Manufacturers and Printers

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BARCLAY & SONS, LIMITED

95 Farringdon Street

LONDON

CENTRAL DEPOT FOR

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES

OF ALL KINDS

Photo. Apparatus. . . . . and Materials

Proprietary Medicines

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN

Best Terms to **Colonial and Foreign** **BUYERS**

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE

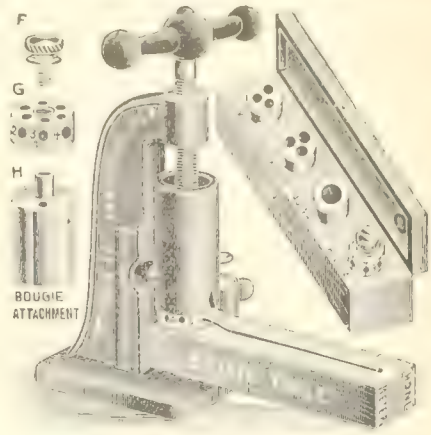
Telegraphic Address: "WATERAL LONDON"

A.B.C. Code. Telephone: Holborn 717.

THE FRECK PHARMACEUTICAL MACHINERY

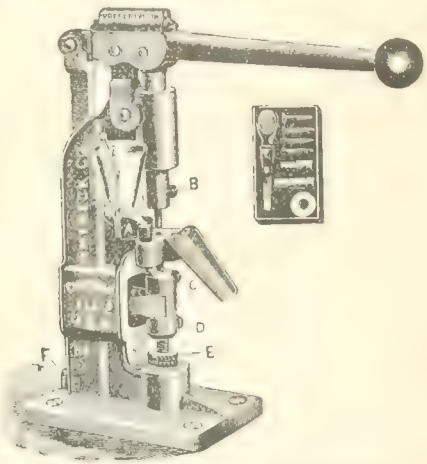
Patentees and Manufacturers / THE WM. FRECK CO. 116, 118, 120 S. Clinton St. CHICAGO, ILL., U.S.A.

Truthfully the most Perfect, Best and Cheapest

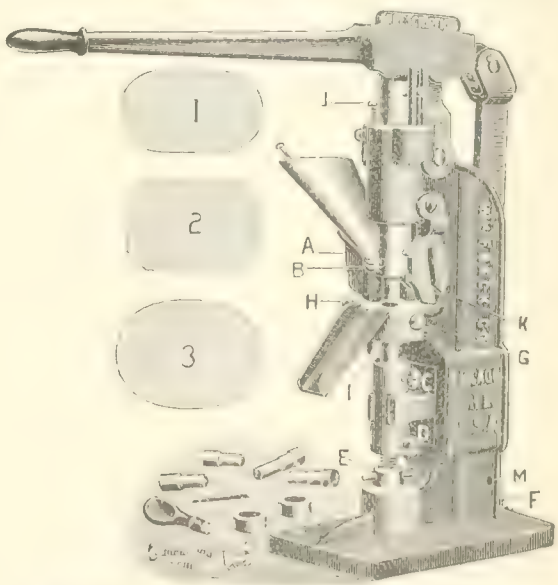


Freck Suppository Machine

With Bougie and Pipe attachment and graduated Bougie Table.



Freck Prescription Tablet Machine

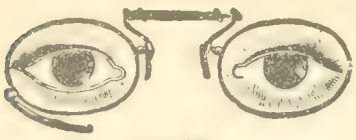


Freck Prescription Tablet Machine

(Large Size) with three sets of dies, for making Tablets and Lozenges size as per Sample.

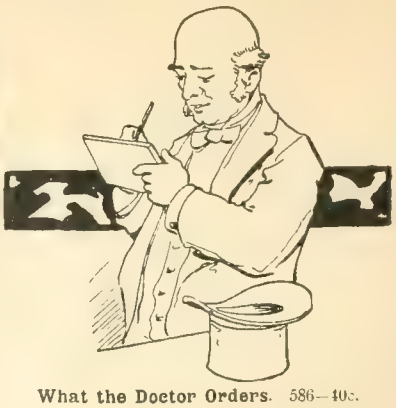
EVANS & SONS, LIMITED

GENERAL AGENTS FOR CANADA MONTREAL, CAN.



659—35c.

664—25c. 662—25c. 661—25c. 665—25c. 666—25c.



What the Doctor Orders. 586—40c.

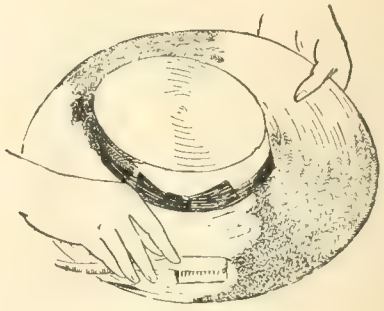
635—35c.

How to Double Your Business

In a successful ad. it's not what you say, it's **how** you say it.

Progressive people keep up with the times of prosperity.

Cycle Aid. 669—35c.



Clean that Hat. 522—35c.

THE DRUGGISTS' AD. BOOK

contains 100 pages of prepared ads., together with useful information compiled by successful druggists, solely for druggists. The secret to modern success, "**Own Preparations,** and How to Push Them," sent to any address, together with a premium of any one cut (electro), as illustrated on this page, on receipt of price, $1.00.

Oh, my back. 503—35c.

500—45c.

580—45c.

We make and keep in stock all kinds of CUTS FOR DRUGGISTS' ADVERTISING. Price list and sample ads. sent free. Address

The Druggists' Illustrating and Advertising Company

22 Farley Ave.

TORONTO

Honor Wins. 546—45c.

513—35c.

Women Admire. 517—45c.

670—25c.

609—25c.

601—25c.

Practical Hints on Advertising.

By Charles Austin Bates, New York

I believe, as a matter of fact, that very few printers believe in advertising. As a matter of fact, very few advertising men believe in advertising, They all think it is a good thing for the other fellow, but not for themselves. When it comes down to giving up money for advertising, they wish to be excused. The number of advertising men who really have confidence in advertising is comparatively small. Newspaper publishers are the ones of all others who ought to believe in advertising, and who ought to advertise, yet they are the hardest people in the world to interest in an advertising proposition. Printers who really advertise are few and far between. Of course, the job department of a country weekly is always advertised. That is to say, some space in the paper is devoted to announcing that "Job Printing is done at this office." Generally this advertisement is poorly displayed and, of course, it doesn't cost anything. I know from experience that it pays to advertise a printing business, but I also know from experience that it is extremely hard for a printer to make up his mind to advertise, and to find the money wherewith to do it. Most printers do not charge enough for their work. Most of them don't know what it costs to produce the work that they sell, and so in making an estimate they merely guess at the price. One of the best regulated printing offices I know of ran through the month of January with more business than they had ever had before, and found at the end of the month that they had lost $350. The printing offices of the country are continually running at a loss. The printer who is running his shop by guess couldn't save himself by advertising.

* *

The printer is one of the few people who ought not advertise in the daily or weekly newspapers. He ought to get his business by circulars, booklets, cards, etc. One advantage which the circular has over the newspaper ad. is that it is in itself a sample of the printer's work. If it is well done it will surely impress its recipient. The best way I know of for the average printer to advertise is to make up a lot of samples of any particular kind of printed matter and send them out with a definite price. If the price is reasonably low orders will result, and if they are properly attended to plenty of trade will ensue

* * *

When advertisers learn that it is not necessary to be startling or smart or funny, advertising will be better and more profitable. The object of an advertisement is to tell people what you have for sale and how good it is. The more plainly and concisely this information can be conveyed the better will the advertisement be.

* * *

Everybody who reads the magazines, knows the Murphy Varnish advertising. I suppose most of the people who have thought about the matter at all have wondered whether or not they sold varnish. Probably no one knows except Mr. Franklin Murphy, and probably he will not tell. It has always seemed to me that these ads. did not talk enough about Murphy's Varnish. They have been beautifully dignified, and some of them have made interesting reading.

* * *

Some time ago I bought a new desk. After a short time the top of it began to have a dull, milky appearance. A visitor noticed it, and said: "The man who made this desk did not evidently use Murphy's Varnish." Good! But when I bought the desk I didn't know whether it was varnished with Murphy Varnish, or Valentine Varnish, or with Bill Smith's Varnish. As a matter of fact, it isn't any of my business whose varnish the maker of the desk used so long as it was good. I have complained about this varnish, and the maker of the desk is going to fix it up for me. I haven't even yet insisted on having Murphy's Varnish used. The only thing that I do insist upon is that the top of the desk shall show the beautiful grain of the wood, and I don't care whether the maker of the desk uses varnish on it at all. All I care for is the result, and he is responsible for the result. If he can't fix it up, all right. He will have to take the desk out and give me a new one. Perhaps he also reads the magazines, and by the time he has given me a new desk he will remember some of the Murphy arguments, and will believe that he can save trouble by investing in Murphy's Varnish. The Murphy ads. are apparently addressed to the consumer—that is to say, to the users of desks and carriages and houses and other varnished things. They probably reach the makers of these at the same time, but in an expensive way.

* * *

It is possible for an idea to be too new. We don't need any twentieth century ideas for about four years. Until then it will be a good deal better for us to use 1890 ideas. A man might just as well be five years behind the times as five years ahead of them. I am inclined to think that he had better be five years behind than five years ahead, because if he is behind he will have plenty of company and if he is ahead he will be almighty lonesome.

* * *

There are a lot of people in the world who do not appreciate smartness. They are just common, ordinary, everyday people; the kind of people who buy goods and generally pay cash for them. Lincoln said God must have liked common people because he made such a lot of them. The advertiser who shoots over their heads had better save his money.

* * *

I wish somebody would tell me how it would be possible to make everyone understand exactly what advertising really is. It is one of the simplest things in the world if you look at it in the right way. It is simply telling a plain story. It consists merely of giving information to possible buyers. It does not mean understatement or over-statement. The more nearly an advertiser can picture the goods of the store, the better the advertisement. It should be made attractive, of course but attractiveness does not necessarily mean smartness or newness. An ad. should be made attractive in just the same way that a magazine article is made attractive, by illustration. There need not be anything startling about the illustration. There need not be anything smart about it. It ought to convey an idea applicable to the goods talked about in the advertisement. It need not be original. It may be a copy of a picture one hundred years old. If it is a handsome picture, and suitable to the subject, it is just as good as a new picture. There are very few new pictures, anyway.

* * *

There are three accepted theories in advertising that I believe to be utterly wrong and responsible for much of the ill-success that attends advertising effort. The first one of these is that "The American people like to be humbugged."

The second is "Advertising one-thing-at-a-time"; and the third is that "Brevity is the essential of good advertising." It is all right to be brief, but if you are brief at the expense of the convincing force of the ad you had better not be so brief.

* * *

However, even in small cities the festive "cutter" who advertises a number of things at once is generally the man who has the biggest store and makes the most money. He patterns his business after the department stores and he gets there. If a man lives in a peaceful community where there are about four times as many druggists as there ought to be, and where each is afraid to cut the price for fear his competitors will cut it still more and that pretty soon all of them will be doing business at loss, he had better stick to the one-thing-at-a-time idea and advertise regular prices on regular goods.

The Ascendancy of the Patent Medicine.

It has been asserted that the days of the patent medicine man had gone, but recent events indicate otherwise.

W. H. Comstock, of Brockville, Ont., proprietor of Morse's Indian Root Pills, has just been elected a member of the Canadian House of Commons, and Mrs. G. T. Fulford, wife of the proprietor of Williams' Pink Pills, was at a recent "drawing room" presented to Her Majesty the Queen.

The banana and the potato are almost identical in chemical composition.

The best form of Bismuth for use in the treatment of infantile diarrhœa is the salicylate.

An alcoholic solution of ammonia cleanses the hair better than petroleum oils, and is not dangerous.

It is estimated there are about 100 grains of iron in the average human body, and the diminution of this small amount is dangerous.

A weak solution of permanganate of potash kills the mosquito embryo.

A physician found one of his patients sitting in the bath and swallowing a dose of medicine. "What are you doing there instead of being in bed?" inquired the astonished practitioner, and the patient quickly responded: "Well, you told me to take the medicine in water, and that's what I'm doing."

Was It the Result of Careless Prescribing or an Error in Dispensing?

A case of interest both to medical practitioners and pharmacists is reported from Johnannesburg, South African Republic.

Dr. Fred H. Brennan, who claims to be a graduate of Trinity Medical College, Toronto, and also a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, was, it appears, in charge of the medical practice of the "American Medical Company," in connection with which was a "chemist shop."

Amongst the patients treated was a Mrs. Robinson, for whom the doctor wrote the following prescription:

℞ . Liq. As..... ℥i.
Liq. Strych. ♏v.
Aquas. ad.... ℥vi.

Sig. Half a teaspoonful after meals in a little water.

The prescription was dispensed by a qualified chemist in the employ of the "Medicine Company" and in its preparation used the Liq. Potassæ Arsenitis.

Death resulted from the administration of the mixture and the doctor was charged with culpable homicide, but was acquitted by the jury on the ground that the medicine had not been prescribed in dangerous quantities, and also that no negligence could be attributed to him, as the preparation was put up by a qualified chemist.

Our readers will see quite readily that the cause of death was from the precipitation of a portion of the strychnine which was the natural result of using the Alkaline solution of arsenic as was done in this case. We cannot but feel that both the prescriber and the dispenser were at fault. The prescription was not written as it should have been, indeed, it shewed great carelessness in not defining the arsenical solution, and the dispenser shewed either gross ignorance or carelessness in the preparation of the mixture.

Prof. John Bassett Moore, who served as secretary and counsel of the American peace commission at Paris, writes in the *Review of Reviews* for May on the points of international law brought out in the war with Spain.

Amylene Chloral.—This is a condensation product of amylene hydrate and chloral and is described as a colorless oily liquid of camphoraceous odor, of specific gravity 1.24. It is soluble in all the usual solvents except water. It possesses powerful hypnotic properties.

Questions and Answers.

Editor Canadian Druggist:

Will you kindly let me know through the columns of your magazine: What effect has sugar of lead on the scalp as a hair tonic, as in the receipt given below; also, if the mixture should be filtered or used as given? The following is the receipt:

℞
Flower of sulphur..... ℥ii.
Sugar of lead..... ℥iii
Glycerine..... ℥ii.
Ol. lavend..... ♏v.

Mix thoroughly in mortar. Stand six days and add—

Tr. canthar..... ℥i.
Alcohol..... ℥iv.
Aqua ad..... ℥xii.

Apply, after shampooing with green soap and alcohol, equal parts. You can use this ℞ in your formulary. By giving above information you will oblige your reader,

F. C. F.

Nova Scotia, May 4th, 1899.

1. The sugar of lead in your formulæ is added merely to darken the hair, and not for any action it may have on the skin. Occasionally, when used in excessive quantities, it has produced symptoms of lead poisoning. Its combination with sulphur forms a sulphide of lead. The sulphur, of course, cleanses the scalp, and is valuable as a curative agent. The mixture should not be filtered.

You have more alcohol in the preparation than is necessary, and, in fact, we think the presence of so much is rather detrimental than otherwise. We would suggest making the quantity 1 oz in place of 4.

Hamilton, May 5th, 1899.
266 King st. w.

Dear Sir,—What in your opinion would cause a copious sediment in the following mixture on standing:

Pot. brom..... ℥iiss.
Sod. brom..... ℥iiss.
Tr. card. co..... ℥iv.
aq. ad..... ℥iv ♏.

You will greatly oblige me.

John P. Hennessey.

2. The sediment is doubtless due to the quantity of salts in the mixture, there being 7 drams to a little over 4 oz. of water. The small amount of alcohol in the Tincture Card. Co. will also act towards preventing perfect solution.

EXTRAORDINARY DEMAND

For Wilson's **FLY PADS**

Our sales for 1898 were as usual larger than in any previous year, but the demand this season has been

MORE THAN DOUBLE

that of any other season up to the same date.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

Simply that WILSON'S FLY PADS are far more destructive than any other fly killer, and are giving satisfaction to the public and dealers alike.

HAVE YOU PLACED YOUR ORDER?

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS ⁘ ⁘ HAMILTON

CAUTION!

"Montserrat"

(TRADE MARK)

LIME-FRUIT JUICE AND CORDIALS

The success of the above has caused many IMITATIONS to spring up, many of them UTTERLY WORTHLESS Concoctions. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance to Traders as well as the Public to see that the marks of the MONTSERRAT COMPANY (Limited), and the SOLE CONSIGNEES, are on the capsule of each Bottle. The word "Montserrat" is also duly registered as a trade mark. Legal proceedings will be instituted against all persons infringing the Trade Marks as above named.

SOLE CONSIGNEES

EVANS & SONS, LIMITED

Wholesale Druggists and Manfg. Pharmaceutical Chemists

MONTREAL and TORONTO, Canada, and BOSTON, Mass.

EVANS SONS & CO., Liverpool, Eng. EVANS, LESCHER & WEBB, London, Eng.

Pure Paris Green

We are the only manufacturers in Canada and guarantee our Green to be full Government Standard.

Packed in ½ and 1 pound Paper Boxes
1 pound Tins
25, 50, and 100 pound Drums
250 pound Kegs

Glacial Acetic Acid

All Strengths. Guaranteed equal to the best imported.

THE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.

The Canada Paint Co.

(Limited)

Head Office:
572 William St., Montreal

Branch:
90 Bay St., Toronto

Pharmacy in England.

Legalizing Company Pharmacy—A Government Attack—Present Position of Pharmacy—Dispensing Doctors Protected—Veterinary Preparations for Chemists—Petroleum Emulsion Aspersed—Glycerol of Malt.

(By Our London Correspondent.

The excitement caused by the introduction by the Government of a bill which enables limited companies to assume the titles of chemist and druggist, if the pharmacy is managed by a qualified person, hardly seems to be warranted. It was certainly an unkind cut at the Pharmaceutical Society, who were requested to make suggestions on the subject, and, to their dismay, the councillors found that the bill was dead against them. But the fact remains that the bill which the Lord Chancellor has introduced into the House of Lords does not confer any rights upon companies which they could not assume before. Since the decision in 1870, by the House of Lords, that corporate bodies could not be examined, and, therefore, were exempt from the regulations and penalties of the Pharmacy Acts, limited companies have practised pharmacy securely as long as the manager was a qualified chemist. The anomaly of the present situation, which makes the government action less tolerable, is that at the same time a bill is introduced by the same noble Earl, which directly forbids limited companies from assuming the titles of physicians, surgeons, dentists, or midwives, or from practising as such. The obvious reflection, therefore, is that the personal element in pharmacy, and pharmaceutical education and examination alike, need no protection, whilst the midwife and dentist are to be secured from competition of dividend-earning directors. It is worthy of note, too, that veterinary surgeons are omitted in the government protection of title bill.

The council of the society is advising calmness and deprecating individual action until the bill reaches the House of Commons, for the simple reason that they have been unable, since the death of Lord Milltown, to find a champion of their cause. It would be a tremendous task to attempt, what has been suggested by some indignant pharmacists, to kill the Government bill on pharmacy and get pharmacists added to the list of protected professions. Even were they successful, some arrangement would have to be made whereby those companies already practising pharmacy were not placed under the ban, as vested interests would uphold their position.

Altogether, it is apparent that just now pharmacy in England is under a cloud. The medical profession, according to the *Lancet*, considers the attack of the Government on pharmacy as unwarranted, and is willing to welcome pharmacists to the protected list. But the organ of the British Medical Association, which represents some 18,000 medical men, coolly asserts that it is a good thing chemists were not included with doctors and dentists, as it might have imperilled the passing of the measure!

It is just this failure on the part of many medical men to identify the best interests of pharmacy with their own that leads to antagonism. Indeed, if a medical man chooses to open shop as a chemist, he is at perfect liberty to do so, only he is governed by the pharmacy acts then as if he were a chemist. In Glasgow there are several of these medical halls, which, for all intents and purposes, might be pharmacies, only they are not so tidy or so well-stocked. It used to be the custom until a few years ago to leave these medical halls in charge of unqualified assistants whilst the doctor visited some patients. But the scrupulous observance of the regulations regarding the sale of poisons insisted upon by the Pharmaceutical Society ever since the Wheeldon case has altered this. It was probably due to a remembrance of this that led some of the witnesses at the Quebec legislation committee to comment so unfavorably on English pharmacy law. But it is not quite so bad as was pointed out. Whilst it is a fact that anyone can fill an ordinary prescription, and that some medical men claimed the right to delegate this operation if they pleased to their coachman or cooks, if a poison be an ingredient the individual is liable, if not qualified, to suffer a penalty.

Now, as such a simple body as chloroform water is classed, strictly speaking, as a poison, being a preparation of a poison, it will be seen that the net of our pharmacy law, while apparently wide open, is drawn much closer than might be expected. Practically speaking, all the protection accorded to pharmacists in England is their titles and the sale of poisons. In comparison with continental Europe we have no protection worthy of the name; on the other hand, in practice it worked very well until the introduction of companies that run pharmacies as they might bacon, because of the profit attached to it. The grocer and draper who adds proprietary articles and patents is soon tripped up if he touches any that contain a poison. The stores are able to pay for a qualified pharmacist, usually, it is unfortunately true, a man who has not succeeded in his attempt at running a pharmacy by himself. It is quite possible that another mesh will be added to our net, owing to a recent scandal where a prescription of a dispensing doctor was filled by his unqualified assistant, and an error made that led to a death and inquest. The matter has been referred to the General Medical Council, that has the legal right to make decrees for the observance of medical men. Should they consider that the employment of an unqualified person as a dispenser, even in a medical man's own dispensing department, was infamous conduct that merited expulsion from the register, another decided advantage to pharmacists would be obtained. It should be remembered, however, that it is only within the last ten or twelve years that medical men have abandoned the employment of students and other unqualified persons as assistants. These formerly used to visit and prescribe, and the majority of the patients were quite unaware of the fact that they were being attended by an unqualified person. The General Medical Council decided that such practices amounted to infamous conduct, and after a few doctors had been struck off the register the profession gave up the practice.

The *B. & C. D.* has drawn timely attention to the opportunities that occur for chemists in agricultural districts to supply something more than pounds of Epsom salts. There are numerous powders, pills and balls that could easily be prepared in the pharmacy, whilst lotions and embrocations are also universally in request. The two cardinal points to bear in mind are (1) That packages, etc., must be convenient, that is, sufficient for a dose whether it be a drench or a powder or a ball; (2) There is no object in mak-

ing elegant looking articles, a bottle that will pour out readily and easily is better than any amount of external appearance. Of course, moderate prices are important, as the farmer will not spend as much on physic for his cow, sometimes, as he will for his wife. I know a shop in the north of England where on a market day over a cwt. of condition powder, several gallons of embrocation and many dozen drenches are regularly sold.

An instructive paper in the *Medical Press* deals with the vexed question : Is petroleum in an emulsion of any benefit in disease? The medical author proves to his own satisfaction that all the petroleum passes through the system unchanged and may be recovered from the excreta. Against this may be placed the practical experience of many thousands of doctors that patients thrive on it. Although as it is usually associated with gum, glycerine and hypophosphites in the emulsion it is not clear that only petroleum is concerned. The early days of lanoline were assailed in a similar manner, and the medical profession was divided into those who swore by it and those who decried it. Yet it not only stayed, but entered the B.P., and has become a permanent institution and has largely replaced lard and vaseline as a basis for ointments.

The famous company known as Price's Patent Candle Co., who gave us the purest form of glycerine first, have developed a "glycerol of malt," which is both active and palatable. It is prepared in the pharmaceutical department at Battersea, London, where they also prepare petroleum jellies, and specially a soft paraffin delicately scented with a suspicion of otto. This is a good idea, as these jellies are now largely employed for the hair, the hands and complexion, and the trace of perfume masking the faint petroleum odor is a distinct improvement.

Spruce Gum Industry.

In the Maritime Provinces of Canada, and also in the State of Maine, there has been growing up for some time a new industry, says a writer in the Boston *Herald*. More correctly speaking, perhaps, not a new one, but an old one assuming larger proportions. It is that of spruce gum gathering.

Years ago the country lad who went into the city was highly indignant when called after by the small boy, "Johnny from the country with h's pockets full of gum." Literally, this was true then, "Johnny" usually having a few chunks with which to treat his friends. Now, however, many persons are engaged in this pursuit. There is a large market for the product, notwithstanding that the prejudice against gum chewing far outweighs anything that might be said in its favor.

The gum-picker usually goes into the woods with the lumberman in December, and makes his home at the lumber camp. Before doing so he provides himself with a ladder and a knife with a long blade. This is all the outfit required, excepting that, perhaps, when the snow is deep use is made of snowshoes. The spruces usually are without branches at the base, and instead of climbing the trunks the ladder is used.

Of course the ladder could be made in the woods, but spare time is employed doing this before entering the forest. Once there the picker finds plenty to do. He rises early from his bunk, and it is not very late in the afternoon when "the shadows of evening fall," and then his day's work is done, but the employment makes him quite tired and ready to retire early.

Each day his work takes him farther from the camp, but, in truth, he need not be far away at any time, gum-bearing trees being all around. If the picker has had good success, he has made a fair day's pay. Spruce gum is sold at wholesale from sixty cents to one dollar per pound, according to quality, and as it is not uncommon to gather from three to five pounds during a day, it can be seen that the work nets him a tidy income, the cost of living at the camp being comparatively small.

The lumbermen, too, find time Sundays to turn their hands to this work. It is the custom then to go in a party of a dozen or more to where the logs are "browed." Here it is possible, with the aid of a peevie, to get at the gum more readily.

The wholesale druggists in New York, Boston, and some of the other large cities, are the largest purchasers. Some of these firms employ pickers, while others depend on agents to purchase their supply. In the cities mentioned spruce gum retails for about sixteen cents an ounce.

At this time, when the crop is being harvested, the dealers are having difficulty in keeping pace with the demand. Only the other day a New York firm sent an order for a ton. Their agent was unable to fill the order, but sent all he had on hand—some 300 pounds—assuring his customer that he would be able to fill the balance of the order in a short time.

Cure for Tuberculosis.

A despatch from Rome under date of May 3rd says that some of the newspapers are booming an alleged radical cure for tuberculosis discovered by Prof. Cervillo, of the University of Palermo, and publish wonderful stories of the success of the remedy, which is called formalina. It is applied by means of subcutaneous injections.

Pural.

This is a new disinfectant, prepared in cylindrical compressed cones and is said to consist of powdered charcoal saturated with liquefied benzoic acid, carbolic acid, and menthol. The cones fume, after being well lighted, and clear the atmosphere of all bad odors ; only very sensitive persons are inconvenienced by the vapors, which have the same favorable influence on whooping cough as pheno vapors.—*Pharm. Post.*

Test for Linseed Oil.

A very simple and inexpensive test to ascertain if raw linseed oil is adulterated is the nitric acid test, as follows : Put equal parts of raw linseed oil and nitric acid in a bottle together. Shake the mixture well, and let it stand for twenty minutes. If pure, the upper stratum will be straw-colored and the lower colorless. If impure, the upper stratum will be a dark brown or black and the lower stratum a bright orange or dark yellow, according to the material used in adulterating.—*O. C. & D.*

CONDENSATION PRODUCT OF TANNIN AND CHLORAL.—When chloral hydrate and tannin are brought together at a moderate heat, in presence of a strong acid, they combine, with elimination of water. The product of the reaction is a gray-brown, amorphous, fine powder, which is sparingly soluble in cold water, more soluble in warm water. The aqueous solution gives an olive-green coloration on the addition of the ferric chloride, but is not affected by potassium cyanide. The compound is soluble in alcohol, but is insoluble in ether, chloroform, benzo and acetic ether. It has been found valuable in dermatology.—*Ap. Ztg.*

GOMBAULT'S
Caustic Balsam

IS THE ONLY **Genuine**

The greatest veterinary remedy and blister in the market

Put up with both English and French directions

PRICE TO TRADE $12 DOZ.
RETAILS AT $1.50.

See that Our Name is on Every Bottle. *TAKE NO OTHER.*

The Lawrence-Williams Co.,

SOLE IMPORTERS FOR CANADA AND U.S.

21 Front Street West, TORONTO, Ont.

275 to 283 St. Clair Street, CLEVELAND, O., U.S.A.

Vincent Wood's
LATEST SPECIALTIES

THE "EUREKA" HERNO TRUSSES

Send for my Price List

The Pad is made of a Patented Elastic Composition, which is not affected by heat or cold, and the wear very luxurious.

Prices per doz	A	B	C	Quality
Single	18	27	30	
Double	27	42	45	

Another great Surgical Invention is

THE EUREKA "CREPE VELPEAU RUBBERLESS POROUS BANDAGES

They will supersede every other in the near future.

In Bandages 2 21 and 3 in. in width
12 15 18 per dozen

Beware of Fraudulent Imitations

Maker on the Premises of

Elastic Stockings, Trusses, Belts, Suspensory Bandages, Chest Protectors, etc.

4 Albion Place, Blackfriars Bridge, London S.E.

And all Druggists and Instrument Dealers.

TO THE TRADE :

INDIAN CATARRH CURE

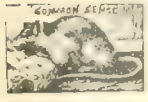
A true, reliable remedy; perfectly non-poisonous; contains no alkaloids. For internal and external use. Cures catarrh in children or adults.

For sale by

THE INDIAN CATARRH CURE CO.

146 St. James St. - - Montreal, P.Q.

Special to Retail Druggists.



KILLS EVERY TIME

COMMON SENSE EXTERMINATOR

For Roaches and Bed Bugs

25c., $1.75 doz.; 50c., $3.50 doz.; $1, $8 doz.

COMMON SENSE EXTERMINATOR

For Rats and Mice

15c, $1 doz.; 25c., $1.75 doz.; 50c., $3.50 doz.; $1, $8 doz.

Sold by all Wholesale Druggists and No. 1 by Departmental Stores

Manufactured by

COMMON SENSE MF'G CO.,
381 Queen St. West, TORONTO.

50TH YEAR'S SALE

And still unapproachable for Killing Flies.

MATHER'S

ORIGINAL CHEMICAL

FLY PAPERS

Every Paper Guaranteed to KILL or LOCKY without turning the Flies, and are not unsightly in the room like STICKY FLY PAPERS.

SPECIAL PRICES ON APPLICATION.

W. MATHER, Limited, Dyer St., Hulme, MANCHESTER

London and Export Agents—Messrs. MACE & HALDANE, 94 Milton Street, E.C.

Special Offering

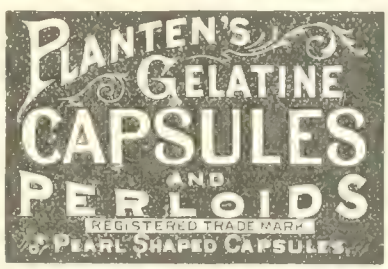
An Agent at Acklin's Islands, Bahamas, having purchased for us a quantity of fine GRASS SPONGES, we have decided to offer them at bargains to the trade. Until June 30th we will sell :

100 FINE FORMS BLEACHED FOR $2.00
500 " " " " $9.00

These Sponges can easily be retailed at five cents each.

Remember that we are also headquarters for Chamois Skins, Talcum Powder and Corks.

SAUNDERS & EVANS
30 Wellington East - - TORONTO



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H. Planten & Son

ESTABLISHED 1868

NEW YORK

SPECIAL PRICES for EXPORT

Correspondence Solicited

PLANTEN'S Comp. C & C or Black and Sandal Wood Oil **CAPSULES**

Are Celebrated the World over for Uniformity and Reliability
Sold by all Druggists in the Dominion of Canada.
Specify Planten's on all Orders.

H. Planten & Son (Established 1868) **New York**

"Pioneer American Capsule House"

Wide-Awake Dealers

ALL SELL

THE **RUSSELL 10c. CIGAR**

AND **EL PUERTO 5c. CIGAR**

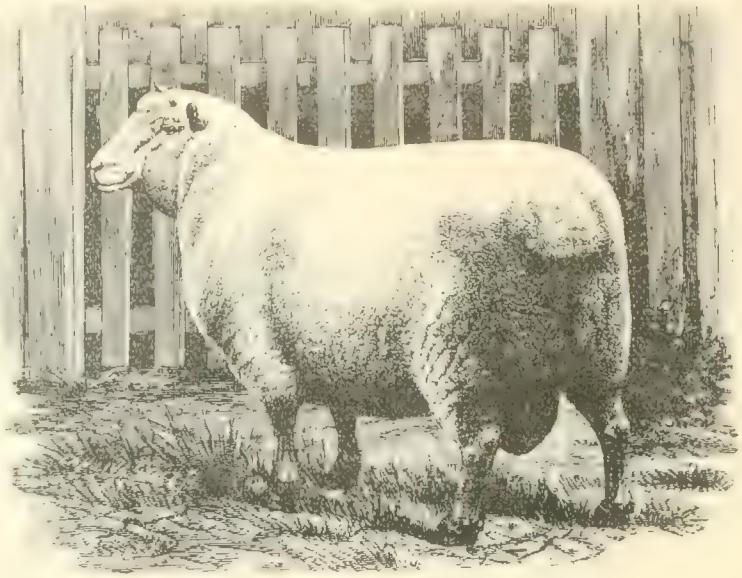
The Choicest Goods in the Market....

W. S. RUSSELL

MANUFACTURER *BERLIN, ONT.*

SHEPHERDS

A Superior Disinfectant and Antiseptic. Is healing. A Preventive and Cure for Skin Diseases.



For Lice, Etc., on Young Cattle and Colts. Will destroy all disease germs on Sheep.

SHEEP DIP

Manufactured by THE LYMAN BROS. CO., Limited

Wholesale Druggists, TORONTO.

"HOFBRÄU"

"Why keep inferior Malt Extract to Hofbrau at 2 for 25c?"

"Why sell your customers Malt Extracts at 25c. per bottle?" when you can sell them HOFBRAU, which is now being prescribed by all leading physicians, because it contains less alcohol than any other Malt Extract.

You will sell more **Hofbrau** than any Malt Extract you ever kept if you once put it in stock, and you have 50 per cent. profit.

W. H. LEE, Chemist, TORONTO
CANADIAN AGENT

Write for a Case.
We Pay Freight.

ORIENTAL POMADE

IS A POSITIVE
CURE FOR . .

DANDRUFF

There are many so called Dandruff cures on the market to-day, but **Pratt's Oriental Pomade** excels them all and is sold under a guarantee to cure, and if after using faithfully, according to directions, it fails to cure any case of Dandruff the money will be most cheerfully refunded.

It is cooling to the scalp, prevents itching of the skin, stimulates the hair, stops it from falling out, and prevents baldness. For all scalp trouble or skin disease it has no equal.

Put up in 1, 2 and 3 ounce pots to retail at 50c., 75c. and $1.00. Send for price list.

THE PRATT MFG. CO.,

OFFICE: 40 ARCADE, YONGE ST.

Toronto.

Trade Notes

J. W. Morrow is opening a new drug store at Vancouver, B.C.

D. P. Mott, druggist, Dartmouth, N.S., has made an assignment.

F. H. A. Chevrier is opening a new drug store in Ottawa, Ont.

A new drug store will shortly be opened at Fleming, Assa., N.W.T.

George F. Curtis, druggist, Revelstoke, B.C. Mortgage foreclosed.

M. D. Irvine is opening a new drug store at Dominion City, Man.

Mr. Donaldson, druggist, Sandon, B.C., has moved into his new quarters.

Ruebsamen & Goodsell are opening a new drug store at Greenwood, B.C.

A. M. Edwards has purchased the drug business of W. H. Lutz, Galt, Ont.

The drug store of J. Morrow, Elora, Ont., was destroyed by fire May 5th.

McConnell's drug store, Pt. Burwell, Ont., was destroyed by fire May 12th.

A. W. Drysdale, druggist, Halifax, N.S., died suddenly of heart disease May 3rd.

Dr. J. A. Sutherland has purchased the drug business of J. W. Cove, Springhill, N.S.

Field & Bows have purchased the drug business of C. Reid & Co., Revelstoke, B.C.

M. G. Laughlin has purchased the drug business of J. A. Barr, Hamilton, Ont.

Dr. J. B. Coughlin has purchased the drug business of F. J. Smith, Arthur, Ont.

A. E. Pirt, of Hanover, Ont., is about opening a drug business at Carman, Man.

C. H. Cranston, druggist, Winnipeg, Man., is reported selling out his business.

W. M. Wright, formerly of Brantford, Ont., has opened a drug store at Sintaluta, N.W.T.

C. S. Touchbourne has purchased the drug business of G. H. Davies, Alexander, Man.

W. A. DuPencier has purchased the drug business of W. Ruckler, Thamesville, Ont.

W. H. Cox, 800 Yonge street, Toronto, Ont., is moving his drug business to 786 Yonge street.

The drug store of R. D. Morris, Elora, Ont., was destroyed by fire May 5th, partially insured.

The drug store of J. Enman, Moncton, N.B., was slightly damaged by fire and water, April 6th.

J. T. Ross is opening a branch drug store, corner of Queen st. E. and Beech ave., Toronto, Ont.

The Common Sense Ear Drum and Medicine Company, of Toronto, Ont., has been incorporated.

Clarke & Jardine, druggists, Ashcroft, B.C., have dissolved partnership. The firm is now Clarke & Co.

George Sterns is opening a new drug store in the building formerly occupied by D. P. Mott, Halifax, N.S.

The drug store of J. Thorne, Essex, Ont., was entered by burglars, April 16th, and about $40 in cash taken.

J. Ford Johnson, of Chatsworth, Ont., has purchased the drug business of J. F. McCallum, Owen Sound, Ont.

W. G. Williams, O.C.P. class '98, has purchased the branch drug store of C. H. Cowen, 568 Jarvis street, Toronto, Ont.

W. C. R. Allen has moved his drug business to the new store in Winter's Building, Charlotte street, St. John, N.B.

George C. Hunt, druggist, Fredericton, N.B., has admitted S. A R. Macdonald into partnership. The firm name is Hunt & Macdonald.

Mrs. Thomas A. Crockett has decided to continue the drug business of her late husband at St. John, N.B. George Rieckers will be manager.

Wm. Campbell, of Comber, Ont., has purchased the balance of the drug stock of the Cameron Drug Store at Tilbury, Ont., and moved it to Comber.

C. H. Gunn & Co., of Chatham, Ont., have purchased the patent medicine business of E. Miller & Co., of Dresden. The headquarters will be in Chatham.

F. G. Walley, druggist, Ingersoll, Ont., will move into his new store on the opposite side of the street, in the premises formerly occupied by Hearn & Co.

Messrs. Evans & Sons, Limited, have recently transferred their United States branch house from Boston to 133 William street, New York city. The business is in charge of Mr. T. A. Hedley.

A. J. Wallen & Co. have purchased the drug business of C. Cranston, Winnipeg, Man., and will run it as a branch store under the management of J. A. Snider, formerly with J. R. Lee, Toronto.

W. L. Cameron, O.C.P. class '98, has assumed the management of the drug business of C. H. Cowen, Parliament street, Toronto, Ont. Mr. Cowen is now associated with the Griffiths & Macpherson Co., Limited.

Herbert Colwell, formerly of the firm of Burbidge & Colwell, has opened his new drug store at No. 89 Barrington street, Halifax, N.S. It is handsomely fitted, has a beautiful onyx soda fountain and the showcases were specially built in Chicago for this store.

Montreal College of Pharmacy.

The thirty-first annual meeting of the Montreal College of Pharmacy was held on Thursday, May 4th, in the college building, a number of the members and students of the college being present. Mr. W. H. Chapman, president, was in the chair.

Mr. E. Muir, secretary-treasurer, read the annual report and also the financial statement, both of which were on motion duly received and adopted.

The president then delivered his address, touching upon several points of interest to the college, among others the question of day lectures, the adoption of means to increase the revenue, and the desirability of securing a more suitable building than the one at present occupied.

The secretary's report showed a slight falling off in the number of students attending the college during the last session, and the financial statement also showed a falling off in the number of students attending the college during the last session, and the financial statement also showed a falling off in receipts. This would emphasize the president's suggestion for means to be taken to increase the revenue.

For the first time since the adoption of the sessional examinations, an independent college diploma was presented to the following students, who had taken the full course of the college, and had passed all the sessional examinations, namely: A. J. Bedard, A. E. Baldwin, M. Albert, F. J. Lemaitre, H. Guerin, A. Adrienne

Prevost, H. St. Georges, Gustav Richard, and Allan T. Christie. Prizes were also presented to the students who had obtained the highest point in their respective classes as follows: A. J. Bedard (2 prizes), M. Albert H. Guerin, and Joseph Valois. During the counting of the ballot papers Dr. T. D. Reed gave an interesting lecture on "Optical Illusions," with demonstrations. The scrutineers reported the following gentlemen elected members of the Advisory Board: Joseph Contant, S. Lachance, J. E. Tremble, C. J. Covernton, H. R. Lanctot, J. R. Parkin, Wm. S. Kerry, T. R. Goulden, and R. W. Williams; these, with W. H. Chapman as president, A. J. Laurence, vice-president, and E. Muir, treasurer, would form the Board of the college for the ensuing year.

Pharmaceutical Examinations.

The Board of Examiners for the Major and Minor Examinations of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec held their semi-annual examinations in the Montreal College of Pharmacy, commencing April 18th and closing April 21st, when twenty-eight candidates for the Minor and nineteen for the Minor Examination enrolled their names, and of these the following, named in order of merit, passed, and are entitled to be placed upon the register as Licentiates and "Certified Clerks," respectively: As Licentiates of Pharmacy: Moses Albert Alfred J. Bedard, T. E. Gagner, Gustave Richard, W. J. H. McKindsey, A. P. Fortin, and J.G.A. Filion. As "Certified Clerks": A.E. Baldwin, Henri Généreaux, Romeo Casgrain, Joseph Pinsonnault, J. B. Bisaillon, J. A. Goyer, L. Edgar, Martel, S. A. Lamoureux, F. H. Spearman, L. E. B. Browne and E. Percy Jones.

The candidates were subjected to a severe written and oral examination in chemistry, materia medica, pharmacy, practical chemistry, botany, reading of prescriptions, physics, weights and measures and dispensing.

The examiners were R. W. Williams, Three Rivers; J. Emile Roy, Quebec; W. H. Chapman, A. J. Laurence, J. R. Parkin and Henri R. Lanclot, with E. Muir secretary of the Board. The next examination will take place in Quebec about the middle of October.

Advertise your business!

Death of Mr. James Cummings.

The many friends of Mr. James Cummings, until recently manager of Mayor Payment's pharmacy, Ottawa, Ont., will be sorry to hear of his death, which occurred May 7th at his home in New York city. Mr. Cummings was widely known as a thoroughly competent druggist, and generally liked for his genuine good-hearted kindness by those who knew him. He was born in Ottawa 35 years ago, and learned his business with Mr. T. T. Sheppard and afterwards with Dr. K. D. Graham on Rideau street. About 10 years, ago his family having removed to New York, Mr. Cummings secured a position in Brooklyn, but returned to Montreal shortly afterwards, where he managed one of Mr. B. E. McGale's drug stores. Five years ago he returned to Ottawa and has been with Mr. Payment ever since. His health had been failing since last fall, and a few weeks ago it was seen that consumption was developing very rapidly. He left at once for the south, but never rallied, although everything possible was being done for him. Mr. Cummings was unmarried, and was the only one of his family who remained in Canada.

Gleanings.

Bacillol is a clear, thick, brown-black liquid having an odor suggestive of cresol. It solidifies when exposed to the air in a thin layer, mixes with water and is claimed to have a disinfectant power similar to that of lysol.—*Pharm. Post.*

A new reaction for quinine salts is communicated by Candussio: To a solution of the salt add a drop of a two per cent. solution of lysidin and a little chlorine water. The result will be a beautiful golden-yellow coloration. An excess of chlorine may interfere with or prevent the reaction. No other alkaloids behave similarly.—*Ztsch f. Pharm.*

Sodium sulphurosa-benzoate is a white powder soluble in water, found by F. Heckel to have a decided antiseptic power toward various microbes. It is non-toxic to the human organism, even in large doses. For medical practice the remedy is a convenient antiseptic, and has decided advantages over mercury salts, because of its non-toxic and non-irritant effects, although it is not so effective an antiseptic.—*Ap. Ztg.*

Camphor as Antidote to Phenol.—Dr. Alvarez has successfully used camphor in a serious case of poisoning with carbolic acid, after having accidentally noted the good effect of camphorated oil on burns caused by carbolic acid. In the above-mentioned case, an attempt at suicide, 100 gm. of camphorated oil were administered. Within an hour the patient was much improved, and in a short time recovered completely.—*Ztsch. f. Pharm.*

Preservation of Ergot.—M. Venitz recommends keeping ergot in flasks, with a comparatively wide mouth, which can be closed air-tight, along with bits of quicklime. In this manner he claims that he has kept the substance in a perfectly active condition for upwards of four years.

Pancreatin as an Emulsifying Agent.—Dieterich states (*Apotheker Zeitung*) that the pancreatic juice, and consequently commercial pancreatin, makes a perfect emulsifying agent, and is applicable in this direction to the emulsification of cod liver oil, castor oil, etc. Diastatic malt extract answers the same ends.

Remedies Acted on by Light.—It has been noticed that in many stores numerous substances, which are more or less sensitive to the influence of light are not kept in the dark, but are exposed to bright daylight on the shelves, which necessarily causes deterioration. In addition to these remedies, which are commonly known to be affected by light, the following may be mentioned: Gallic acid, aristol, cinchonidine, sulphate, albuminate of iron, citrate of iron and ammonium, effervescent citrate of iron, peptonate of iron, phosphate and albuminate of mercury, peptonate of iron and manganese, hydrogen dioxide, tartrate of iron, and saffron preparations. (*Ap. Ztg.*)

Creosoform is a new disinfectant, produced as follows: 1,000 Gm. of creosote are mixed with 800 Gm. of formaldehyde solution and 1,500 Gm. of hydrochloric acid. The mixture evolves heat and a greenish, insoluble product is formed, which is washed with water and dried. It is free from odor and taste. If the creosote be replaced by guaiacol, a yellowish condensation-product is formed, which is also odorless and tasteless and possessed of antiseptic properties. In preparing his latter compound warming is required to start the reaction. By reducing the proportions of formaldehyde and acid, liquid products are obtained. (*Ap. Ztg.*)

HERE IS SOMETHING NEW!

Dr. Howard's Oriental Pile Ointment

Is sold with a Guarantee to Cure any case of **PILES** where a surgical operation is not required.

A CLEAN, CONVENIENT CURE.

Made only by **Orien's Mnfg. Company**

CARLETON PLACE, ONT.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS - PRICE COMPLETE, $1.00.

LYMAN KNOX & CO., Wholesale Agents, TORONTO.

A LITTLE GRILL OR MOORISH FRETWORK

adds greatly to the appearance of a Drug Store. It is just what is required for a Dispensing Department. Send for a Catalogue. We also make **SHELF-BOXES and DRAWERS.**

OTTERVILLE MANUFACTURING CO.

OTTERVILLE, ONT. Limited

INVALUABLE FOR THE TOILET. **INVALUABLE FOR THE TOILET**

Cowan's Violet Ammonia

INVIGORATING IN WARM WEATHER
REFRESHING FOR THE BATH
CLEANSING PREPARATION FOR THE HAIR
RENDERS THE SKIN SMOOTH AND SOFT
DESTROYS THE ODOR OF PERSPIRATION
CURES BITES OF MOSQUITO AND SPIDER

Retail at 25 cents per Bottle.

Put up in 12-oz. Bottles with Attractive Labels and Delightfully Perfumed.
Sold by all Wholesale Druggists.

John Cowan, = = ***Manufacturer, Montreal.***

Change of Stock Offering of the Emerson Pharmacal Co.

April 15, 1899.

TO THE RETAIL DRUGGISTS of the United States of America and Canada:

Realizing the fact that the greater the number of druggists who become shareholders in our Company under our liberal co-operative plan, the greater will be the benefits to all concerned, we have concluded to modify our stock offer of January 19th to such an extent that it becomes possible for any Retail Druggist to secure stock in our Company by a slight exertion on his part in the interest of our several preparations.

Therefore, in lieu of our offer of January 19th, requiring the sale of One Hundred Dollars' ($100) worth of Emerson's Rheumatic Cure prior to March 31st, 1900, to secure one share of our Capital Stock, we have the pleasure of making the following attractive offer, viz.:

To each and every Retail Druggist in the United States and Canada selling prior to April 30th, 1900

$50 00	worth	Emerson's	Rheumatic Cure.
30 00	"	"	Hydrobromate of Caffeine.
20 00	"	"	Phospho-Aperient,
$100 00	Total,		

we will give one share of our Capital Stock, full paid and non-assessable, par value $25.

Both the Hydrobromate of Caffeine and Phospho-Aperient will find ready sale at the Soda Fount, or simply dispensed in plain water. The most attractive ingredient in Phospho-Aperient is Phosphate of Soda, which is now held in such high esteem by the medical profession. It is exceedingly palatable, and never disappointing in our preparation.

Put up in 5 oz. bottles at $2.00 per doz., retailed at 25c. per bottle.

We shall continue to advertise our Rheumatic Cure, which is being quite favorably received.

Our Hydrobromate of Caffeine is packed in 1 lb. bottles at 50c. per lb. One 50c. voucher is packed with each pound. One $1 voucher is packed with each ½ doz. Phospho-Aperient; one $1 voucher is packed with each ½ doz. Rheumatic Cure.

Druggists competing for this stock will please note that it is absolutely required that the prescribed quantity of goods must be actually SOLD (not simply purchased) prior to April 30th, 1900; and inasmuch as there are but four thousand shares of stock reserved for this purpose, druggists are requested to forward their vouchers to us as soon as they have sold the One Hundred Dollars' worth of goods which they represent, together with affidavit before a Notary Public to the effect that they have sold the goods, and the stock will be issued as the vouchers are received.

Very respectfully,

THE EMERSON PHARMACAL CO.,

Baltimore, Md.

ISAAC E. EMERSON, President.

LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID
NON-POISONOUS
SHEEP DIP AND CATTLE WASH.

For the Destruction of Ticks, Lice, Mange, and all Insects upon Sheep, Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Dogs, etc.

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc.

Removes Scurf, Roughness, and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy, and healthy.

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion Experimental Farms at Ottawa and Brandon, at the Ontario Industrial Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion; and is pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

☞ 17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at **75c.** Is wanted by every Farmer and Breeder in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all wholesale druggists in Toronto, Hamilton, and London.

TRADE MARK

Little's Soluble Phenyle

DEODORISER & ANTISEPTIC

NEW DISINFECTANT.

FOR UNIVERSAL USE

Cheap, Harmless, and Effective

A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking and Preventing Contagion from Infectious Diseases.

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

In a test of Disinfectants, undertaken on behalf of the American Government, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Disinfectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants, at 50 per cent., proved worthless.

"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

Used in the London and Provincial Hospitals and approved of by the Highest Sanitary Authorities of the day.

The Phenyle has been awarded Gold Medals and Diplomas in al parts of the world.

Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 50c. Bottles, and $1.00 Tins.

A 25c. bottle will make four gallons strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted by every Physician, Householder, and Public Institution in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

SARSAPARILLA

PURE BLOOD

THE BEST REMEDY KNOWN FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD

EVERYBODY SHOULD USE IT IN THE SPRINGTIME

Everybody wants this wrapper on sight. It is printed on handsomely embossed German paper, in red and black, and the effect is strikingly pleasing.

THE TORONTO PHARMACAL CO. LIMITED

TORONTO AND MONTREAL

$4.50 PER DOZEN

The Manufacture of Pills.

By E. H. Cotteston.

A well-equipped pill department, as found in any of the large pharmaceutical establishments of the country, consists of five separate rooms, and comprises a mass room, pill room, drying room, surface-coating and gelatine-coating rooms.

In the mass room there are steam kettles for mixing large batches of pills. They are furnished with a stirring apparatus consisting of wooden paddles, which are secured to a grooved bar attached to a shaft operated by a series of independent pullies, which may be connected, if necessary, by appropriate belting. After the pill mass has been brought to a proper consistence in the steam kettles, it is transferred to the rollers, which are made of cast iron, have a perfectly smooth surface, are operated by a cog gearing, and are provided with a clutch to put in and out of gear.

A large spatula and a knife, which serves as a scraper, complete the outfit for mixing the mass. After the mass has been thoroughly mixed, it is transferred to the pill room, where it is converted into pills of the desired size by girls who have acquired the necessary skill. No less than twelve different sizes of hand pill-machines are used, making from ¼ to 5 grains; and it has been found that a greater degree of precision is attainable and a better finish possible when pills are made by hand than by machinery. However, a good many patent pills are made on the ground rollers, and by this method a much larger output is possible; but, as stated, such pills, as a rule, lack the finish and regularity of hand-made pills.

The hand pill-machines generally are made with a cast-iron frame, with a cutting surface of gun metal. The lead plate is permanent and counterworks, so that the size of the strip when rolled down as low as possible is a trifle smaller than the size of the grooved cutting surface, thus allowing for the space necessary for a perfect division of the pills. As the pills are made they are brushed off into a tray provided with the necessary amount of powdered licorice or flour, according to the color of the pills; U.S.P. cathartic and pills of that class being dried in licorice powder, whereas quinine pills and all white pills are dried in flour.

The next step in the process is the transfer of the filled trays to the drying room, where the pills are kept until they are ready to coat. After being sifted, the pills are subjected to the operation of varnishing, or, as it is termed, compounding. This process is not used for quinine, morphine, and other white pills, but is reserved for such pills of a dark color as are likely to stain through the coating.

The compound is composed of a solution of tolu, and is applied to the pills in a shallow pan suspended from the ceiling by a rope attached to two handles, a third handle being used to shake the pills vigorously and thus distribute the compound evenly over the surface of the pills. When this is accomplished, powdered acacia is sifted on the pills, which are again shaken, so that they do not stick together, after which the batch is transferred to a rack and left to dry all night, so that the alcohol may be wholly separated. The next stage in the process is the coating of the pills with either sugar or gelatin.

In coating the pills with sugar the batch is transferred to the coating pan, which is a revolving copper pan, such as is used by confectioners for coating almonds. The coating pan is provided with a steam coil for heating and a blower or fan for drying the pills, a tube being adjusted to the blower and the other brought over the top of the pan and furnished with a gate to shut off the pressure of air when necessary. In order to conceal the color of the pill and secure a perfectly white coating, a mixture of clear syrup and cornstarch is used, and this syrup is applied until the pills are perfectly white, when they are ready for finishing, which is done by applying small portions of clear syrup until the pills are quite smooth, when they are removed from the pan and allowed to dry, after which they are ready for bottling.

In coating pills with gelatin they are simply transferred to the patented machine in use in all the large laboratories, which is furnished with section plates covered with holes; the pills are held in position while one-half of the pills are coated by being dipped in a solution of gelatin through suction, to be released when dry and taken up by another perforated plate by the same agency, and the other part of the pill coated as before. By the above method a perfectly homogeneous coating is applied, and the old method of gelatin-coating has been entirely displaced by large manufacturers, who find the suction process preferable in every way.

In regard to the complaint sometimes urged against coated pills, that they are insoluble, experience has shown that if a pill is given to a patient when the stomach is empty it is liable to be surrounded by mucus, and will not, therefore, be dissolved. If, however, the patient who has no food in his stomach is advised to eat a small piece of cracker, pop corn, or bread and butter, after taking a pill, the gastric juice will be stimulated and the pill dissolved.

A few words about the proper way of taking a pill may not be out of place in this paper. A great many people who will swallow a piece of meat as large as a hazel-nut with perfect ease imagine that they cannot take a pill, and when they try they utterly fail. The reason is that in order to surmount the difficulty they thoughtlessly increase it by throwing the head back, thus diminishing the calibre of the esophagus; whereas, if the head is inclined forward, as in the act of eating, no difficulty would be experienced, but the pill would slip down as easily as a boiled dinner.

* Read before the Massachusetts Pharmaceutical Association.

Sugar Granules.

These medicated saccharine powders, a revival of an old fashion in pharmacy, are again becoming popular on the continent. They consist for the most part of small grains of sugar of uniform size, impregnated or coated with the drug, and forming a dry powder, which is easy to measure in a teaspoon, the dosage being generally so adjusted as to make this amount the average quantity to be taken by the patient.

F. Gay gives the following details for the production of "granules." The sugar to be used should be white sugar in small granular crystals, or loaf sugar granulated by carefully crushing, and sifting so that the granules range in diameter from 0.7 to 1 millimetre. The following may be taken as typical forms of these preparations.

Saccharine Granules of Kola.—Alcoholic extract of kola, 5; alcohol, 60 per cent., 5; granulated sugar, 95. Dissolve the extract in the alcohol. Put the sugar in a round bottomed basin, pour on it the alcoholic solution, stirring well with a wooden spatula until the sugar is evenly moistened. Then place the basin on a boiling water bath, stir the contents constantly to prevent aggregation; when dry, sift and preserve in dry bottles. One teaspoonful contains 20 centigrammes of

kola extract. Prepare in a like manner granules of coca, cinchona, ipecac., cascara, etc.

SACCHARINE GRANULES OF TAR.—Stockholm tar, 25; tincture of tolu, 50; powdered orris root, 25; powdered liquorice root, 25; granulated sugar, 920. Dissolve the tar in the tincture of tolu and distribute over the sugar as before. Then heat on the water bath until all the alcohol is driven off and the granules show a tendency to cohere, due to the fusion of the tar resins, then withdraw from the water bath and when partly cold add the powders, cool, and sift.

The above powders may be replaced, in the preparation of certain resinoid granules, by such bodies as starch, marsh mallow, etc.; they prevent the granules from cohering and mask the odor and taste of the medication.

SACCHARINE GRANULES PREPARED BY MEANS OF SYRUP.—The drug is generally dissolved or suspended in simple syrup, one part of which is used for every nine parts of granules. For example, SACCHARINE GRANULES OF FERROUS OXALATE: Ferrous oxalate, 25; simple syrup, 100; granulated sugar, 910. Powder the oxalate finely, and suspend in the syrup; place the basin containing the sugar on the water bath, and when it is thoroughly hot mix in the medicated syrup and proceed as before.

If it is desired to add a volatile flavoring, this must generally be done by treating the medicated granule, after the first drying, with the flavor dissolved in alcohol, and again drying. Sometimes, where the quantity of alcoholic solution is small, the flavoring and the syrup may be added simultaneously to the granulated sugar, as in SACCHARINE GRANULES OF CALCIUM GLYCERO PHOSPHATE: Calcium glycero-phosphate, 50; vanillin, 0.10; alcohol, 60 per cent., 10; simple syrup, 100; granulated sugar, 885. Mix the glycero phosphate with the syrup, add the solution of vanillin in alcohol, and proceed as above.

SACCHARINE GRANULES OF TERPINE HYDRATE.—Terpine hydrate, 50; tincture of tolu, 25; simple syrup, 110; granulated sugar, 880. Reduce the terpine hydrate to very fine powder, suspend in the mixture of syrup and tincture, then mix with the sugar as before described. If the medication required is too light and bulky to give an easily pourable mixture with the syrup, the quantity of that vehicle is doubled and the granules are prepared by two successive treatments, drying the first before the second given.

Digestive ferments may be exhibited in this form if due regard is given to their susceptibility to the influence of heat. Thus SACCHARINE GRANULES OF PANCREATIN are prepared from—

Pancreatin, 50; simple syrup, 100; oil of lemon, 1; alcohol 90 per cent., 40; granulated sugar, 885. Heat the water bath on which the sugar has been placed to 50°C., then remove the fire, add the pancreatine suspended in the syrup and stir until dry. Then add the oil mixed with the alcohol and again dry. Prepare in the same way granules of pepsin, diastase, papain, etc.

When these saccharine granules contain substances which are somewhat unstable or hygroscopic, they may be protected, to a certain extent, by a coating of tolu, employing 5 per cent. of a 1 in 2 alcoholic solution of tolu. Very deliquescent or easily oxidized substances cannot be prepared in the form of granules.—*Rev. Pharm.*, iv., *278, after Bullet. de Pharm. du Sud Est.* (*Pharm. Journal.*)

The Practicability of Volumetric Testing for Pharmacists.*

By JOSEPH PEIL, Cleveland.

For more than fifteen years volumetric tests of an unusually practical character have been a distinguishing feature of the pharmacopeias of 1880 and 1890, and yet how rare is it to find a pharmacist who makes actual use of these in his daily work! These tests are pre eminently practical and commercial, and require so little apparatus and time in actual use that a very urgent cause must exist for this condition of affairs.

In seeking reasons from practising pharmacists I found that many seemed to think a high knowledge of chemistry was an essential requisite to an understanding of the volumetric solutions, and, secondly, that the processes were apparently intricate.

As to the knowledge of chemistry required, it may be said that in many of the large chemical works in this country work of this nature is done hundreds of times per day by men who are little more than ordinary laborers, and who could not differentiate between morphine sulfate and absorbent cotton, and the pharmacist accustomed to the preparation and dispensing of drugs and galenicals can quickly attain the skill required if he desires to do so.

* Read before the Ohio Pharmaceutical Association.

The pharmacopeia is blamable for the idea of complexity and intricacy in the operations indicated. The alphabetical arrangement of volumetric solutions seems at first sight eminently proper, but, in this particular case, it is the cause of all the trouble. It happens that the two solutions heading the list are used with difficulty, even by those who are experts in this work, and, furthermore, having an exceedingly limited application, they are the veriest terrors in practice and would hardly be missed, though useful enough to the practising chemist, but the pharmacopeia is not intended for chemists, but for pharmacists. The remainder of the solutions are easily prepared and still more easily used.

If the following order is followed in the preparation of these valuable adjuncts to the practising pharmacist and the tests practised on the substances named, the work will be one of pleasure and profit from every possible standpoint.

First prepare normal oxalic acid volumetric solution; from this prepare normal potassium hydroxide solution, and then test various acids. Next prepare normal sulfuric acid solution with the aid of the potassium hydroxide solution and test ammonia water, salts of ammonium, lithium, sodium, and potassium, such as carbonates, hydroxides, ignited organic acid salts with alkali metals, etc.

Next prepare decinormal sodium hyposulfite volumetric solution and with this test tinctures of iodine and of iron chloride, calcium chloride, and various iron salts and solutions. Now prepare decinormal potassium permanganate volumetric solution by the second process, which gives good enough results and is not as intricate as the first process; with this test hydrogen peroxide, hypophosphites, etc. Finally prepare decinormal silver nitrate solution, and then test chlorides, bromides, iodides, etc.

The other volumetric test solutions of the pharmacopeia may be tried if time is abundant, and the work will be found interesting. Their preparation, however, is not really necessary.

The time required to make a test after a solution is prepared is only a few minutes and the result a necessity for the up-to-date pharmacist. As to cost, the only apparatus required, in addition to that owned by every pharmacist, is a burette, a burette holder, and a measuring flask, costing not over three dollars, and, with care, lasting forever.

The chemicals needed, not usually

USE WOOD ALCOHOL

It is equal in every way to Methylated Spirits. Samples sent on application

THE STANDARD CHEMICAL CO. LIMITED

Factories :
DESERONTO, ONT.
FENELON FALLS, ONT.

GOODERHAM BUILDING
...TORONTO

Persiatic Fly and Insect Powder

Special Offer : 10 lbs. at 24c.; 15 lbs. at 23c.; 20 lbs. at 22c.; 25 lbs. at 21c. Express charges prepaid to any part of Canada. This article cannot fail to become a great instant favourite with the people. Practical tests have proved it to be superior to all other Insect Powders. It is the cheapest, cleanest, and most effective insecticide in the market. Live druggists will close with our offer at once

THE PICKHARDT RENFREW CO., Limited, **STOUFFVILLE, ONT.**

Koladermic Skin Food

DRUGGISTS will find this a low-priced standard article which they can safely recommend among a host of unreliable or injurious cosmetics. It is warranted to contain no ingredients harmful in the least degree to any complexion and to contain only purely vegetable compounds that exercise a healing and restorative influence on an impure skin. Judicious advertising is placing its merits before your customers, and we find the demand for it constantly increasing. May we send you price lists?

THE KOLADERMIC SKIN FOOD CO., STOUFFVILLE, ONT.

Smith's "True Fruit" Fountain Syrups

HAVE been on the market for the past twelve years, and are now in use in nearly all the best fountains in the United States and Canada, and are giving entire satisfaction.

Smith's "True Fruit" Syrups are rich, heavy, concentrated, triple-strength Syrups (not Fruit Juices), made from the finest selected ripe fruits by a new cold process of our own, which retains the natural true flavor of the ripe fruit.

"True Fruit" Crushed Fruits

Made from the best fruits obtainable, and containing **the entire pulp of the ripe fruit,** with all the objectionable parts removed. They **are true to flavor,** very solid (bearing dilution), and of the **finest quality.**

They are put up in wine half-gallon jars, packed one-half dozen in a case, of the following flavors :
CHERRY, LEMON, NECTAR, ORANGE, PEACH, PINEAPPLE, RASPBERRY, STRAWBERRY

"True Fruit" Brand Powdered Fountain Chocolate

Made from the finest selected Cocoa Beans, and prepared expressly for the Soda Fountain. **Free from oil. No greasy glasses. A strong, rich flavored and highly satisfactory article.**

1-lb. can, 50 cts.; 5-lb. can, $2.25; 10-lb. can, $4.20; 25-lb. pail, $9.50

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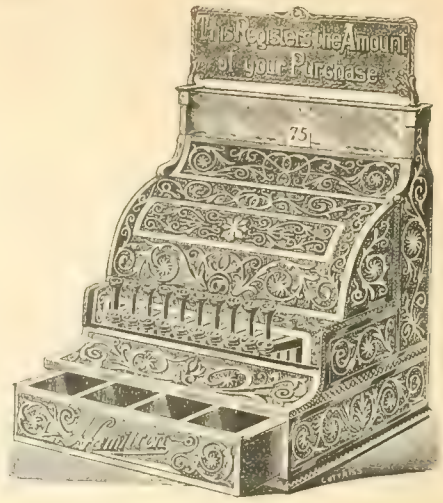
The HAMILTON CASH REGISTER



Is the National Cash Register with all the Improvements Up-to-Date.

IT is entirely of home manufacture, made by highly-paid Canadian mechanics. We have revolutionized the Cash Register trade of Canada. For many years the purchasers of cash registers were at the mercy of the American manufacturer, and were charged outrageously high prices. To-day, thanks to Canadian enterprise and Canadian skilled labor, the "**HAMILTON**" practically controls the market. Few firms have received more encouragement in their fight against American-made goods than ours. But when it is found that the unreasonable laws of the United States, excluding the Canadian artizan, school teacher, etc., and more recently the representatives of Canadian manufacturers from taking orders in that country, the patriotism of the people of Canada prompts them to more than ever purchase the products of Canadian manufacture; and in no case is this more strikingly illustrated than in the sale of the Canadian-made Cash Register. Never were so many "**HAMILTON**" Registers sold, and never in our many years of business have we been so pressed with orders. The large number of our Registers in daily use in Canada is undoubtedly the best evidence of their superiority. It will always pay you to communicate with us and get prices before buying a Cash Register.

We guarantee to save you from $10 to $100 on the price of a National Cash Register. We are now making over ninety different kinds of National Cash Registers.

We have a number of second-hand total-adding National Cash Registers on hand which we will sell for less than half the price paid to the National Cash Register Company.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

The Hamilton Brass Manufacturing Co., Limited

HAMILTON, ONTARIO

Toronto Office: 82 King St. West

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THE TORONTO BISCUIT AND CONFECTIONERY CO.
(LIMITED)

Manufacturers of
FINEST QUALITY...

Fruit Tablets

Menthol Cough Drops
Golden " "
Oval " "
(English)
B.F.P. " "

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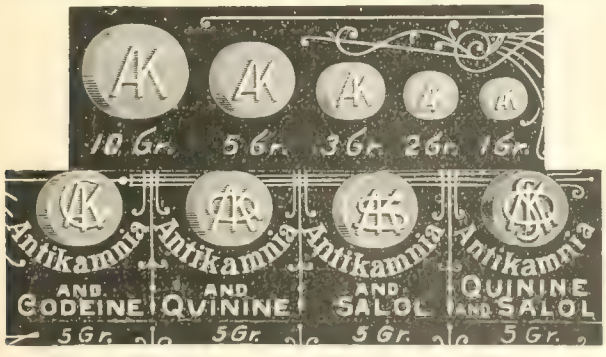
SPECIAL NOTICE

All cases of suspected substitution called to our attention will be investigated, and upon incriminating evidence, the substitutor will be reported to every physician and druggist in the surrounding territory.

Honest Pharmacy Must Have Honest Competition.



Antikamnia Powdered, Antikamnia Tablets and Combination Tablets are made solely by us and are put up in 1-oz. packages only.

NEVER IN BULK.

Information Respecting Substitution Thankfully Received.

All Correspondence Confidential.

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THE ANTIKAMNIA CHEMICAL COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

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The Great Blood Purifier

A Perfect Antiseptic and Germicide Ozone, Arrests Inflammation and Prevents Decay, and Is a

POWERFUL TONIC

To be had from all Wholesale Druggists, or

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CARBOLIC DISINFECTANTS (Fluid and Powders)
SOAPS, OINTMENT, TOOTH POWDER, ETC.

Are the Original and Only Reliable

Have been awarded 100 Medals and Diplomas for Superior Excellence in competition with others.

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LYMAN BROS. & CO., LIMITED, and EVANS & SONS, LIMITED, Toronto.

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and other wholesale houses, who will be pleased to quote rates on application, or trade lists and circulars will be mailed direct by the manufacturers,

F. C. CALVERT & CO., MANCHESTER, ENG.

If You Want Rubber Goods

With special brands, and your name and address marked on the label, we shall be glad to receive your orders.

Atomizers
Fountain Syringes
Bulb Syringes
Combination Fountain Syringes
Hot Water Bottles (4 grades).

And a full line of druggists' rubber sundries

All in White or Grey Stock. We can give you the highest grade of goods on the market, or we can give you cheaper grades, which will meet any competition which may come your way.

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Canadian Rubber Company

Alpha Branch] [of Montreal

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MARGARET ANGLIN SAYS:

"Maypole Soap" is a splendid article, "and I have found it most useful."

Maypole Soap Dyes

Think just a moment—90 per cent. of your customers are women. Please them and you strengthen their inclination to buy at your store.

A woman likes to economise, too—she can with those clean, brilliant, fadeless, quick, sure Home Dyes, Maypole Soap Dyes. And the mess and trouble of Powder Dyes is done away with.

All colors in Maypole Soap Dyes, and they dye to any shade—they won't "streak" either.

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Canadian Depot: 8 Place Royale, Montreal.

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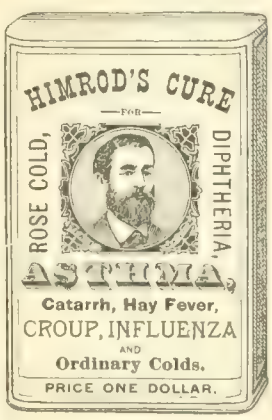
HIMROD'S ASTHMA CURE

NEVER FAILS



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Wampole's

BEEF, WINE, AND IRON.

In Pint Bottles..... .....$5 00 per doz.
Winchester (½ Imp. Gal.)..... 2 00 each.
Imp. Gallon, in 5 gal. lots, and over 3 50 per gal.

With handsome lithographed labels. Buyer's name prominently Printed on same, at the following prices:

¼ Gross lots, and over.....$60 00 per gross.
(Packed in One-Dozen Cases.)

We use a Pure Sherry Wine in the manufacture of this article, assuring a delicate flavor, and we guarantee the quality to be equal to any in the market.

We invite comparison with other manufacturers, and will cheerfully furnish samples for that purpose.

Your early orders and enquiries solicited through Wholesale Jobbers, or direct from us.

Henry K. Wampole & Co.,

MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS,

Philadelphia, Pa.

Canadian Branch:

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found in drug stores, would be about two ounces of chemically pure oxalic acid, the same quantity of chemically pure sodium hyposulfite, and very small quantities, say, one-eighth ounce each or even less, of the important indicators, such as phenolpthalein, methyl orange, rosolic acid, etc., the total cost of chemicals being about fifty cents. I would recommend a pill tile as an excellent base to place beakers or graduates on to note color changes and end reactions. Prof. J. U. Lloyd has suggested to me the use of a capillary glass tube as an excellent method to note color changes; he says he has found that by the use of this method duplicate tests can be made to exactly equal each other. The suggestion is well worth a trial.

If a few pharmacists in the same town would meet once a week or twice a month for two or three hours they could, with a little outside aid, or even unaided, learn sufficient of volumetric quantitative analysis in six or eight lessons to be of great value in many directions.

Suintine and its Uses.

Suint, suintine, and lanoline are three very nearly related appellations given to a certain animal grease, of which the useful properties are hardly sufficiently widely known. Suintine is sheep suint separated from the soluble products of the sudorific glands and from the extraneous dirt from the fleece. It is a sebaceous secretion, a special waxy substance which lubricates the skin and covers the threads of the wool with a protecting and impervious coating. It is got on a large scale in many places. The method employed at Roubaix, in France, is the following:

The waters in which the wool has been washed are beaten up in a series of agitators. The whitish froth resulting from this proceeding contains the grease, and is skimmed off and filtered to free it from the water which still clings to it. The grease still remains charged with earthy matter and is hot-pressed. The grease running from the presses is clarified twice with water. It is then ready for sale. Suintine has a dark brownish color and a disagreeable, sheepish smell. It is of a firm consistency, though rather soft in hot weather. Its fusion point is very uncertain, as it is composed of different greases having different melting points. In fact, its composition is very complex and variable. It is neutral, and composed of fatty acids combined with cholesterine, and also of alcohols of the fatty acid series. It contains a large percentage of lanoline and also a wax resembling beeswax. Lanoline is only purified suintine, from which both color and smell have been removed. It is much used in pharmacy, as it gives the skin great power in absorbing drugs. Suintine has the same power of penetrating the skin, and is coming to be used as a cosmetic for smoothing and softening the skin. It never goes rancid if properly made. In making lanoline the smell of the suintine is removed by adding to it one-fiftieth of its weight of essence of mirbane, a perfume constantly used in soapmaking. Judging by the effect of lanoline on wounds, the mirbane strengthens the antiseptic power of the lanoline, which is an ideal dressing for wounds. Soldiers use it for blistered feet and small abrasions.

The price of suintine is low, viz.: about two-thirds of a penny per pound. This is partly due to the fact that the woolcombers have to extract it from the wool whether they can sell it or not, partly to the fact that suintine is not so well known as it should be, and is consequently not much in demand. Essence of mirbane costs about a shilling per pound. Suintine is a very economical cold cream, and, besides the advantages we have enumerated above, it has the very important one of both preventing and curing chilblains. The non medicinal uses to which suintine can be applied are numerous. It keeps leather footgear free from hardness and cracks and makes it waterproof, on account of the great quantity of waxy matter in the suintine. Mixed with five or six per cent. of lampblack it makes excellent blacking, and, unlike ordinary blacking, does not injure the leather. Another very important property of suintine is that of making textile fabrics waterproof while retaining all their porosity for air. The use of suintine in waterproofing is thus to be preferred to the employment of india rubber or alumina salts. Dr. Berthier found that the clothes of Arabs, made of raw wool, were waterproof, and the result of his observations is that a solution of lanoline in from five to ten times its weight of petroleum essence has been tried for waterproofing clothing. The method, which has met with complete success, is as follows: The clothing is cleaned thoroughly, and all soap is perfectly rinsed out of it. It is then steeped for a short time in the lanoline solution, removed, wrung, and allowed to dry, or the solution may be applied to the stuff with a sponge. It is probable that the goods are stronger after undergoing this waterproofing than they were before. They should not be washed with soap, which will probably remove the lanoline and the waterproofness with it. Benzine may, however, be used for cleaning fabrics waterproofed with lanoline, and the benzine seems to make them still more waterproof. The cost of the process is insignificant, with lanoline at half-a-crown a pound. It must also not be forgotten that waterproofing a stuff with lanoline makes it more supple than at first, and leaves any dyes it may contain absolutely unchanged.—*La Nature* (*Oils, Colours and Drysalteries*)

How to Make Ground Glass Chemically.

Lainer recommends the following process in the *Chemiker Zeitung*:—Mix 240 c.cm. of commercial hydrofluoric acid of 1.258 specific gravity with 600 grammes of pulverized soda crystals, then dilute with 1,000 c.cm. of water. After standing for some time a sediment is formed and over it a clear solution. The thoroughly cleaned glass pane is provided with a wax edge (prepared by kneading yellow wax with tallow, colophony and asphalt powder) and pre-etched with common hydrofluoric acid (1:10) for some minutes to obtain an absolutely clean glass surface. Then wash with water and wipe the plate with a clean soft sponge until the surface is only slightly moist. Stir up the paste of the etching acid and pour the mass $\frac{1}{2}$ cm. to 1 cm. high upon the pane. With this mixture a nice normal deadening is obtained after one hour. If the acid is old, having been used often, it may be made to act longer upon the plate of glass. The liquor is poured back into the vat and the glass is rinsed off with water. Then the water is allowed to remain upon the pane until a skin, formed from the surface of the glass, can be removed with the finger or a brush. The strong deadening obtained by this method can be fixed to any desired degree of transparency by etching with hydrofluoric acid.

A good selling line is small bottles of ammonia, slightly colored, for cleansing hair brushes and sponges. It is not a bad idea to make each customer who buys a sponge or a hair brush a present of a small sample bottle of such a preparation; it usually results in their coming for a full-sized bottle.

A New Test for Cocaine.

By Dr. George L. Sharfer.

There are two well-known tests for determining the freedom of commercial cocaine salts from other coca alkaloids. These are the permanganate test for detecting cinnamyl cocaine and the ammonia test, popularly known as McLagan's test, for detecting the presence of the coca alkaloids which are resistant to permanganate.

While it is generally admitted that the permanganate test is sufficient to detect the presence of cinnamyl compounds, some chemists have expressed doubt regarding the value of McLagan's test. The writer has for some time been conducting experiments with the object of finding a substitute for McLagan's test which would allow of the rapid and accurate determination of the presence in cocaine salts of the coca alkaloids not indicated by the permanganate test.

As the result of numerous determinations, I have devised a test based on the fact that the chromates of these alkaloids are much less soluble than cocaine chromate, both in water and in water acidulated with hydrochloric acid. The relative solubility of the chromates in acidulated water is about 1 to 500 in the case of cocaine chromate and 1 to 5,000 in the case of residual alkaloidal chromates.

I therefore offer the following as a simple and satisfactory method of determining the purity of cocaine salts: 0.05 Gm. cocaine hydrochloride is dissolved in 20 C.c. of distilled water, mixed with 5 C.c. of a 3 per cent. solution of chromic acid, and to the mixture 5 C.c. of a 10 per cent. solution of hydrochloric acid is added. It is advisable to keep the temperature of the solution at 15° C. If the cocaine hydrochloride be pure, a clear solution will result. If other than traces of foreign coca bases be present the solution becomes cloudy at once, or in a few minutes, according to the amount of impurity present.

It is advisable to make the test side by side with a specimen of known purity for comparison.—*Phar. Jour.* (*Eng.*)

Petroleum as a Substitute for Cod Liver Oil.

Petroleum emulsion is now very largely used as a substitute for cod-liver oil, but it has always been a moot point whether the preparation possesses any nutritive value. As Dr. Robert Hutchison points out, in the *British Medical Journal*, petroleum belongs to a series of substances which are characterized by the great opposition they offer to chemical change. One would not therefore expect, on *à priori* grounds, that petroleum would be capable of assimilation in the body. In order to put the matter to practical test, however, Dr. Hutchison recently carried out some experiments on the absorption of petroleum emulsion by man. The results of these experiments have entirely confirmed the suspicions he had entertained on chemical grounds, and have led him to the conviction that petroleum is of absolutely no use at all as a substitute for cod-liver oil. It may reasonably be concluded, he thinks, that petroleum is not absorbed in the human intestine, and can, therefore, in no wise be regarded as a food or as a substitute for cod-liver oil. Nor does he think that petroleum has any remote action upon the lungs. "It is conceivable that, if crude petroleum were employed, some of the volatile substances contained in it might enter the blood and be excreted by the mucous membrane of the air passages, but the purer the petroleum used the less chance is there for any such occurrence." Whether petroleum may have any value as a local application in intestinal diseases is left undecided, but it can be imagined that there may be conditions of the intestinal mucous membrane in which the administration of petroleum might be of value in the same way as the application of vaseline to the skin, by forming a sort of pellicle on the intestinal surface. In one sense, also, it may be regarded as an artificial intestinal mucus, and in that way have some value in certain forms of constipation. But petroleum, even when in the given form of emulsion, "is not absorbed at all, and as a consequence can have no nutritive value."—*Phar. Journal* (*Eng.*).

An Improved Pill-Tile.

A German manufacturer has patented an improvement on the old fashioned pill-tile that is likely to come into general use very rapidly. The material preferred by him for the body of the tile is celluloid, the shape remaining the same, and the improvement consisting of a triangular strip or projection along one or more sides. The object of this is to scrape off the unguents, etc., from the spatula, to lay the latter on when it is necessary to put it down, etc. Any one can attach a similar strip to his tile plate, using diamond cement, or, in fact, any good cement for porcelain. A prism of glass (an old chandelier hanger) will answer admirably.

A Pleasant Laxative

R. S. Vitt, Ph. G., St Louis.

Alexandria senna, cut	125.0 Gm.
F. E. worm seed	10 cc.
F. E. pumpkin seed	20 cc.
Sodium bicarbonate	30.0 Gm.
Potass. and sodium tartrate	60.0 Gm.
Liq. saccharini, N.F	8 cc.
Oil anise	0.12 cc.
Oil peppermint	0.33 cc.
Oil wintergreen	0.66 cc.
Sugar	350.0 Gm.
Alcohol	15 cc.
Water, q. s. ad	500 cc.

To the senna add three hundred (300) cubic centimeters of boiling water, and digest at a temperature not exceeding 60° C. (140° F.) during twenty-four hours. Then express the liquid and pass enough water through the residue to obtain two hundred and fifty (250) cubic centimeters of liquid; strain this and dissolve in it the salts; to this add the F. E. worm seed and F. E. pumpkin seed. Dissolve the oils in the alcohol and add to the liquid, set it aside for two hours, pour off the clear liquid and filter the remainder and pass enough water through the filter to obtain two hundred and seventy-five (275) cubic centimeters.

In the filtrate dissolve the sugar by agitation, without heat, strain, and pass enough water through the strainer to make the product measure five hundred (500) cubic centimeters, lastly add liq. saccharini and mix thoroughly.

The finished product has a dark brown color, odor and taste pleasant. It acts well and does not gripe. The dose varies according to age of child from one-half to one, two and three teaspoonfuls every three or four hours, repeated as often as necessary. The total cost is about one (1) cent per ounce.—*Read Before Missouri Phar. Assoc.*

Veratrine Ointment.—To avoid the disagreeable irritation of the mucous membranes of nose and throat from fine particles of veratrine in the air, during preparation of the ointment, Filchner proceeds as follows: The alkaloid is moistened in a capsule with a few drops of castor oil, sufficient alcohol added to effect a uniform division or a solution, and then the ointment base incorporated. —*Sudd. Zeit.*

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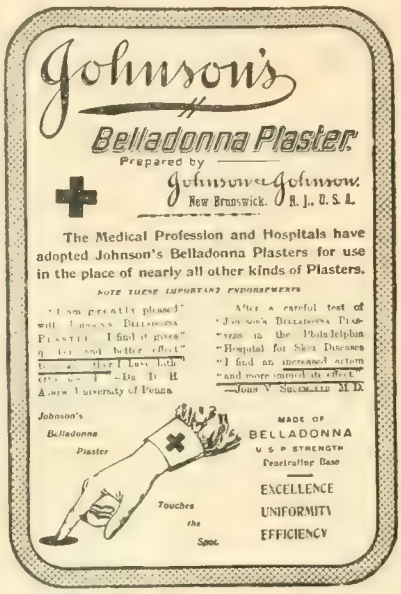

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Ontario College of Pharmacy.

Semi-Annual Examinations, May, 1899.

DISPENSING.

Examiner: W. MURCHISON. Time allowed: Three Hours.

MR. F. ROGERS.

R Ol. ricini..... ℥ss.
Tr. guaiaci..... ℥ij.
P. acaciæ..... Q.S.
Aquæ.....ad. ℥iv.

M. Ft. emuls. Cap. partem octavam post coenam indies.

MISS TEMPLE.

R Emp. plumbi, q.s. ut fiat emp 2½x5 in.
Super alutam extende.
Stat. m. d. appal.

THOMAS ORR.

R Emp. plumbi..... ℥ij
Hyd. amm. chlor.... ℥i.
Ac. tannici..... ℥ss.
Vaselini..... ℥iv.

Misce intime ut fiat ung.
Saepe applicand ut dicto.

ELLA SCOTT.

R Ferri. sulph..... ℥ss.
Potas. carb..... gr. xviij.
Sacch. alb..... gr. vi.

Ft. massa et divid. in pil. duodecem.
Cap. unam omni secunda vespere post coenam.

ROBERT FOX.

R Tr. tolutani..... m. iv.
Ol. menth. pip..... m. i.

Detur in capsulam. Mitte quatuor.
Exhibe unam horio donec dolor mitescat.

Values—22, 20, 22, 20, 16.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner: PAUL L. SCOTT. Time Allowed: Two Hours.

1. Give the chemical formula of ferrous iodide, manganese dioxide, silver arsenite, iron-ammonium, alum, cupric nitrate, chloral, ethyl-sulphuric acid and ammonium sulphocyanide.

2. Give a brief account of the chemistry of sodium, including one method for the preparation of sodium carbonate, commercially.

3. Show by equations the action of:

(*a*) Metallic potassium upon water.

(*b*) Sodium carbonate upon ferric chloride in solution.

(*c*) Hydrochloric acid upon potassium ferrocyanide.

(*d*) Stannous chloride upon mercuric chloride in solution.

(*e*) Calcium hydrate upon mercuric chloride in solution.

4. What is an alcohol? An ether? An aldehyde? A phenol? An amine? A fatty acid? Give the name and graphic formula of a member of each class.

5. Give chemical tests to distinguish:

(*a*) Between bismuth subnitrate, mercurous chloride and arsenious acid.

(*b*) Between magnesium sulphate, zinc sulphate and oxalic acid.

(*c*) Between nitric, hydrochloric and sulphuric acids.

6. Give the sources and—briefly—the methods of preparation of phosphorus and bromine and the names and formulas of two acids of each of these elements.

The following may be substituted for any of the above questions: What volume of ammonia gas measured at 15° C., under a pressure of 720 m.m., will exactly neutralize 600 c.c. of a deci-normal solution of hydrochloric acid?

Recognition of specimens and oral examinations.

Values—10, 14 14, 14, 14, 14, 20—100.

BOTANY.

Examiner: CHARLES R. SNEATH. Time Allowed: Two Hours.

1. Show by diagram a cross section of the stem of a gymnospherm as seen under the microscope. Indicate and explain xylem, phloem, epidermis.

2. Classify and describe the various kinds of indehiscent fruits.

3. Distinguish between actinomorphic and zygomorphic flowers.

4. Describe fully the process of fertilization.

5. What do you understand by the following terms, viz: — Cleistogamous, dichlamydeous, stolon, mycelium, cyme, leaf cycle, primary meristem?

6. Describe the organs of Reproduction of the mosses.

7. Describe fully an ovule and its parts.

8. Describe what is meant by phyllotaxy, giving the different varieties.

9 and 10. Oral.

Values—12, 10, 6, 10, 7, 10, 10, 10, 25.

ORAL.

9. Write down (*a*) habitat, (*b*) and names of the samples. (*c*) Mention five gum resins of the B.P. (*d*) What are the constituents of fixed and volatile oils? (*e*) Name five drugs containing stearoptens, in quantity. (*f*) Five drugs containing starch largely. (*g*) Five fixed oils of the B.P.

10. (*a*) What is the other name for monkshood, mayapple, sweet flag, bitter apple, buckthorn, thornapple, pink root, foxglove, Jamestown weed, thoroughwort. (*b*) How is coca leaf distinguished from other leaves? (*c*) What is the active principle of pomegranate bark, soap bark, stramonium and jaborandi? (*d*) What is the average percentage of licorice extract obtained from the root? (*e*) How would you powder colchicum seed, tragacanth, camphor, nux vomica, and resin? (*f*) How would you keep powdered resin? Differentiate powdered cubebs from maccaboy snuff.

Values—10, 10.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Examiner: H. N. PACKETT, PHM.B. Time allowed: Two Hours.

1. What is meant by incompatibility? Explain three kinds with examples.

2. Extend the following abbreviations into full Latin, and give the English translation:

(*a*) Ft. pulv. et div. in Chart No. XII.
(*b*) Dieb. Alt. (*c*) F.S.A.
(*d*) Har. pil. sum. iii.
(*e*) Omn. Hor.
(*f*) S.V.R. (*g*) Ne. tr. s. num.
(*h*) Ext. sup. alut. moll.
(*i*) Div. in p. æq.
(*j*) Tr. Cinch. Co.

3. Translate the following into English:

℞
Ferri Carbonatis, drachmam cum semisse
Rhei Pulveris, grana quindecim
Olei Anthemidis, guttas quinque
Conservæ Rosæ, quantum sufficiat ut fiat massula in pilulas viginti dividenda, quarum sumat æger tres octavis horis.

4. Comment fully on the following preparations:

(*a*) Morph. Sulph..... o. 12
Atropia Sulph..... o 6
M. Ft. Chart No. X
Sig. One every three hours.

(*b*) Potas. Perman. .. .. ℥ss.
Glycerine..... ℥ii.
Sig. Use as directed.

(*c*) Potas. Iodid.... ..... ℥i.
Morph. Sulph..... grs. iv.
Syrup Aurant..... ℥ss.
Aqua q. s..... ℥ii.
Ft. Sol. Sig. ℥ss. as required.

(*d*) Potas. Chlor..... 3vi.
Ac. Carbol..... M. x.
Aq. Rosæ ad ..... 3iv.
Sig. Use as a gargle.

(*e*) Potas. Bicarb..... 3ss.
Tinct. Gent. Co.....
Tinct. Quassia.....
Liq. Strychnia B.P. aa... 3vi.
Aq. Menth. Pip. aa..... 3iv.
M. Sig. 3ii. every three hours.

5. State the parts into which a model prescription is divided, illustrating your answer.

6. What would you dispense if asked for white vitriol, opodeldoc, hiera picra, Gregory's mixture, black draught, spts. mindereri, Jesuit's bark, tannin, Friar's balsam, spts. sal volatile?

7, 8, 9, and 10. Orals.

Values 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10.

PHARMACY.

Examiner: FRANKLIN T. HARRISON. Time allowed: Two hours.

1. GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT SALTS.—(*a*) Name those official in the B P. and give strength of each. (*b*) Describe the preparation of any one of them.

2. SPECIFIC GRAVITY.—(*a*) State how you would take the sp. gr. of a solid substance soluble in and lighter than water. (*b*) A specific gravity bottle which holds exactly one fluid ounce of distilled water at 62°F. weighs, when filled, 720 grains. When filled with a certain liquid at the same temperature it weighs 690 grains. What is the sp. gr. of the liquid?

3. INCOMPATIBILITY.—Classify and define, giving an example for each class. Also state whether or not the following substances are incompatible, and if so, in what way, if any, the incompatibility may be overcome.

(*a*) Mucilage of gum acacia and tincture of ferric chloride.

(*b*) Solution of strychnine hydrochloride and arsenical solution.

(*c*) Pyrophosphate of iron and diluted phosphoric acid.

(*d*) Iodine and strong solution of ammonia.

(*e*) Iodide of potassium and spirit of nitrous ether.

4. State the strength of menstruum and the required alkaloidal strength of the following: Tincture of opium, tincture of nux vomica, tincture of cinchona, compound tincture of cinchona, compound tincture of camphor and tincture of belladonna.

5. Give method of preparation, strength and tests for the following: Solution of hydrogen peroxide, solution of potash, diluted hydrocyanic acid and grey powder.

6. What is the difference between light and heavy magnesia? From some Epsom salts how would you prepare each of these, and how would you know when the final operation was completed?

7. Would syrup of glucose be a suitable excipient for pills of each of the following substances, and, if not, what would you consider the best excipient? State reasons for your answers. Silver nitrate, potassium permanganate, phosphorus, quinine sulphate and calomel.

8. Explain the object of the following:

(*a*) Salicylic acid in hypodermic injection of cocaine.

(*b*) Chloride of calcium and lime in preparation of purified ether.

(*c*) Potassium carbonate in potassium iodide ointment.

(*d*) Glycerin in tincture of kino

(*e*) Cold water in preparing infusion of columba.

9 and 10. Oral and recognition of specimens.

Value—10, 8, 12, 12, 12, 8, 10, 8, 20 —100.

MATERIA MEDICA.

Examiner: D. S. SAGER.

Time allowed: Two hours (written). Twenty minutes (oral).

In differentiating drugs, color, taste and smell will not suffice, as a full answer.

1. Aloes: Mention (*a*) the different varieties, (*b*) Habitat, (*c*) From what obtained, and describe fully the method of preparation and collection for market. (*d*) Give tests for purity. (*e*) Name the constituents and state the percentage of the principal ones. (*f*) Differentiate powdered cape aloes from any other variety of powdered aloes. (*g*) Mention in all any five preparations.

2. Camphor: Describe (*a*) at moderate length, how and from what obtained. (*b*) Fully, its characters. (*c*) Give tests for purity. (*d*) State the difference between oil of camphor and camphorated oil. (*e*) Give five preparations of camphor.

3. Castor Oil: (*a*) From what and how obtained? (*b*) Mention the different methods of obtaining it. (*c*) State the percentage yield of oil. (*d*) Give fully its characters. (*e*) And its constituents. (*f*) What are its adulterations? (*g*) Differentiate castor oil from croton oil.

4. Benzoin: (*a*) From what and how obtained? (*b*) Habitat, (*c*) Characters and tests for purity. (*d*) Constituents, (*e*) and percentage of its principal ones. (*f*) Preparations of benzoin. (*g*) Differentiate powdered benzoin from powdered resin.

5. Oil of Turpentine: Describe at moderate length (*a*) How and from what obtained. (*b*) Fully, its characters. (*c*) Mention all the official preparations into which it enters. (*d*) What impurities or adulterations occur in it. (*e*) Give, briefly, tests for purity.

6 Cinchona: Mention (*a*) the different varieties, (*b*) and specify what is generally recognized as the best variety, (*c*) Constituents and percentage of the principal ones. (*d*) Habitat. (*e*) Official preparations. (*f*) Differentiate powdered cinchona from powdered gentian.

7. Acacia: (*a*) From what and how obtained. (*b*) Habitat. (*c*) Different varieties. (*d*) Mention constituents and state percentage of the principal ones. (*e*) Adulterations of the powdered acacia, and tests for the same. (*f*) Differentiate powdered acacia from dextrine.

8. Opium: Describe at moderate length (*a*) How and from what obtained. (*b*) Mention its constituents and state the percentage of the principal ones. (*c*) What, in your opinion, would constitute a prime sample of opium? (*d*) Name the adulterations, impurities or deteriorations of gum opium, and (*e*) state briefly how would you detect them. (*f*) Differentiate powdered opium from powdered galls. (*g*) Mention ten preparations of opium.

Values—10, 8, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 12.

TRIPHENETOL - GUANIDINE HYDROCHLORIDE has been introduced as an anæsthetic. It is stated to be very powerful in its action, for a solution 1:1000 dropped into a rabbit's eye produces absolute anæsthesia in less than two minutes; no inflammation, no affection of the iris, or poisonous results are observed to follow its use.—*Pharm. Cent.*

TO DISGUISE ODOR OF FORMALDEHYD —A writer in the *Pharmaceutische Zeitung* says that the odor of Formaldehyd may be successfully disguised by preparing the mixture as follows: 25 parts of formalin, 5 parts of tincture of eucalyptus, alcohol enough to make 200 parts. A teaspoonful represents 0.25 gram of pure formalin.

A Comparative View of Proprietary Remedies.

By J. R. White, M.D

The reason that the hygienic writer is so conservative and careful about saying a word in praise of proprietary medicines in general is because there is so much fraud and deceit practised by unscrupulous manufacturers of such articles. It is more often the hygienist's duty to expose this kind of fraud than it is to commend and endorse merit. Merit does, however, exist in some proprietary remedies, and the very fact that merit is so seldom found calls for its endorsement, without hesitation or delay, in a journal of health. Because there are too few cures, and one cure more is always welcome when it comes.

The extreme unwillingness of this journal to give credit to any proprietary article without the most convincing proof that such article is a true and genuine specific has given our statements about proprietary remedies a prestige and value in the eyes of the public at large. This has been our policy for more than a quarter of a century and it will continue to be.

While the iron rule of this journal is to withhold endorsement from every proprietary remedy which has not passed the ordeal of our examination into its claims, it is also our rule to never withhold praise from a meritorious preparation. Our investigations are always made in the hope that the facts will, perhaps, enable us to speak favorably of the medicine which forms the subject of our examination, and we do speak favorably when we can, seldom as this may be. In illustration, we have become satisfied, after close inquiry and examination into its claims, that we are fully justified in endorsing and unreservedly recommending Ah-Wa-Go, offered by the F. E. Karn Company, 132 Victoria St., Toronto, Ontario, Canada, as a cure for rheumatism, neuralgia, dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, biliousness and all disorders arising from a diseased condition of the stomach, liver, kidneys and blood.

This remedy has an undeniable record of cures in the diseases named, which we ourselves verified, by personal inquiry among people who had been restored to health by its use. This medicine has proved efficacious, when a cure has been sought without success—and often after long periods of suffering—through the medicines ordinarily prescribed by physicians. Moreover, the fact that Ah-Wa-Go is warmly praised by persons of the highest intelligence, who have experienced its benefits, is a further tribute to its worth as a remedy which has established its reputation among a class of people not ordinarily disposed to patronize proprietary remedies.

We would say a word of advice in this connection, to not only the general public, but to pharmacists also, advising them to keep in stock such remedies as Ah-Wa-Go, because it is a medicine which they may confidently commend to their customers, which will benefit the users, and which will profit the pharmacist to keep. It is of but few proprietary remedies that so much can be said.

Finally, the task of constantly speaking unfavorably of nostrums, quack remedies, and "cure-alls," which we have to perform as a duty, is agreeably relieved when we find a true remedy like Ah-Wa Go, which we can confidently advise our readers to use, with the certain belief that it offers them both alleviation and cure.—*American Journal of Health.*

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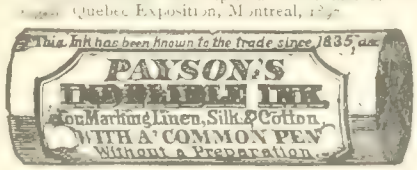
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This table, which originally appeared in THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST, has, at the solicitation of a number of subscribers, been printed in suitable form for ready reference by students and others.

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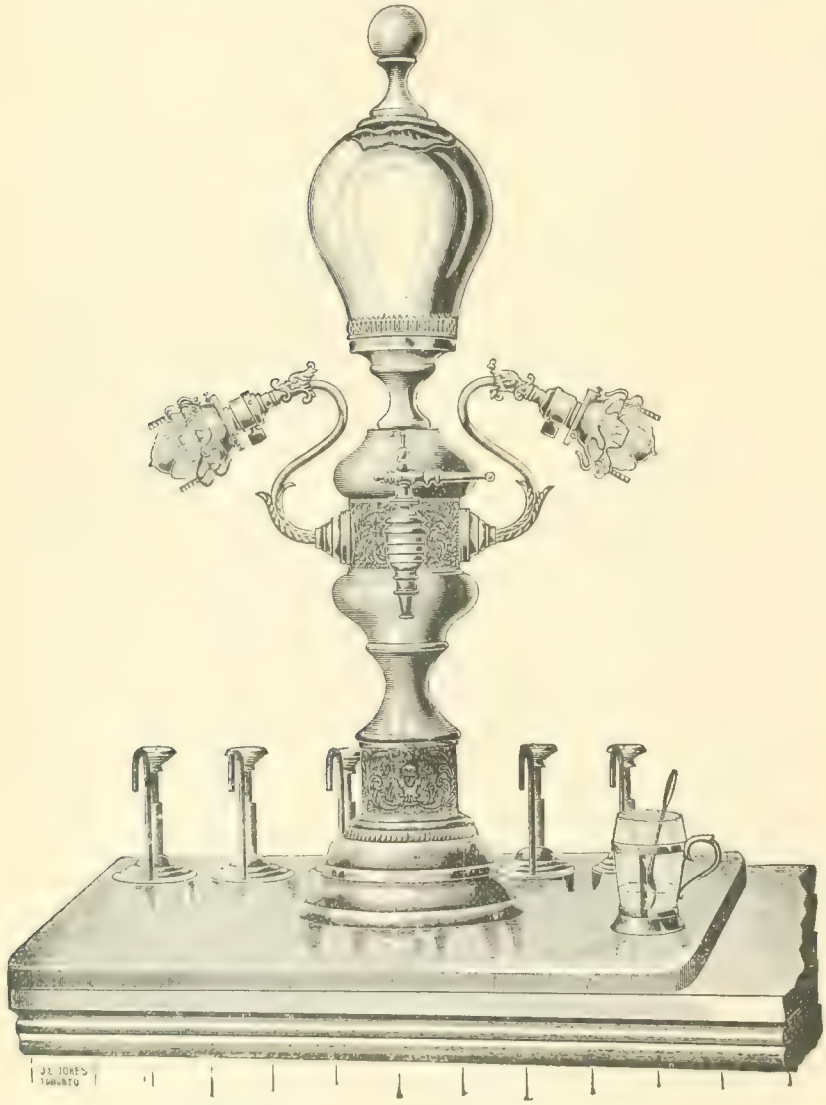

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Formulary.

INSECTICIDE FOR MOTHS.

Carbolic acid	10.0 grams
Oil of cloves,	
Oil of lemon,	
Camphor, of each	5.0 grams
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	500 grams

DYSPEPSIA TABLETS.

Pepsin, pure	gr. 100
Pancreatin, pure	gr. 100
Taka diastase	gr. 100
Bismuth subgallate	gr. 250
Ext. nux vomica	gr. 8

Make into 100 tablets or powders.—*Spatula.*

A HARMLESS COSMETIC.

The following formula makes an application as nearly harmless as any that we have yet examined. It has considerable covering power—what our German friends call *Deckkraft*:

Zinc oxide	13 parts
Bismuth oxychloride	2 parts
Glycerin	1 part
Rose water, q. s., to make	100 parts

Mix. Mark "shake." Violet water, or in fact, any other perfumed water, may be used. If desired, a trifle of ammoniacal carmine may be added.—*National Druggist.*

ACETANILID DENTIFRICE.

Acetanilid	5 grams
Glycerin	20 grams
Alcohol	75 grams
Tincture cochineal	5 grams
Oil of peppermint,	
Oil of geranium, of each	5 drops

One teaspoonful in ½ glass of water as antiseptic mouth wash.—*Hagar.*

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF DIALYZED IRON.—MOOY.

Sol. dialyzed iron, 5 per cent	parts 5
Glycerin	parts 4
Cinnamon water	parts 2
Water, distilled	parts 9

—*Pharm. Weekbl.*

EFFERVESCING "TASTELESS" QUININE MIXTURE.

In the *Annales de médecine et de chirurgie infantiles*, we find the formula for an effervescent "tasteless" quinine mixture, which may be found useful. It is as follows:

Quinine sulphate	62 grains.
Citric acid	155 grains.
Simple syrup	3 drams.
Syrup of orange peel	3 drams.
Distilled water, q.s. to make	1 ounce.

Mix and dissolve.

Make another solution of bicarbonate of sodium in water, carrying thirty grains of the salt to the ounce.

To use, add ten drops to an ounce or so of water. Add a teaspoonful of the soda solution to another ounce of water, mix, and let the patient drink while effervescing.

The dose given is, of course, for a child, and must be increased according to age. —*Nat. Drug.*

HOWARD'S ANTISEPTIC.

This preparation is used for rendering the tooth-cavities and root-canals antiseptic in dental work, and has the following composition:

Carbolic acid crystals	℥iv.
Oil of cassia	℥j.
Oil of cloves	℥j.
Thymol	℥ij
Glycerin	℥j.
Tannic acid	℈j.

Mix.

SYRUP OF PHOSPHOMURIATE OF CALCIUM AND GUAIACOL.

Make the three following solutions in separate vessels:

(*a*)	Calcium phosphate	parts 60.
	Distilled water	parts 120.
	Hydrochloric acid	parts 70.
(*b*)	Tolu balsam	parts 15.
	Alcohol	parts 75.
	Distilled water	parts 75.
( )	Guaiacol	parts 10.
	Glycerin	parts 150.
	Syrup	parts 90.
	Arrack	parts 30.
	Malaga wine	parts 60.

Mix the liquids and set the mixture aside for five or six days, at the expiration of which time filter.—*Pharm. Post.*

VINUM IODTANNICUM PHOSPHATUM.

The *Annales de Pharmacie* gives the following formula:

Iodine	13 parts
Potassium iodide	13 parts
Distilled water	50 parts

Mix and dissolve.

Tannic acid	30 parts
Distilled water	150 parts

Mix and dissolve. When solution is complete mix solutions *a* and *b* and warm the mixture for ten minutes, then add to it the following:

Calcium monophosphate	135 parts
Distilled water	1100 parts
Sweet wine, q.s. ad	10000 parts

Mix and dissolve.—*National Druggist.*

AJAX LINIMENT.

A liniment with gasolin instead of alcohol as a base has had an extensive sale in some parts.

It does well as a quick stimulant and counter irritant for neuralgia, rheumatism, pain, etc., and is very cheaply made.

Oil Wintergreen	oz. 1
Oil sassafras	oz. 2
Oil hemlock	oz. 1
Oil mustard	dr. 1
Gasolin	gal. 1

Put all the ingredients together in a gallon bottle and macerate with frequent agitation seven days, then filter quickly through paper, taking care not to get near a fire or light. This is to be applied quite freely.—*Formulary.*

REMEDY FOR PERSPIRATION.

Monin recommends the following mixture: Lavender water, peppermint, orange flower water, tinct. of myrrh, tinct. of quillaya, aa 50; sodium benzoate, 20. To be used as a wash three times per diem, sprinkling a few drops on a cloth moistened with warm water.—*Zeit. d. allg. oest. Apoth. Ver., after Apoth. Ztg. Phar. Jl.*

Veterinary Formulæ.

FOR COLIC IN HORSES.

Spirit of nitrous ether	28 grm.
Tincture of opium	28 grm.
Tincture of aconite	1.18 grm.

To be given in half a litre of water and repeated, if necessary, in half an hour.

FOR WORMS IN HORSES.

Powdered areca nut	60 grm.
Powdered gentian root	60 grm.
Iron filings	30 grm.

Divide into twelve powders.

A powder is to be followed by an emulsion of oil of turpentine.

Turpentine	56 grm.
Linseed oil	560 grm.
Soap Solution, q. s., to make an emulsion.	

TONIC CONDITION POWDER FOR HORSES.

Powdered nux vomica	30 grm.
Powdered ferrous sulphate	30 grm.
Gentian root	45 grm.
Aromatic powder	15 grm.

Divide into twelve powders.

DIURETIC POWDERS FOR HORSES.

Resin	90 grm.
Potassium nitrate	90 grm.
Buchu leaves	45 grm.

Divide into twelve powders.

FOR HARNESS OR SADDLE GALLS AND BRUISES.

Tannin	12 grm.
Alcohol, q.s., to dissolve.	
Boric acid	60 grm.
Glycerine, q.s., to dissolve.	
Water to produce	108 grm.

To be applied twice daily.

FOR FISTULÆ.

Zinc chloride	30 grm.
Distilled water	28 grm.

Two days after the application of this solution the fistula should be syringed with the following:

Creolin	7.
Distilled water	143.

FOR CRACKED HEELS.

Zinc oxide	3.
Carbolic acid	0.60.
Lard	30.

—*Annales de Pharm. Phar. Jl.*

Photographic Notes.

Practical Photographic Notes.

Should any one have any waste celluloid films they can be easily utilized for making things waterproof. It is necessary to clean off the gelatin, and this can be readily done with a little warm water, and the celluloid should then be wiped thoroughly dry, and then dissolved in acetone to the consistency of syrup. If paper be immersed in this solution, and hung up to drain and dry, it will hardly

"The Shaded Way."

show any difference to the eye, but be waterproof; as a varnish for paper labels it is excellent.

DEVELOPERS.

Pyrocatechine, about which a correspondent asked a question a week or two ago, is an excellent developer for bromide paper, working cleanly and giving good black tones. We have found the following satisfactory:

Water	1000 c.c.
Sodium sulphite	25 Gm.
" carbonate	50 Gm.
Pyrocatechine	10 Gm.

Dilute with an equal quantity of water. This developer may also be made up into a concentrated form by reducing the quantity of water to 200 c.c. It keeps very well, the above having been kept in the concentrated form unchanged for over six months.

The following developer, which has lately been strongly recommended for instantaneous or under-exposed plates, has in our hands yielded excellent results:

Pyrogallol	0.2 Gm.
Amidol	0.1 Gm.
Sodium carbonate	0.65 Gm.
" sulphite	2.0 Gm.
Water	150 c.c.

For use, mix 1 part with 2 parts water and add a few drops of 10 per cent. solution of potassium bromide.

With both these developers no clearing bath is required, but it is in all cases advisable to use the acid-fixing bath. To sell the fixing bath ready made up means, of course, large bottles and bulky parcels, but a strong solution of acid sulphite of soda may be put up with directions for addition to a certain quantity of fixing solution. If it is desired to make this, dissolve 250 g. of sodium sulphite in 750 c.c. of warm water, and add 62.5 g. of citric acid dissolved in 250 c.c. of water. The above quantity is sufficient to add to 4 litres of a 1 in 4 solution of sodium hyposulphite.—*Pharmaceutical Journal.*

STRENGTHENING WEAK PHOTOGRAPHIC NEGATIVES.—W. Forster, apothecary at Solothurn, informs the *Pharmaceutische Centralhalle* that he has had excellent success in deepening and strengthening weak negatives by immersing them in a mixture of equal parts of a 10% solution of copper sulphate, and a similar solution of potassium bromide. Stronger solutions may be used if necessary.

CLEANING FILMS OFF OLD NEGATIVES.—The gelatin film is best removed from old negatives or lantern slides which are going to be used for opaline glasses or covers for slides by allowing them to soak for a day or two in cold water, and then placing in hot water for a few minutes. In this latter the film will quickly dissolve. If the gelatin is wished to be removed in a hurry, soaking in a strong solution of acetic acid ("glacial" acid mixed with an equal volume of water) will enable you to rub it off with a rag.—*G.E.B.*, in *Photographic News.*

TRANSPARENT SPOTS ON NEGATIVES.—It occasionally happens that drops of water are accidentally sprinkled on the films of unvarnished negatives. The result, after the second drying, is a series of spots of greater transparency than the surrounding film. To remove them the entire negative should be re-wetted for some time, and on again drying the spots will not be so much in evidence. By alternately wetting and drying a negative its density can be reduced to some extent.—*Amateur Photographer.*

Smokeless magnesium powder for photography is the subject of a patent recently granted to C. Henry, of Paris. Thirty parts of magnesium powder are kneaded to a paste with 25 parts of barium peroxide, and 45 parts of collodion, and dried. Instead of collodion, highly rectified petroleum may be used. The peroxide yields the necessary oxygen, while the collodion or petroleum furnishes a reducing agent. The products of combustion are dense and granular, and fall instead of rising as smoke. The mixture is preferably burned in a special lamp, in which it is blown into a small hemispherical capsule, kept red-hot by a bunsen burner.—*Era.*

A FEW DARK ROOM HINTS.—Many amateurs do not pay sufficient attention to their dark rooms. One frequently requires to change plates in the daytime. If one can obtain a small room for this purpose, a good method of converting it into a dark room is to have a frame mad so that, with India rubber packing round the edge, it will tightly fit the window The frame can, of course, be made to any depth, and prepared ruby cloth (sold at all photographic dealers) tacked across it, shutting out all light. Such a frame could be taken down when desired. A bench or table is a requisite article of furniture, and a few shelves. A periodical clearance of old bottles is desirable. Some amateurs seem to highly value their old empty bottles. But you need not throw them away, for your photographic

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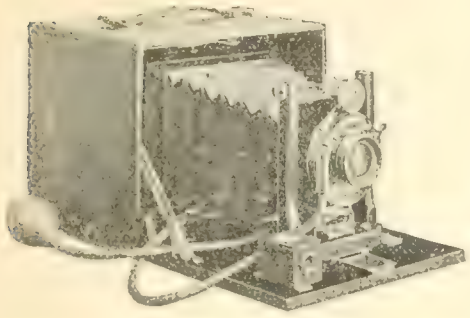

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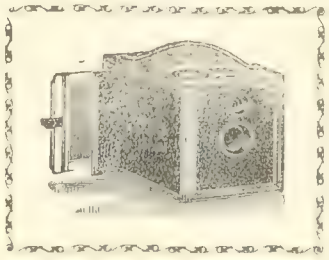

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—*Superintendent of large United States Hospital.*

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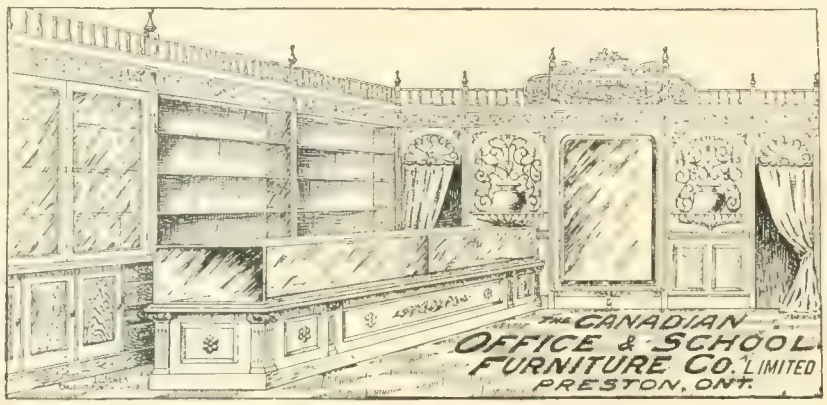

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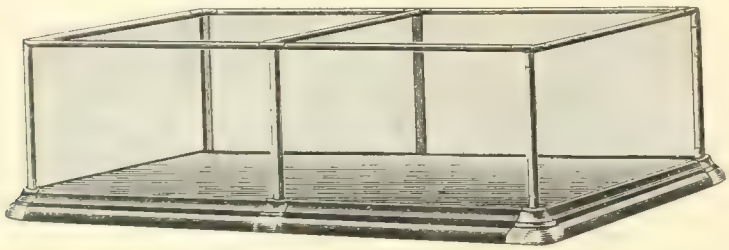

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"Stand development" is the name that has been given to a particular method of development, in which the exposed plates are placed in a grooved trough, the latter filled with a weak developer, and the whole allowed, in vulgar parlance, to rip till done. In cases of over-exposure this may be in a quarter of an hour, in cases of under-exposure, an hour. No attention is required, the plates may be simply left in the solution, and looked at every quarter of an hour till finished. We have been trying this lately and have hit on a simple developer that acts excellently; its composition is as follows:

Metol	4 g.
Hydroquinone ..	6 g.
Sodium sulphite	50 g.
Potassium ferrocyanide	25 g.
Potassium bromide..... ..	0.5 g.
Potassium carbonate.....	100 g.
Water to .	1000 c.c

For use dilute 1 part with 60 parts of water. When used in the concentrated form this makes a capital developer for ordinary negative development, and with four times the quantity of water it is good for lantern slides and bromide paper. Photographic dealers who do not know anything about stand development, but who have a chance to fit out a novice with apparatus, and want to get into his good graces, should strongly recommend stand development, and give him the above. The results obtained will make the novice a firm friend and a good customer for ever.—*Pharm. Journal, Eng.*

Mr. Julius Moritzen contributes to the *Review of Reviews* for May a dispassionate and well-informed statement of the influences tending to bring about a disruption between Norway and Sweden.

Magic Photographs.

Magic photographs, says *Hobbies*, are photographs which can be made to appear in a few minutes, on an apparently blank bit of paper, and apparently without chemicals or photographic apparatus. The process of making it is as follows: Make a photographic print on a piece of albumen paper, printing it the exact tone desired in the finished print. Wash for two or three minutes and place, without toning, in the fixing bath, composed of 1 oz. of hypo and 8 ozs. of water. Leave the print in the fixing bath for five minutes, wash thoroughly, then place it in a saturated solution of bichloride of mercury until the picture has entirely disappeared. Leave it in this solution just long enough to bleach out the print, then wash and dry as for other prints. The paper now appears perfectly white, but it contains a latent or invisible image. The magic by which the picture is made to appear is the action of hyposulphite of soda. Soak a piece of clean blotting paper in a saturated solution of hyposulphite of soda, and dry. When it is desired to make the picture appear, moisten the blotting paper slightly, and place the picture on it face down, rubbing it to insure perfect contact. In a minute or two the picture will begin to appear, and will soon be as bright and clear as when first printed. When one wishes to show this magic photograph, it is more surprising to the uninitiated if the blotting paper has been moistened and placed in a book. Show the apparently blank piece of paper, slip it in the book, and in a minute or two take it out, and what was to all appearance a piece of plain white paper will be found to have a picture printed on it. The picture will disappear after being exposed to the light for some time, but it can be made to reappear indefinitely. It will be found that much interest is taken in the process, and the production will afford much astonishment.—*Nat. Druggist.*

Gore Park, Hamilton, Ont.

Photo Queries.

How do you know when a plate is sufficiently developed?

Answer:

There is no reliable rule or exact time for developing a negative, It altogether depends upon what brand of plates you are using; some require to be developed much farther (that is, longer) than others to get the necessary density. It also depends upon what developer you are using, whether your plate has been properly timed during exposure, for if it is either under or over-exposed it will require at least twice the time to develop. However, a properly exposed plate should be fully developed in 15 minutes. By examining your plate occasionally during development by transmitted light you will soon be able to judge when it is finished.

What advantages have films over plates?

Answer:

None whatever, except for a tourist who is making a long journey and finds plates perhaps a little bulky, or is in some remote country where it is not convenient to change plates.

How can it be prevented.

When taking a group of six babies and three dogs how would you keep them quiet?

Answer:

Give it up.

Hot Water and Cough.—Sipping water almost boiling has been found very efficacious in the treatment of coughs. It promotes expectoration and relieves dry cough. Its simplicity, at least, will recommend it.

Optical Department

In charge of W. E. Hamill, M.D., Principal of the Optical Institute of Canada.

A Talk on Light.

Specially written for the Canadian Druggist by W. E. Hamill, M.D.

Continued from March number.

REFLECTION BY PLANE MIRRORS.

You have noticed that the image of any object seen in a looking-glass (plane mirror) appears identically the same as the object itself and as far behind the mirror as the object is in front of it. The image formed, however, although corresponding in size and position, undergoes what is called a *lateral inversion*, that is to say, the right side of the object is the left side of the image and *vice versa*. If a person standing in front of a mirror moves his right arm his image will appear to move his left arm.

To understand how a reflected image appears the same distance behind the mirror as the object is in front of the mirror, we must recognize the fact that we estimate the position of anything entirely by means of the direction in which the rays come to our eyes. Fig. 8 shows this.

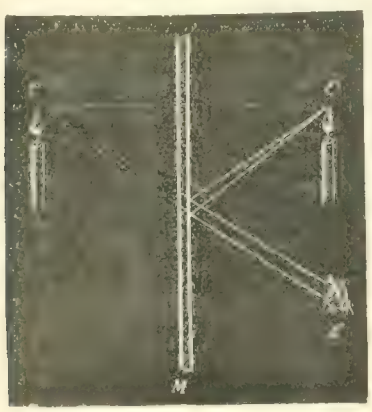

Fig. 8.

In Fig. 8, with our eye at E, we would catch the reflected image of C and locate C in the position of C′ at an equal distance behind the mirror. Such an image is called a *virtual image*, as distinguished from *real images*. The latter are actually formed in the air and can be seen by anyone by receiving this image on a screen, whereas the former is only apparent, the brain perceiving this image at a point where the reflected rays would unite if continued backwards. It is evident that all images by plane mirrors must be *virtual*. The distinction between "*virtual*" and "*real*" will be more apparent after considering reflection by concave mirrors. "Virtual images" are sometimes spoken of as *false* or *negative* and "*real images*" as *true* or *positive*.

REFLECTION BY CONCAVE MIRRORS.

The same law here, as in plane mirrors, holds good, viz., the angle of reflection equals the angle of incidence; and remembering that the angle of incidence is the angle formed by the incident ray with the perpendicular (also called the *normal*) of the plane of the mirror, erected at the point of contact where the ray strikes the mirror, we can with little more difficulty trace the direction of a reflected ray from a concave mirror than we did from a plane mirror. The question naturally arises how to determine the perpendicular to any given point on a concave mirror. A concave mirror is simply a small segment of a concave sphere, and if we describe any sphere (or circle) around its radii each one of these radii will be perpendicular to the sphere at the points where these radii come into contact with the sphere.

Anyone being given a piece of concave mirror could easily, by means of a compass alone, complete its circle and ascertain the size of the hollow sphere from which the mirror was a segment, and thereby at once determine the length of its radii. Having thus obtained its *radius of curvature* we could from any given point on the concave mirror draw a perpendicular thereto simply by drawing two or more lines from a common centre each of which is equal to the length of the radius of curvature of the mirror. If all these lines touched the mirror each one would be perpendicular to the spot on the mirror at which contact took place. Every radius, therefore, of a sphere is perpendicular to this spherical surface at the point of contact with the sphere. Knowing, then, the direction of an incident ray, and being able to determine the perpendicular, we can always trace the direction of the reflected ray. A concave mirror may be considered as being made up of innumerable plane mirrors inclined to each other.

Every concave mirror has a *centre of curvature*, *i.e.*, the point around which the sphere is described from which the mirror is simply a segment. A line (radius) drawn through this centre of curvature to the middle point of the surface of the mirror is called the *principal axis*—any other line from the centre of curvature to any other part of the surface of the mirror except the middle thereof is called a *secondary axis*. If parallel rays of light fall on the mirror in a direction parallel to its principal axis the rays are reflected back to a common point called the *principal focus* of the mirror. The principal focus is located on the principal axis at midway between the mirror and the centre of curvature, *i.e.*, the principal focus is distant one-half the radius of curvature. The distance between the mirror and the principal focus is called the *principal focal distance*.

If we had a screen at the principal focus we would obtain an image of the object which gave out the rays of light. This image will be *inverted and smaller* than the object. If the source of light be brought nearer to the mirror it will be found the image recedes farther and farther from the mirror as the luminous point is brought nearer and nearer; it will also be found that the image becomes larger than the object but still inverted when the object is near enough to the mirror; and if the approach to the mirror continues we will find the image is not only still larger than the object but also rights itself, *i.e.*, becomes *erect*. Rays of light coming from infinity parallel with the principal axis of the mirror after falling on a concave mirror will be reflected so as to intersect each other at the principal focus and will here form an image.

Rays of light coming from a nearer point than infinity will be reflected to a point somewhere between the principal focus and the centre of curvature.

Rays of light coming from the centre of curvature are reflected back to the same point from which they come. Rays of light coming from a point nearer the centre of curvature are reflected back to a point beyond the centre of curvature. Rays of light coming from the principal focus are reflected back parallel.

Rays of light coming from a point between the principal focus and the mirror are after reflection still divergent and hence no image is formed in the air; but these reflected divergent rays if traced back behind the mirror will meet at a point, as it were: and an image will be seen apparently in the mirror. In all spherical mirrors the positions of the object and image are interchangeable—that is to say, if the light be put where the image was, the image will at once appear

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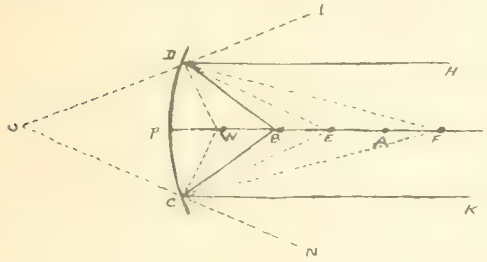
where the object was, in other words the foci of spherical mirrors are said to be *conjugate foci*.

The images formed by concave mirrors differ from each other inasmuch as some are *real* and some *virtual, i.e.*, those which are formed in front of the mirror can be caught on a screen and actually seen, hence they are real—but when the object is between the principal focus and the mirror the image is seen in the mirror and is only apparent, hence it is called virtual or *false*. Let us by the following diagram try to better understand and rivet what we have already learned.

CD is a concave mirror, its *centre of curvature* being at A. The *principal focus* is at B, hence parrallel rays HD and KC will be reflected to B, and if the object were at B its reflected rays would have the direction DH and CK. P is the middle of the mirror, hence AP is the *principal axis*. A line drawn from A to the surface of the mirror at any point except P would be a *secondary axis*. If



the light were at F the rays FD and FC would be reflected from D and C to E. If at E the rays ED and EC would be reflected to F. Hence E and F are *conjugate foci, i.e.*, the image and object are interchangeable. If the light were at W the rays WD and WC would be reflected in a divergent direction to L and N and there would be no real focus for the point W, but if a person were in the path of the reflected rays DL and CN he would see an image of W in the mirror as if they came from O—this image is called a *virtual* image and is *erect and enlarged*.

Concave mirrors, therefore, according to the nearness of the luminous points to the mirror, produce either inverted or erect images of the object; which image is also either diminished or enlarged in size as compared with the object.

It is evident if the luminous point were at A that the rays would strike the mirror perpendicularly and be reflected back again to the point A, hence no image could be obtained.

By experiment as in Fig. 12 all the facts as above about concave mirrors may

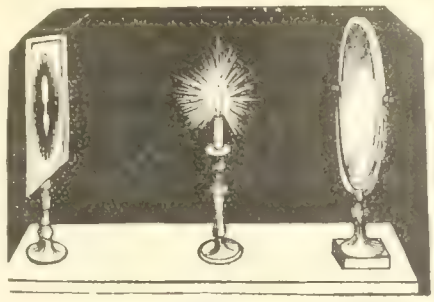


Fig. 12.

be verified by placing the candle and screen in different positions.

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Wild cherry, lb	13	15
BEANS, Calabar, lb	45	50
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powdered, lb	25	30
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Powdered, lb	55	60
Opium, lb	4 50	4 75
Powdered, lb	5 75	6 00
Scammony, pure Resin, lb	12 80	13 00
Shellac, lb	35	40
Bleached, lb	40	45
Spruce, true, lb	30	35
Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb	85	90
Powdered, lb	1 10	1 25
Sorts, lb	55	70
Thus, lb	8	10
HERB, Althea, lb	27	35
Bitterwort, lb	30	40
Burdock, lb	16	18
Boneset, oz., lb	15	17
Catnip, oz., lb	17	20
Chiretta, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	20	38
Feverfew, oz., lb	53	55
Grindelia robusta, lb	45	50
Horehound, oz., lb	18	20
Jaborandi, lb	45	50
Lemon Balm, lb	38	40
Liverwort, German, lb	38	40
Lobelia, oz., lb	15	20
Motherwort, oz., lb	20	20
Mullein, German, lb	17	20
Pennyroyal, oz., lb	18	22
Peppermint, oz., lb	21	20
Rue, oz., lb	30	30
Sage, oz., lb	18	22
Spearmint, lb	21	25
Thyme, oz., lb	18	20
Tansy, oz., lb	15	15
Wormwood, oz	20	20
Yerba Santa, lb	38	48
HONEY, lb	13	12
HOPS, fresh, lb	20	24
INDIGO, Madras, lb	75	85
INSECT POWDER, lb	35	35
ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb	2 00	2 10
Russian, true, lb	6 00	6 58
LEAF, Aconite, lb	25	3
Bay, lb	18	2
Belladonna, lb	25	3
Buchu, long, lb	50	40
Short, lb	35	4
Coca, lb	35	25
Digitalis, lb	15	70
Eucalyptus, lb	18	20
Hyoscyamus	20	55
Matico, lb	70	25

Senna, Alexandria, lb	$ 25	$ 30
Tinnevelly, lb	15	25
Stramonium, lb	20	25
Uva Ursi, lb	15	18
LEECHES, Swedish, doz	1 00	1 10
LICORICE, Solazzi	48	50
Pignatelli	35	40
Grasso	30	35
Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.	27	30
" Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75
" Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Tar, Licorice, and Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
LUPULIN, oz	30	35
LYCOPODIUM, lb	70	80
MACE, lb	1 20	1 25
MANNA, lb	1 60	1 75
Moss, Iceland, lb	9	10
Irish, lb	12	13
MUSK, Tonquin, oz	46 00	50 00
NUTGALLS, lb	21	25
Powdered, lb	25	30
NUTMEGS, lb	1 00	1 10
NUX VOMICA, lb	10	12
Powdered, lb	20	25
OAKUM, lb	12	15
OINTMENT, Merc., lb. ½ and ½	70	75
Citrine, lb	45	50
PARALDEHYDE, oz	20	22
PEPPER, black, lb	16	18
Powdered, lb	18	20
PITCH, black, lb	3	4
Bergundy, true, lb	10	12
PLASTER, Calcined, bbl. cash	1 25	3 25
Adhesive, yd	12	13
Belladonna, lb	65	70
Galbanum Comp., lb	80	85
Lead, lb	25	30
POPPY HEADS, per 100	1 00	1 10
ROSIN, Common, lb	2½	3
White, lb	3½	4
RESORCIN, white, oz	25	0
ROCHELLE SALT, lb	25	28
ROOT, Aconite, lb	22	25
Althea, cut, lb	30	35
Belladonna, lb	25	30
Blood, lb	18	25
Bitter, lb	27	30
Blackberry, lb	15	18
Burdock, crushed, lb	18	20
Calamus, sliced, white, lb	20	25
Canada Snake, lb	30	35
Cohosh, black, lb	15	20
Colchicum, lb	40	45
Columbo, lb	20	22
Powdered, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	38	40
Comfrey, crushed, lb	20	25
Curcuma, powdered, lb	13	
Dandelion, lb	20	
Elecampane, lb	15	
Galangal, lb	15	
Gelsemium, lb	22	13
Gentian or Genitan, lb	12	25
Ground, lb	13	14
Powdered, lb	13	15
Ginger, African, lb	18	20
Po., lb	20	22
Jamaica, blchd., lb	30	35
Po., lb	35	38
Ginseng, lb	4 50	4
Golden Seal, lb	1 00	1 75
Gold Thread, lb	90	10
Hellebore, white, powd., lb	15	95
Indian Hemp	18	18
Ipecac, lb	4 00	4 20
Powdered, lb	4 25	4 10
Jalap, lb	40	50
Powdered, lb	45	45
Kava Kava, lb	40	50
Licorice, lb	12	90
Powdered, lb	13	15
Mandrake, lb	13	15
Masterwort, lb	16	18
Orris, Florentine, lb	30	40
Powdered, lb	40	35
Pareira Brava, true, lb	40	45
Pink, lb	40	45
Parsley, lb	30	45
Pleursey, lb	20	35
Poke, lb	15	25
Queen of the Meadow	18	18
Rhatany, lb	$ 20	$ 30
Rhubarb, lb	75	2 50
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb	40	45
Cut, lb	50	55
Senega, lb	55	65
Squill, lb	13	15
Stillingia, lb	22	25
Powdered, lb	25	27
Unicorn, lb	38	40
Valerian, English, lb. true	20	25
Virginia, Snake, lb	40	45
Yellow Dock, lb	15	18
RUM, Bay, gal	2 50	2 75
Essence, lb	3 00	3 25
SACCHARIN, oz	1 25	1 50
SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb	13	15
Star, lb	35	40
Burdock, lb	30	35
Canary, bag or less, lb	4	5
Caraway, lb	10	13
Cardamom, lb	1 15	1 25
Celery	25	30
Colchicum	50	60
Coriander, lb	10	12
Cumin, lb	15	20
Fennel, lb	15	17
Fenugreek, powdered, lb	7	9
Flax, cleaned, lb	3½	4
Ground, lb	4	5
Hemp, lb	3½	4
Mustard, white, lb	11	12
Powdered, lb	15	20
Pumpkin	25	30
Quince, lb	65	70
Rape, lb	5	6
Strophanthus, oz	50	55
Worm, lb	22	25
SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb	25	30
SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb	10	12
White, Conti's, lb	15	16
Powdered, lb	25	40
Green (Sapo Viridis), lb	25	40
SPERMACETI, lb	60	65
TURPENTINE, Chian, oz	75	80
Venice, lb	10	12
WAX, White, lb	50	75
Yellow	40	45
WOOD, Guaiac, rasped	5	6
Quassia chips, lb	10	12
Red Saunders, ground, lb	5	6
Santal, ground, lb		6

CHEMICALS.

ACID, Acetic, lb		13
Glacial, lb	45	50
Benzoic, English, oz	20	25
German, oz	10	12
Boracic, lb	12	13
Carbolic Crystals, lb	30	35
Calvert's No. 1, lb	2 10	2 15
No. 2, lb	1 35	1 40
Citric,	50	55
Gallic,	10	12
Hydrobromic, diluted, lb	30	35
Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles doz	1 50	1 60
Lactic, concentrated, oz	8	10
Muriatic, lb	3	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Nitric, lb	10½	13
Chem. pure, lb	25	30
Oleic, purified, lb	75	80
Oxalic, lb	12	13
Phosphoric, glacial, lb	1 00	1 10
Dilute, lb	13	17
Pyrogallic, oz	30	35
Salicylic, white, lb	80	85
Sulphuric, carboy, lb	2¼	2½
Bottles, lb	4	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Tannic, lb	80	85
Tartaric, powdered, lb	38	40
ACETANILID, lb	65	70
ACONITINE, grain	4	5
ALUM, cryst., lb	1¾	3
Powdered, lb	3	4
AMMONIA, Liquor, lb., .880	10	12
AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb	1 05	1 10
Carbonate, lb	14	15
Iodide, oz	35	40
Nitrate crystals, lb	40	45
Muriate, lb	12	16
Valerianate, oz	55	60
AMYL, Nitrite, oz	16	18
ANTINERVIN, oz	$ 85	$ 00
ANTIKAMNIA	1 35	1 40
ANTIPYRIN, oz	0 55	0 65
ARISTOL, oz	1 85	2 00
ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb	25	30
Fowler's sol., lb	10	13
Iodide, oz	50	55
White, lb	6	7
ATROPINE, Sulp. in ½ ozs. 80c., oz	6 00	6 25
BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz	40	45
Iodide, oz	55	60
Salicylate, oz	25	30
Subcarbonate, lb	2 00	2 25
Subnitrate, lb	1 80	2 00
BORAX, lb	7	8
Powdered, lb	8	9
BROMINE, oz	8	13
CADMIUM, Bromide, oz	20	25
Iodide, oz	45	50
CAFFEINE, oz	55	60
Citrate, oz	35	40
CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb	1 60	1 65
Iodide, oz	95	1 00
Phosphate, precip., lb	35	38
Sulphide, oz	5	6
CERIUM, Oxalate, oz	10	12
CHINOIDINE, oz	15	10
CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb	1 25	1 38
Croton, oz	75	80
CHLOROFORM, lb	60	1 90
CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz	25	30
CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz	28	30
COCAINE, Mur., oz	4 50	5 00
CODEIA, ⅛ oz	75	80
COLLODION, lb	65	70
COPPER, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb.	8	10
Iodide, oz	65	70
COPPERAS, lb	1	3
DIURETIN, oz	1 60	1 65
ETHER, Acetic, lb	75	80
Sulphuric, lb	40	50
EXALGINE, oz	1 00	1 10
HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
IODINE, lb	4 50	5 00
IODOFORM, lb	5 25	5 50
IODOL, oz	1 40	1 50
IRON, by Hydrogen	80	85
Carbonate, Precip., lb	15	16
Sacch., lb	30	35
Chloride, lb	45	55
Sol., lb	13	16
Citrate, U.S.P., lb	90	1 00
And Ammon., lb	70	75
And Quinine, lb	1 65	3 50
Quin. and Stry., oz	25	35
And Strychnine, oz	13	15
Dialyzed, Solution, lb	50	50
Ferrocyanide, lb	55	60
Hypophosphites, oz	25	35
Iodide, oz	40	45
Syrup, lb	40	45
Lactate, oz	5	6
Pernitrate, solution, lb	15	16
Phosphate scales, lb	1 25	1 30
Sulphate, pure, lb	7	9
Exsiccated, lb	8	10
And Potass. Tartrate, lb	80	85
And Ammon Tartrate, lb	80	85
JEYES' FLUID, 25c. bottles, per doz		2 28
" 50c. bottles, per doz		4 50
LEAD, Acetate, white, lb	13	15
Carbonate, lb	7	8
Iodide, oz	35	40
Red, lb	7	9
LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb	4	5
In packages, lb	6	7
LITHIUM, Bromide, oz	30	35
Carbonate, oz	30	35
Citrate, oz	25	30
Iodide, oz	50	55
Salicylate, oz	35	40
MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb	55	60
Carbonate, lb	18	20
Citrate, gran., lb	35	40
Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb	1¾	3
MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb	5	0
MENTHOL, oz	25	87
MERCURY, lb	80	85
Ammon (White Precip.)	1 30	1 35
Chloride, Corrosive, lb	1 05	1 15
Calomel, lb	1 20	1 30
With Chalk, lb	50	55

Amongst Our Advertisers

Optical Graduates.

The post-graduate course just completed at the Canadian Ophthalmic College adds one more to the many successes achieved by this popular institution.

The class, which was at first arranged with a limit of eight pupils, was, under compulsion, extended to eleven, to accommodate those who could not arrange for a later course.

In addition to a thoroughly comprehensive discourse upon the theory of Retinoscopy, the time of the course was given to the practical use of the mirror, upon the various forms of eye trouble which are commonly met with in actual practice. The monotony of mirror practice was relieved each day by illustrated lectures upon astigmatic complications, muscular insufficiencies, ciliary spasm, and causes of amblyopia.

Upon the final day of the course the class, which was composed entirely of graduate opticians of wide experience, resolved itself into a debating club, and its members exchanged views on practical topics of mutual interest.

The following well-known opticians were in attendance: A. C. Stanners, Parkdale; W. C. Forbes, St. Thomas; N. B. Wilkins, Galt; J. M. Whitney, Woodstock; H. B. Beall, Lindsay; J. S. Roberts, Seaforth; T. N. Rickard, Bowmanville; J. C. Stoneman, Hensall; H. C. Batting, Toronto; H. Poynz, Toronto; G. Lees, Hamilton.

A Seasonable Article.

The spring brings demands for disinfectants from all wise householders, and the druggist is often called upon to give an opinion as to what is best for general use. Jeyes' Fluid is the standard in Europe, and is being pushed here, where it is certain to take a leading place. In fact those who try it become enthusiastic admirers and advocates. From this point of view it is a good seller and it has the merit of never getting the druggist into trouble by causing accidents. No customer can succeed in committing either suicide or murder, so the retail druggist need have no fear of the coroner's court wasting his time so long as he handles Jeyes' Fluid.

A Deserving Enterprise.

The modern advertisers seem to have unanimously agreed that illustration is essential. Mankind loves pictures; pictures appeal universally, they tell so much, tell it quickly, and tell it in a way that *all* can understand. It is safe to say that, no matter how hurriedly the papers and magazines are read, the illustrations are never overlooked.

The modern advertiser has laid hands on everything that can possibly attract attention, therefore he has employed arts which can do both.

Pictures have two purposes in advertising, one is to attract attention and the other to illustrate and emphasize the text.

The Druggists' Illustrating and Advertising Company, whose advertisement appears on another page, seem to have struck the keynote in supplying to the Canadian druggists all kinds of cuts at very reasonable rates.

Every druggist is not an advertising expert, and we would say that the Druggist Ad. Book would be a great helper to every druggist in enabling him to become an adept in this essential part of his business.

Paris Green, Etc.

The Canada Paint Co. are offering the trade their superior Paris Green at best prices. This green is of their own manufacture and is guaranteed strictly pure and reliable. Read the advertisement on page 110b this issue.

Corkscrews.

Patent medicine manufacturers and druggists can procure small corkscrews for enclosure with their proprietary remedies at best prices from the Clough Corkscrew Co. Read their advertisement.

Ginseng Root.

Druggists who are able to secure a stock of ginseng root can find a ready sale for it. Messrs. Bach, Becker & Co., Chicago, whose advertisement appears in this issue, will pay highest prices. Write them, mentioning this paper.

Read Emerson Pharmacal Co.'s advertisement this month. It should interest all druggists.

IDLE FORTUNES.

Great Sums of Money in Old Stamps Awaiting the Finder.

By H. Flachskamm, St. Louis, Mo. U.S.A.

Few people know that many of the old stamps lying idle on letters and papers of by-gone days, in their old trunks and garrets, are worth large sums of money. Many of the readers of this paper have locked away somewhere old stamps that are worth from ten to a hundred dollars each, and may be readily turned to cash. Handsome reward has frequently met the hunter of old stamps, a case of recent occurrence being that of the janitor of the Louisville Ky. Court House, who received several thousand dollars for stamps found among waste paper, which had been consigned to the scrap basket to be burned.

Among the most valuable of these old stamps is the famous "Connell" stamps shown in illustration No. 1, issued by Post

No. 1.

Master Connell at New Brunswick in 1861 which are worth $25.00 each—$50.00, if on original envelope. The Canadian stamp of 1851-1852 12 pence, black, shown in illustration

No. 2.

No. 2 is very rare, and readily brings $100.00 whether used or new. Another stamp which you may find and which will bring you in $50.00 if you do, is the Nova Scotia, one shilling, violet color, issued in 1851, and which is shown in illustration No. 3.

The stamp-hunter will quickly become fascinated with the work, besides reaping a profitable reward. The best way to go about it is to first ransack your old trunks, garrets and closets for the letters and papers of forty odd years ago; go amongst your neighbors and get what they have, and, if possible, get permission to secure what you can from old letters and papers in the Court House; then send them, all together, to some reliable dealer, who will cheerfully sort them over, appraise them, and notify you of their cash value, which you can either accept or they will return the stamps as you direct.

A little trouble looking up these old stamps during the winter months would lift many a mortgage

Feeling the Chinese Pulse.—So careful at one time was the Chinaman of his wife that the doctor was not allowed to feel the pulse of a woman in the ordinary way, but was obliged to fix a silk thread round the wrist, and to ascertain the pulsation by holding the other end of the silk in the hand. We are not told if this precaution is generally taken nowadays but, no doubt, in some parts of the Celestial Empire the strange practice still prevails.

Iodide, oz	$ 35	$ 40
Bin., oz	25	30
Oxide, Red, lb	1 30	1 35
Pill (Blue Mass), lb	70	75
MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb	30	35
MORPHINE, Acetate, oz	1 80	1 90
Muriate, oz	1 80	1 90
Sulphate, oz	1 80	1 90
PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz	35	40
PHENACETINE, oz	25	30
PIPOCARPINE, Muriate, grain	7	8
PHERIN, oz	1 00	1 10
PHOSPHORUS, lb	90	1 10
POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb	60	65
POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb	35	40
Bicarbonate lb	15	17
Bichromate, b	12	13
Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb	25	28
Bromide, lb	70	75
Carbonate, lb	12	13
Chlorate, Eng., lb	18	20
Powdered, lb	20	22
Citrate, lb	70	25
Cyanide, lb	40	50
Hypophosphites, oz	12	15
Iodide, lb	3 50	3 75
Nitrate, gran, lb	8	10
Permanganate, lb	40	45
Prussiate, Red, lb	50	55
Yellow, lb	32	35
And Sod. Tartrate, lb	25	30
Sulphuret, lb	25	30
PROPHYLAMINE, oz	35	46
QUININE, Sulph, bulk	55	60
Ozs., oz	60	65
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz	16	20
SALICIN, lb	4 50	5 00
SANTONIN, oz	20	22
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst, oz	80	85
Fused, oz	85	90
SODIUM, Acetate, lb	30	35
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb	2 75	3 00
Bromide, lb	85	90
Carbonate, lb	3	6
Hypophosphite, oz	12	15
Hyposulphite, lb	3	6

Iodide, oz	$ 40	$ 43
Salicylate, lb	1 00	1 10
Sulphate, lb	2	5
Sulphite, lb	8	10
SOMNAL, oz	85	00
SPIRIT NITRE, lb	38	68
STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb	18	20
STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz	80	85
SULFONAL, oz	50	55
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb	2½	4
Pure precipitated, lb	13	20
TARTAR EMETIC, lb	50	55
THYMOL (Thymic acid), oz	55	60
VERATRINE, oz	2 00	2 10
ZINC, Acetate, lb	70	75
Carbonate lb	25	30
Chloride, granular, oz	13	15
Iodide, oz	60	65
Oxide, lb	13	60
Sulphate, lb	9	11
Valerianate, oz	25	30
ESSENTIAL OILS.		
OIL, Almond, bitter, oz	75	80
Sweet, lb	40	50
Amber, crude, lb	40	45
Rec't, lb	60	65
Anise, lb	2 75	3 00
Bay, oz	50	60
Bergamot, lb	3 25	3 50
Cade, lb	90	1 00
Cajuput, lb	1 60	1 70
Capsicum, oz	60	65
Caraway, lb	2 75	3 00
Cassia, lb	2 00	2 25
Cedar	55	85
Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz	2 75	3 00
Citronella, lb	80	85
Clove, lb	1 20	1 30
Copaiba, lb	1 75	2 00
Croton, lb	1 50	1 75
Cubeb, lb	2 50	3 00
Cumin, lb	5 50	6 00
Erigeron, oz	20	25
Eucalyptus, lb	1 50	1 75
Fennel, lb	1 60	1 75

Geranium, oz	$1 75	$1 85
Rose, lb	3 20	3 50
Juniper berries (English), lb	4 50	5 50
Wood, lb	70	70
Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb	3 00	3 55
Garden, lb	75	1 50
Lemon, lb	1 50	1 60
Lemongrass, lb	1 50	1 00
Mustard, Essential, oz	60	60
Neroli, oz	4 25	4 60
Orange, lb	2 75	3 75
Sweet, lb	2 75	3 00
Origanum, lb	65	50
Patchouli, oz	80	50
Pennyroyal, lb	1 60	1 75
Peppermint, lb	1 60	1 75
Pimento, lb	2 60	2 05
Rhodium, oz	80	85
Rose, oz	7 50	11 30
Rosemary, lb	70	50
Rue, oz	25	50
Sandalwood, lb	5 50	7 70
Sassafras, lb	75	00
Savin, lb	1 60	1 58
Spearmint, lb	3 75	4 79
Spruce, lb	65	00
Tansy, lb	4 25	4 85
Thyme, white, lb	1 80	1 87
Wintergreen, lb	1 75	1 85
Wormseed, lb	3 50	3 75
Wormwood, lb	4 25	4 50
FIXED OILS.		
CASTOR, lb	13	15
COD LIVER, N.F., gal	90	95
Norwegian, gal	1 50	1 60
COTTONSEED, gal	1 10	1 20
LARD, gal	90	1 00
LINSEED, boiled, gal	56	59
Raw, gal	55	58
NEATSFOOT, gal	1 20	1 30
OLIVE, gal	1 30	1 35
Salad, gal	2 50	2 60
PALM, lb	12	13
SPERM, gal	1 50	1 60
TURPENTINE, gal	75	85

Drug Reports.

Canadian Market Reports.

There have been no changes in prices of more than ordinary consequence to note. On account of unusually heavy demand for Napthaline Balls, stocks are nearly exhausted and much higher prices will rule for the balance of the season. No change to note in price of either quinine or opium.

Reports from the country indicate that business is in a promising condition.

English Market Report.

LONDON, April 24th, 1899.

The boom in quinine referred to in detail last month has received a set back, the price falling six cents in a couple of days. Still the market is firm and the shake-out of weak speculators clears the situation. It is firmly obvious that, if no large supplies come forward from Java, the price will rise higher than it has been during the recent boom. Copper is again advancing, although it is highly probable that mines which did not pay will soon start again and prices will tumble down. Ipecacuanha after a slight decline is again firmer and advancing. Cocaine is higher. Quicksilver has had a sharp drop and mercurials have followed suit. Cloves are easier and the prices of the oil reduced. Opium and morphine unchanged.

CAMPHOR AS AN ANTIDOTE TO CARBOLIC ACID.—Alvarez (*Gior. Internaz d Scienze Med.*, Jan. 31st, *N.Y. Med. our.*) relates a case of carbolic acid poisoning to which he was called in consultation. He thought that the poison had all been absorbed, and so he did not try to provoke vomiting, but advised camphorated oil to the amount of about three ounces, simply for the sake of its soothing action on the gastric and œsophageal lesions probably caused by the acid. But it seems to have accomplished more, for the patient recovered.

KEEPING FERROUS SOLUTIONS.—W. S. Myers explains how ferrous solutions can be kept for more than a month in a practically unchanged condition. For example, to a 10 per cent. solution of ferrous sulphate he adds 10 per cent. of concentrated sulphuric acid and a suitable amount of iron in the form of small wrought iron nails. The acid liberates hydrogen slowly, yet quickly enough to nullify the oxidising action of the air, even when the solution is exposed in an open beaker.—*Journ. Am. Chem. Soc.*

Druggists

WILL find the **Student's Imperial Dictionary** the very best one for use in home or dispensary. It is reliable, up-to-date, and authoritative. No other dictionary can be obtained for less than three times its price which contains the latest information in all departments of study and investigation. It s the most satisfactory and most complete working dictionary yet printed.

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THE BRYANT PRESS
Publishers
44-46 Richmond St. W., Toronto

Canadian Druggist

Devoted to the interests of the General Drug Trade and to the Advancement of Pharmacy.

VOL. XI. TORONTO, JUNE, 1899. No. 6

"APENTA"

NATURAL HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER

Bottled at the Springs, Buda Pest, Hungary.

The Best and Most Reliable Household Aperient.

FOR CONTINUOUS USE BY THE BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, GOUTY, AND OBESE.

"APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL PURGATIVE WATER

These Springs and their exploitation are under the scientific supervision of Professor DR. JOSEPH DE FODOR, Director of the Hygienic Institute, Royal University, Buda Pest.

PRICES TO RETAILERS:

$5.50 per case of 25 large glass bottles.
$8.50 per case of 50 small glass bottles.

See that the Labels bear the well-known RED DIAMOND MARK of the

SOLE EXPORTERS

THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, Ltd.

LONDON

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Montreal.

Canadian Druggist

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER.

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It Never Pays

To slight your youngest and seemingly least important customer, because youth will grow and memory will last.

To acquire the habit of making promises which you unintentionally neglect to keep.

To exhibit an appearance of consequence which will create the impression that you are conferring favors when serving your customers.

To have your customers imagine that because you may have a fine store, they are obliged to pay extra to sustain the magnificene.

To leave to employees the seeing and serving of all customers, many of whom may want to deal directly with the proprietor.

To conduct business by club and society influences, while neglecting to serve well the everyday customer.

To use or permit the use of caustic remarks to your customers.

To engage actively in politics unless your customers are all of your way of thinking.

To be over zealous in anything except your own business.

To indulge in sports or amusements which will diminish your business reputation.

To spend your time and money in ventures in which chance is calculated to bring a return.

To attempt to do a large business upon a small margin with small capital.

To buy goods on trust and to sell them in the same manner.

To attempt to do business if you are unable to calculate the risks, losses and expenses likely to be incurred.

To destroy your chances of a business career by making an assignment if it is at all possible to arrange any other form of settlement.

If men had the courage of their convictions there would be more convicts.

Will It Pay ?

It has recently been brought to our attention that a number of Toronto druggists have organized a purchasing league with the intention of buying special goods direct, so that the jobbers' profits might be intercepted. What the result of such an example upon the retail drug trade may be we find it difficult to anticipate, but a consideration of past history along similar lines does not warrant us in expecting united action for a very lengthy period, even though the executive officer may be a marvel of good nature. We recall to mind an instance of a similar character, where one of Toronto's most prominent druggists undertook to purchase a quantity of special goods for distribution amongst his surrounding *confreres*, and who, because he included postage and incidental expenses which he incurred in the transaction in his statement to each, brought upon himself very adverse criticism rather than thanks.

We can readily understand that two druggists can deal together in perfect faith, but when the number increases the confidence diminishes and trouble begins.

There is no law to prevent the existence of organizations of this kind, nor yet any claim to advance why they should not exist except that of expediency, and, of course, the latter is a matter of opinion. We feel, however, that the principle is scarcely fair to the regular jobber, as the warmest advocate of associate buying will admit that the jobber and not the manufacturer is entitled to first consideration. Toronto jobbers, as well as the jobbers of Canada generally, have always loyally stood by the retail druggist even when temptations to secure large accounts from outside sources were put in their way. The jobber has to carry a very large stock, to deliver in very small quantities, to grant extended time for payments, or to give large discounts, to do practically what the retail trade demands of him, and after loyally doing his duty finds he is cut off by those who should be his friends.

If the retailers club together to practically cut out the jobber, he certainly cannot be blamed if he disposes of his goods by any means that come in his reach, so long as he can conserve the interests of his own pocket.

The condition which would be apt to ensue if the good understanding which has so long existed between wholesalers and retailers should be broken up, would, we think, generate a condition much worse than now exists, and demonstrate the fact that organized buying by retailers did not pay.

Does Your Business Pay ?

The above query is one of very great importance to every druggist, yet it is one which is rarely determined upon a calculation basis. The majority drift along paying rent, help, taxes, insurance, ordinary incidentals and frequently interest on debt, without sitting down to sum up where the expenses are likely to lead them to. Very many who seem to be doing a large business are in reality more than exhausting the profits by maintaining a chance system of come easy, go easy. The druggist who conducts his business upon hit or miss methods is not a business man and does not deserve to succeed. The expenses to be incurred and the profits to be derived can be so accurately estimated and calculated upon that no one can be excused for being able to tell from day to day whether his business is paying or not. Taking an average business as an example we will endeavor to exhibit a method of determining expenses and profits.

Taking for granted that the business is free from debt and worth three thousand dollars we will make an approximate estimate as follows :

	PER ANNUM.
Rent	$240 00
Help	300 00
Taxes	30 00
Insurance	40 00
Light	35 00
Fuel	40 00
Repairs, changes, and incidentals	50 00
Loss by bad debts	50 00
Neglected entry of credit sales	20 00
Advertising	25 00
Total	$830 00

Considering that the average sales of such a business will reach annually $4,000, and that 35 per cent. may be calculated upon for gross profit, the sum to be realized will be $1,400. Deducting from this the sum of $830 expenses, a net profit remains of $570 ; deducting from this again the sum of $150, the value of the money invested at 5 per cent. per annum, we have the handsome sum of $420 remaining as salary for the investor.

Does the business pay ? We think not if our calculations are anywhere nearly correct, and we think our expense account is within rather than over the mark

As an illustration at any rate, it may be used for comparative purposes, and if a better or more accurate method of determining the value of a business can be adduced we shall be happy to publish it. The question to each reader is a practical one. Try and solve it.

The Shorter Hours Bill.

This bill, which recently passed the Legislature of the State of New York, and was subsequently signed by the mayor, has been killed by the action of the governor of the State, who refused to sign it.

The intention of the bill was to regulate the hours of service of the drug clerks of the city of New York, and was promoted by an ex-drug clerk, but one whom the opponents of the bill claimed was not a registered clerk and not a responsible party.

The bill was strongly opposed by nearly all the leading druggists and pharmaceutical organizations, and seems to have found favor principally amongst trades-unionists. The following are Governor Roosevelt's reasons for not signing the bill, and it will be observed he warns the drug proprietors as to what might happen :

" After carefully investigating this matter and getting reports from a large number of disinterested outsiders who have sought to find out on the ground not only the equity of the case, but the feeling of the clerks interested, I have come to the conclusion that on the whole less injustice will result from waiting another year for the proper method of relief than would result from signing the bill in its present shape. The drug clerks are hopelessly divided on this bill, and a very large number of them feel that if signed it would probably work a serious hardship to them by the way of interfering with their days off and even with their vacations. There is no question that there should be shorter hours for drug clerks, and that in some cases at present hardship results from the length of hours. There is further no question that many of the proprietors have behaved with extreme short-sightedness in opposing any proper measure, and should they continue in the attitude of mere obstruction it will probably result in the necessity of accepting any measure, no matter what conditions it may contain, rather than to submit to total lack of relief ; but it is certainly wise to give one more chance for the passage of a proper measure, and it is to be hoped that the advocates of the relief will realize that the passage of a measure too drastic in form simply jeop-

ARE YOU

THINKING

OF

PUTTING

UP

ANY MORE OF YOUR OWN

PREPARATIONS

OR ARE YOU

WANTING

ANY LABELS, WRAPPERS, CARTONS, OR OTHER PRINTING OR LITHOGRAPHING?

IF SO, WRITE

Lawson & Jones

London, Canada.

Insect Powder

Hellebore

Paris Green

IF You Want PURE STANDARD GOODS Send Your Order to

The London Drug Co.

LONDON ONTARIO

Cool Your Heated Blood

WITH

GRAPE SALINE

RELIEVES

BILIOUSNESS
CONSTIPATION
DYSPEPSIA

Large Bottles **25c.**

PURIFIES THE BLOOD

ABOVE is the matter of a neat window card we have gotten up to help the sale of **GRAPE SALINE,** the only good value Fruit Salt on the market. Try it yourself and you can then recommend it. Sample on application. Price, **$1.80** per doz.

"Diamond"

$3.20 per case

3 per cent. 30 days

Ground and Scented **Lye**

DIAMOND LYE is a very satisfactory article all round, because, when sold at 10c., it pays a full profit and the customer gets the best to be had at any price. The package and "get up" indicate the general care exercised to produce a superior preparation.

Elliot's Steam-Refined Concentrated Lye (solid)

Put up in Diamond Tins—**$2.75** per case.

For a **Nerve Tonic** and **Corrective,** indicated in cases of nervous exhaustion, sleeplessness, nervous headache, etc., or for a **Preventive of Seasickness,** we commend to your attention our

Effervescent

Hydrobromate Caffeine

with Bromide of Potassium

1 oz. size, 75c. dozen; 5 oz. size, $1.00 dozen; 16 oz. size, 60c. each.

The ELLIOT & CO., Limited

TORONTO

Our "1900" Lines Are Out

They will be in the hands of our travellers in a few days

and the dealer who buys

"Staunton" Wall Papers

for next season's trade gets the best there is on the market.

Designs, Colorings and Values the best we've ever had to offer you.

M. STAUNTON & CO., Toronto. Ont.

MANUFACTURERS

'OZONE'

The Great Blood Purifier

A Perfect Antiseptic and Germicide Ozone, Arrests Inflammation and Prevents Decay, and Is a

POWERFUL TONIC

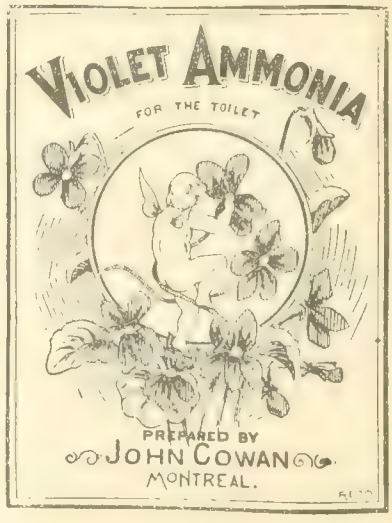
To be had from all Wholesale Druggists, or

The Ozone Co. of Toronto

LIMITED

CANADA LIFE BUILDING

A Toilet Luxury



A Seasonable Article

AT A

Reasonable Price

ardizes it, and may, as in this instance, prevent the adoption of any measure whatever. In making such a change of policy as was attempted in this bill it was greatly desirable to make the dislocation felt as little as may be, and, above all, to be careful that the bill does not damage those whom it purposes to protect."

Sunday Work in Montreal and Elsewhere.

A correspondent writes as follows:

"The writer took a tour last Sunday evening on St. Catherine street to see whether the drug stores were doing anything in the way of legitimate business. It really seemed that keeping wide open with all the gas or electric light at full blast seemed rather ridiculous. For in not one single store were any customers observed. In one place the clerk was fooling with some chums who had evidently dropped in to relieve the monotony of his lonely vigil. It was rather pitiable to see cigar shops with clerks behind the counter, and big fruit and ginger-beer shops, with drug stores following suit, all flaringly open on a quiet Sabbath evening when people were leaving the evening services in the different churches. I am not a puritan, by any means, but I am an ardent advocate of one day's rest a week, and I believe it is for the good of mankind that none shall be called upon to work on Sunday. Speaking from experience I may say it is not from necessity that some druggists keep open all day on Sunday. Neither is it because they like to make their clerks work when other men rest from labor, but because they have not resolution enough to keep closed when the next drug store is open. Why should druggists make their occupation harder than it need to be?"

The question raised by our correspondent is one that has frequently occurred to us, and the matter has more than once received attention in these columns.

Leaving aside the question of the religious standpoint, which to the thoughtful mind should always be foremost, we have no hesitation in denouncing the foolish and ill-judged policy of those who deny themselves and their clerks that day of rest which nature demands and the law exacts. And why? Principally as our correspondent puts it, "they have not resolution enough to keep closed when the next drugstore is open." Want of back-bone, jealousy of their neighbors, and in some cases, perhaps, a good number of them, desire to grasp a few shekels at the expense of health and the sacrifice of family comfort or outdoor relaxation, are the great hindrances which prevent the druggist and drug-clerk from having at least a portion of one day in the week, to themselves.

Montreal is not the only place where this state of things exists, and it but requires a determined effort on the part of individual druggists, as well as of local organizations, to in some measure at least correct this growing evil.

Injunction and Damages Granted Against The Lyman Woodward Co. in Favor of The Woodward Medicine Co., Limited, and Celery King.

Since judgment in this case, which is of great importance to the patent medicine concerns, was reserved by Judge Armour in the High Court in March last, there has been a good deal of comment as to what the outcome would be. The case summed up is as follows:

Lyman Woodward in July last sold his rights and titles to the preparation Celery King and also the name to the present Woodward Medicine Company, Limited, comprising Francis U. Kahle, president; H. V. Kahle, vice-president, and Chas. L. Gould, secretary and treasurer.

When the sale was made Lyman Woodward agreed not to enter in a business of same nature, but about four months afterwards he placed a preparation known as Laxa Cara on the market which the plaintiffs claimed was in direct opposition to Celery King, and also using the name The Lyman Woodward Company conflicting with the Woodward Medicine Company, Limited.

Judge Armour this morning gave his decision on the case, granting an injunction against The Lyman Woodward Company and $500 damages and costs in the case.

The Woodward Medicine Company were represented by Wallace Nesbitt, W. R. Riddell, and R. McKay, of Beatty, Blackstock & Co., and Lyman Woodward Company by B. B. Osler, Q.C., and T. Faulds.

"Why don't you look in the mirror?" asked the gallant drug clerk, and she was so flustered that he managed to sell her four different things that she did not want before she knew what she was doing.—*Chicago Post.*

News Jottings.

The first National Pharmaceutical Conference will be held in Christiania, Norway, from August 31st to September 2nd, inclusive.

At the Pharmaceutical Examinations held in Norway during the past year, 18 male and 1 female candidates passed the apothecary's examination, and 29 male and 5 female candidates the pharmaceutical examination.

The Transvaal Pharmaceutical Society has, through a specially appointed committee, prepared a new law relating to pharmacy in the Transvaal. Amongst other recommendations is one that a board of examiners be appointed, which is to be composed of five members, four of which are to be appointed by the society and one by the government.

The Phenyo-Caffein Co., of Worcester, Mass., has for the second time caused the introduction into the Massachusetts Legislature of a bill prohibiting the sale of a trade-marked article at less than its label price, when such price is made a condition of sale by the manufacturer. The bill provides for a penalty for any infringements. The bill is certainly in the right direction and we would be pleased to hear of its being made law.

At the recent elections for Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain the following were elected: M. Carteighe, Rymer J. Young, J. F. Harrington, C. J. Park, John Harrison, W. S. Glyn-Jones, Alfred Southall. The only change in the *personnel* of the present council with that of the former one being the election of Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, the organizer of the P.A.P.A., and the defeat of Mr. Alex. Bottle. The following gentlemen will constitute the council for the ensuing year: C. B. Allen, S. R. Atkins, T. Bateson, M. Carteighe, O. Corder, W. Gowen Cross, W. S. Glyn-Jones, N. M. Grose, J. F. Harrington, John Harrison, Walter Hills, J. Johnston, Wm. Martindale, G. T. W. Newsholme, C. J. Park, A. L. Savory, A. Southall, D. Storrar, Chas. Symes, Wm. Warren, and J. R. Young.

The Writer Strained a Point.

A rather curious incident transpired in a case tried in the circuit court of Montreal recently, where an advertisement writer sued a proprietary medicine manu

facturer for non-payment. The plaintiff was to supply "squibs" at ten cents each and "quatrains" at twenty-five cents each. Amongst these "write-ups," however, were a number that the defendant refused to accept, one especially, because it certified that the remedy had *cured a monkey of consumption*, and the defendant evidently satisfied the court that the advertisement would do more harm than good,as the case was dismissed, plaintiff having failed to prove that there was anyagreement to take all that he would write.

Council Election.

The nomination for members of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy closed on June 5th. As will be seen, there will be contests in only two districts, Nos. 1 and 9, where the old members, Messrs. Watters and Snyder, are opposed by Messrs. Buchanan and Harbottle.

The old members who have been re-elected by acclamation are Messrs. A. J. Davis, I. Curry, G. A. Hunter, A. Turner, W. A. Karn, J. T. Roberts, and W. B. Graham. In No. 2 District G. W. Case, of Picton, succeeds J. H. Dickey, of Trenton. No. 5, John Hargreaves succeeds J. H. Mackenzie, both of Toronto. The following are the nominations :

District No. 1—Henry Watters, Ottawa; A. Buchanan, Kemptville. Contest.

District No. 2—G. W. Case, Picton, elected by acclamation.

District No. 3—A. J. Davis, Port Perry, acclamation.

District No. 4—I. Curry, Toronto, acclamation.

District No. 5—John Hargreaves, Toronto, acclamation.

District No. 6—Geo. A. Hunter, Sault Ste. Marie, acclamation.

District No. 7—A. Turner, Orangeville, acclamation.

District No. 8—B. Griffin, Hamilton; W. F. Armour, Hamilton. Contest.

District No. 9—S. Snyder, Waterloo; R. Harbottle, Burford. Contest.

District No. 10—W. A. Karn, Woodstock, acclamation.

District No. 11—J. T. Roberts, Parkhill, acclamation.

District No. 12—J. M. Hargreaves, Paisley, acclamation.

District No. 13—W. B. Graham, Ridgetown, acclamation.

The Councillors, when the result is declared, will hold office for two years.

Physiological Standardization.

Ever since 1879, Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co. have made energetic use of every honorable means at their command in order to obtain pharmacopœial recognition for what they regard as the rational and vital principle of standardization.

No two parcels of such highly important drugs as hyoscyamus, belladonna, nux vomica, cinchona, opium, aconite, ergot, digitalis, and others, contain the same proportion of active constituents. Different parcels of these drugs, grown on different soils, or gathered at different seasons, or cured by varying methods, exhibit very marked fluctuations in the percentage of active principle (whether it be alkaloid, resin, glucoside, amaroid, acid, or albuminoid), and corresponding fluctuations in medicinal power. Of course the diversities of the crude drug are necessarily and infallibly present in the extracts and other galenical preparations manufactured therefrom ; and since the varying potency of pharmaceutical preparations deprives treatment of its precision, and is often fraught with possible danger to the patient, it is manifestly indispensable that each parcel of crude drug be first subjected to chemical or physiological assay, and the resulting preparation adjusted to a fixed standard of medicinal power. In this way alone can the physician assure himself that a given dose of a powerful drug in the form of a galenical preparation will produce a uniform, certain, unfailing effect on his patient. Any lingering doubt on the subject, the percentages on page 4 of a pamphlet entitled "Standardization of Drug Extracts," issued by their firm, will forever dispel.

They do not pose as the discoverers of these important and unassailable truths, but they do emphatically assert that the extensive scale on which they manufacture galenical preparations, and their wide experience with drugs of fluctuating strength, gave them at an early day a keen, vivid realization of the evil, and made them the pioneers in its correction. The first standardized preparations issued from their laboratories—*there* the first practical application of an important truth was made. And so, too, the first attempt to utilize physiological assay methods on a large scale in manufacturing operations was carried to a successful termination in their house.

Standardization was recognized in the last edition of the U.S. Pharmacopœia by the formal adoption of standards for opium, nux vomica, and cinchona—the exact standards, by the by, which this firm had previously adopted for the same drugs in their own work. The latest edition of the British Pharmacopœia provides chemical standards for ipecac and belladonna, in addition to the three just mentioned.

But, logically and practically, there is no reason why the medical profession should not find within their reach standardized preparations of belladonna, calabar, gelsemium, hyoscyamus, podophyllum, colchicum, conine, ipecac, stramonium, or veratrum. Their importance and their toxicity place them in exactly the same category with opium and nux vomica, and, on the same grounds of safety and uniformity, only assayed and standardized preparations should be used.

It may be objected that such drugs as cannabis indica, digitalis, aconite, ergot, and strophanthus are not susceptible of chemical tests, and that chemistry has thus far failed to elaborate trustworthy means of measuring the quantity of active constituents or the degree of medicinal strength in a given parcel. Very true : The chemist is indeed helpless in the presence of certain important drugs, *but not so the pharmacologist.* Where the chemical test forsakes us we must fall back upon the pharmacological test on the living animal, and the elaboration of physiological assay methods is the latest and most signal triumph of the pharmaceutical laboratory. The nature of these methods is set clearly forth on pages 8 and 9 of the pamphlet mentioned before, also in the reprint of a paper by Prof. Warren B. Hill, M.D., "Medical Skepticism," which they will be pleased to furnish.

We might cite no end of literature supporting the position assumed as warm advocates of standardization, chemical and physiological, but we forbear, as not a single objection can be urged which is of weight beside the supreme consideration that medical practitioners demand and must have preparations of which a given dose can always be trusted to exert a given effect. What would you say to the manufacturer who offered you an unstandardized antitoxin for the treatment of diphtheria—who was unable to tell you whether a given vial contained 500 or 3,000 units? You would resent such

THE BUSINESS OF A

DRUGGIST

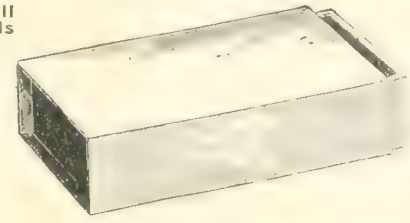
REQUIRES COMPACT NEAT ATTRACTIVE PACKAGES

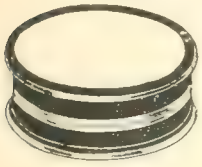
And these do much to enhance his reputation for careful painstaking dispensing.

We manufacture only first class goods and carry an extensive stock of . . . .

If you require any special container in a folding box or paper bag, write us for quotations, giving full particulars of what is required, and we will cheerfully furnish samples.

Wrapping Papers White, Blue and Tinted
Paper Boxes Of All Kinds
Folding Boxes
Paper Bags
Powder Papers
Twines, Etc.





KILGOUR BROS.

Manufacturers and Printers

. . . TORONTO

"PROTOSE"

TRADE MARK

A Vegetable Food for all cases of Defective Nutrition, Diabetes, Dyspepsia, Obesity, Emaciation, etc. Tested under medical supervision.

Guaranteed to Contain :

85% of Proteid matter—full strength—
Price, $2.50 per jar

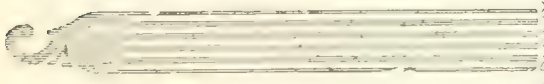
45% of Proteid matter—half strength—
Price, $1.60 per jar

30% of Proteid matter—one third strength—
Price, $1.10 per jar

THE HATCH PROTOSE CO.

10 Richmond Square - MONTREAL

WE ARE NOW..... READY.... TO SHIP



Soda Straws
Colgate's Sachets

Paris Green
Insect Powder
Carbolic Acid
Moth Camphor
Gum Camphor
Blue Vitriol
Powdered Hellebore
Fly Paper
Fly Fuma
Whale Oil
Whale Oil Soap
Castile Soap "Shell"

J. WINER & CO. - HAMILTON

Quotations Cheerfully Supplied by Return Mail.

LITTLE'S
PATENT FLUID
NON-POISONOUS
SHEEP DIP
AND CATTLE WASH.

For the Destruction of Ticks, Lice, Mange, and all Insects upon Sheep, Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Dogs, etc.

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc.

Removes Scurf, Roughness, and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy, and healthy.

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion Experimental Farms at Ottawa and Brandon, at the Ontario Industrial Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion; and is pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

☞ 17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at **75c.** Is wanted by every Farmer and Breeder in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all wholesale druggists in Toronto, Hamilton, and London.

TRADE C 6 H 5 MARK
Little's Soluble Phenyle
DEODORISER & ANTISEPTIC
NEW DISINFECTANT.
FOR UNIVERSAL USE

Cheap, Harmless, and Effective

A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking and Preventing Contagion from Infectious Diseases.

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

In a test of Disinfectants, undertaken on behalf of the American Government, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Disinfectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants, at 50 per cent., proved worthless.

"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

Used in the London and Provincial Hospitals and approved of by the Highest Sanitary Authorities of the day.

The Phenyle has been awarded Gold Medals and Diplomas in al parts of the world.

Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 50c. Bottles, and $1.00 Tins.

A 25c. bottle will make four gallons strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted by every Physician, Householder, and Public Institution in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

ASK FOR

Eddy's

Toilet Paper

PUT UP IN

ROLLS AND SHEETS

"Diamond" "Imperial"
"Standard" "Royal"
"Capital" "Clover Leaf"
Etc. Etc.

Send for Catalogue.

THE E. B. EDDY CO.
(Limited)
HULL. MONTREAL. TORONTO.

SOVEREIGN LIME JUICE

The equal of the best in flavor, color and strength, but cheaper in price. In 24, 20 and 6 oz. bottles, attractively labelled and capped.

Cases of 1 doz. 24 oz. (Tom Gins)
Brls. of 4 doz. " "
Cases of 1 doz. 20 oz. (Hocks)
Brls. of 6 doz. 20 oz. "
Cases of 4 doz. 6 oz. (Splits)
Brls. of 1 gross, 6 oz. "

Bulk in barrels and puncheons. Write us for prices and terms.

SIMSON BROS. & CO.
Wholesale Druggists **Halifax, N.S.**

BOOKS which every druggist should have.

National Formulary, - - $1.00
Minor Ailments, - - - $1.00
Practical Dispensin , - - .50

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CANADIAN DRUGGIST,
TORONTO

a haphazard, hit-or-miss and uncertain method. But can one afford to be less exacting with ergot when facing some desperate emergency? Are digitalis, strophanthus and cannabis indica such mild and innocent drugs that it matters not whether a given parcel be two or five times as powerful as a lot bearing the same maker's label? And are you content to take your chances simply because certain drugs are unamenable to chemical assay, when you know that the pharmacological test is abundantly accurate and reliable?

Can it be denied that scores and hundreds of conscientious practitioners have wholly renounced the use of such powerful drugs as ergot and cannabis indica in the disgust and chagrin inspired by frequent failure to obtain curative results, by the utter worthlessness of many preparations on the market, by the inferiority of numerous parcels, and by the equally dangerous potency and toxicity of yet others occasionally encountered when least expected? There has been no uniformity, no certainty, only doubt and distrust, culminating in the extinguished or lessened vogue of a useful agent.

We believe that the principle of physiological standardization is in every respect salutary and beneficent, and are convinced of its value—nay, its absolute necessity—in the manufacture of the curative serums and the preparations from drugs which, like ergot, can be judged only by their reaction on living tissues, and we strongly recommend pharmacists to look into and recognize the advantage both to the pharmacist and physician of preparations physiologically assayed.

SULPHUR IN CALIFORNIA.—A discovery of sulphur was recently made in San Diego County, Cal., which is likely to prove of great importance. The vein, which is nine feet deep, is said to be 90 per cent. sulphur and about the purest natural sulphur in the world. The claims are located on a spur of the far east point of the Laguna Mountains and have been bought by the United States Government. —*Omaha Druggist.*

The New Argentine Pharmacopœia has been completed. It contains 746 articles relating to chemical, pharmaceutical, and botanical products, special attention having evidently been given to the latter subject.

Pharmaceutical Association of Manitoba

The following is the address given at the annual meeting by the President of the Association:

To the Members of the Pharmaceutical Association of Manitoba:

In the presentation of this annual address those matters contained in it of first, and therefore urgent, importance, it is sincerely to be hoped will receive the prompt consideration and despatch which they demand.

No address, indeed, should deal with unimportant questions, but there are such questions often affecting a community which are sometimes aggravating and puzzling, and, though regarded as secondary, are yet of sufficient moment to need serious thoughts and discussion.

COMMITTEES ON WAYS AND MEANS.

If the association members present find the hour too late for a proper discussion of the urgent questions at issue, your chairman would recommend that the committee which was formed at our last meeting to consider the question of more suitable accommodation act immediately, and present its report at a special meeting of the Council on or about the 15th of June. The same committee should be empowered to revise the curriculum, and also the poison list. It is absolutely necessary that the association should provide, without delay, books in which druggists may register the sales of poisons.

THE LABORATORY.

It is very important not to lose sight of the probability that the association will be obliged at an early date to secure new quarters for their teaching staff. The laboratory now occupied by us at the Medical College, and for which we have been paying a fair rent of $250 a year, your chairman has been informed by Dr. Hutton will be needed by the college faculty, as the medical students have requested more room. The severance of the close friendship that has existed between the medical and pharmaceutical students while studying under one roof must be regretted; but there is no reason why, under separate roofs, friendship should not continue, and even become firmer. The saying of a wise man, that "we sometimes lose friends whom we regret more than we grieve for," cannot be appropriately used by the medical and pharmaceutical students against each other in this city. But putting aside sentiment, our removal into another building in which can be given to our coming graduates better accommodation, improved teaching facilities, and modern laboratory equipment, is the sole object in view which we would earnestly and immediately strive to redeem.

At our last meeting a letter from Mr. Bletcher was read concerning the difficulties of furnishing proper instructions under the conditions which prevailed, and which to a large extent have not been remedied. These conditions will most likely continue until we are by ourselves. Quite recently your chairman had an opportunity of noting the justice of Mr. Bletcher's observations. In pursuance of a promise to criticize the answers of an examination paper, he began quietly and confidentially his private business before the class. It was, to say the least, not particularly interesting, amusing, instructive or convenient to have a medical student intrude upon the secrecies of the occasion. No doubt the gentleman was innocent and helpless enough in entering the room for some chemical reagents required by him. But it was irritatingly evident to the speaker that the medical and pharmaceutical supplies were too much mixed up. In thinking afterwards of the occurrence, it was apparent that no line of demarcation could be made in such a building under such circumstances. What would be thought of a pharmaceutical student unceremoniously entering a class-room at the moment the professor was demonstrating some difficult problem to his medical students?

It is possible that the medical staff at the college are more desirous for separation than are the pharmaceutical staff. The intimation coming from the registrar of the Medical College perhaps indicates such. If this supposition be well founded it would, to say the least, be undignified of the Pharmaceutical Association to seek better terms.

Dr. Hutton, who has endeared himself so much and has been so helpful to the students in the past, sincerely regrets the situation. At all times suggestive, and always competent to judge, he has from

time to time advised improvements in the laboratory, and in the method of teaching. His advice has been respected and acted on by the Council. If his advice were sought now it is not likely, in view of the prospects of a rapid growth of our population, that he would question the efforts of the association to make better conditions.

Any committee, no matter how highly efficient, that may be chosen by this meeting, will find it no easy task to decide quickly whether to rent or to build at this period of our history. It is but a few years since Ontario deemed it necessary or convenient to build a college for herself. She certainly did not erect her handsome building of to-day before she was able financially, or otherwise war ranted. But study what her requirements were. See the guarantees at her back! The demand had come and had to be satisfied, and no stranger from any part of the world visiting Toronto can doubt how thoroughly the demand was attended to. Are our conditions similar to hers? In some respects most assuredly so. Not that our finances will permit us. But the certainty that our standard of pharmaceutical education does not rank second to that of any other place on this continent is sufficient justification for the Council to no longer dally with this question, and it is with all seriousness that the case is thus laid before you.

TEACHING STAFF.

Nothing that the Council have done can more redound to its credit than the unanimous adoption of Dr. Hutton's motion to make the medical entrance examination compulsory for candidates entering the arena of pharmacy. No longer will there be doubt concerning the preliminary educational knowledge of pharmacists who secure their diplomas in Manitoba. It will be possible, therefore, to say after next year that pharmacy for the first time has been placed on a level with medicine.

The wisdom of the Council was also instanced in securing the services of a special teacher to fill the dual responsi bilities of lecturer and demonstrator. This has already been shown by the general satisfaction with which the faithful work of Mr. Bletcher has been acknowl. edged by the students. Unfortunately for the senior class of this term, a very painful accident interrupted the new duties to which he seemed to be so much devoted; and whilst no assertion of the speaker is needed to say that the Council share the sympathy of their chairman for Mr. Bletcher, they must also, and do regret exceedingly, the loss of three or four weeks' valuable instruction which was sustained by those under his tuition. The accident made it peculiarly awkward for Dr. Hutton, whose time was constantly employed; but at a moment's notice, and very much to his credit it must be said, he continued the work of his confrere most cheerfully, and to the complete satisfaction of a very anxious class. The accident, moreover, may serve to illustrate not only the awkwardness, but perhaps the indiscretion of depending on one lecturer for our school of pharmacy. The question may reasonably be asked, What if the doctor when alone in the employ of the association, and during term had been placed in as bad a predicament as that of Mr. Bletcher? Your answer that such a contingency may never occur again requires careful consideration.

It is necessary to bear in mind that the proper remuneration of our two lecturers for their future services demands imme diate attention. The strictest regard, however, to our financial ability to pay two men moderately well, or one man sufficiently, must of course be an important factor in the final disposition of this question. At the same time it should be remembered that one man might be sorely handicapped in his work. If the decision be for one man, then it would seem that a competent assistant must also be employed. It must be remembered that unless we make our teaching thoroughly sound, theoretically and practically, we shall lose students who have travelled and continue to travel to Ontario for their lectures. No particular effort has hitherto been made by us to induce young men to remain in their own province.

THE DIGNITY OF WESTERN DRUGGISTS.

Gentlemen, the third person now wishes to give utterance to thoughts which through modesty he has long withheld.

It costs me not a moment's thought how much I may be censured by saying that druggists doing business in Manitoba are neither just to themselves nor to our Pharmaceutical Association in advertising for Eastern graduates in preference to our own. Knowing the severe ordeal that minor and major candidates are subjected to by examiners here, you can have no hesitation in believing that recent graduates from this city need entertain no fear of passing the most rigid examination in Ontario or elsewhere. In moral, social, and mental qualities I am ready to declare that the men who have received their pharmaceutical training in this province are not to be surpassed by those of any other country. The fact remains, whether through thoughtlessness or sheer discrimination, that Manitoba has been made the refuge for many Ontario graduates, while our own, if not ignored, have been forgotten. Consider what all this means. The Ontario College, in short, is enriched at our expense. That college not only takes the fees from our young men, but the fees from those of her own province. Without protest, nay with tacit consent, we give shelter to any or all of such graduates.

The president here read the list of Western students who have attended the O.C.P.

Not only in this particular is the dignity of the Western druggist at stake. We consider ourselves professionally trained, otherwise we could not do business. We would not, in fact, be allowed to use the title of "Pharmaceutical Chemist" if not competent. In consequence of our profession being also a trade, as distinguished from the profession of medicine, advertising is not thought derogatory. There are, however, very questionable methods of advertising. It is in my opinion not only derogatory, but unpardonably insinuating, when a leading druggist openly asks "where will you take it" in the following words. This question often arises after you have consulted the best physician you know, and have received his prescription. It should go to the best druggist you know—one who will use only the right kind of drugs, and will not try to fill it if he hasn't the right kind. It should go to the druggist who will exercise the greatest care in getting the right drug, and the right quantity, and will go over his work several times to be sure he is right. We conduct our prescription business as the best druggist should, and this is an answer to the question "where will you take it."

Advertising is perfectly legitimate for us; but let it not be mean. Clever! Yes. But not degrading and insulting. The sample before you insults the profession of medicine as much as it does

WILSON'S FLY PADS

We now hope to catch up with our orders by June 15th and after that date to be able to supply all demands promptly.

Wilson's Fly Pads kill 150 times as many flies as any sticky paper at same cost, and **No Other Fly Poison** compares with **Wilson's Pads** in destructiveness.

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS ⁘ ⁘ HAMILTON

CARLSBAD (NATURAL) Salts

"SPRUDEL-SALTS"

(IN POWDER OR CRYSTALS)

For the Treatment of Chronic Gastric Catarrh, Hyperæmia of the Liver, Gallstones, Chronic Constipation, Diabetes, Renal Calculi, Gout, and Diseases of the Spleen.

The POWDER has the great advantage in not being affected by change of temperature or exposure to the atmosphere, and therefore in this form is the more reliable.

THE WATER IMPORTED IS FROM THE SPRINGS

"SPRUDEL," "MUHLBRUNNEN" or "SCHLOSSBRUNNEN"

IN CASES OF 50 BOTTLES EACH

To avoid imitations, please see that THE WRAPPER round each bottle bears our signature.

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WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR CANADA FOR

INGRAM & ROYLE (Limited) East Paul's Wharf, 26 Upper Thames St., London, E.C.
AND AT LIVERPOOL AND BRISTOL.

The only Pills which purge without pain

BOISSY'S SAPONACEOUS PILLS

LAXATIVE
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The Box of 40 Pills : 2 – free by Post.
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THE BEST AND NEATEST PLAIN AND LACQUERED

SEAMLESS TIN BOXES

ARE MADE BY
Joseph G. Taite's Sons,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

FOR SALVES — FOR PILLS

This favorite aromatic vegetable extract is perfectly safe to administer to the youngest or most delicate child in the dose prescribed for the age. Its properties are soothing, healing, astringent and antiseptic, and the certainty and comfort with which it acts makes it an ideal remedy.

AROMATIC

BLACKBERRY COMPOUND

— FOR —

Diarrhoea,
Dysentery, Cholera,
Cholera Morbus,
Colic, Cramp,
Cholera Infantum,
Pain in the Stomach,
and all Summer Complaints.

ADVICE.— When suffering from any of the above complaints, the patient should avoid taking ice cream, cold liquids, fresh fruits, or green vegetables, and should restrict their diet to the use of beef tea, boiled milk, well-beaten egg, boiled barley, barley water, rice, gruel, boiled arrowroot with milk, soda biscuits, etc.

THE TORONTO PHARMACAL CO., Limited, Toronto and Montreal

This agreeable vegetable extract is tonic and strongly astringent. It has long been a favorite domestic remedy in bowel affections, and from popular favor has passed into regular medical use. It has now become the most frequently prescribed remedy for diarrhoea and kindred complaints.

AROMATIC BLACKBERRY COMPOUND
AROMATIC STRAWBERRY COMPOUND

Two seasonable specialties that are good sellers, elegantly put up in yellow coated wrappers.

Price, $1.25 per dozen. Purchaser's name in 3 dozen lots.

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SPOONER'S POWDERED "PHENYLE"

KILLS GERMS

Awarded two Gold Medals at Chicago Fair in 1893, and Special Award from the Ladies' Bureau.
Holds Prof. Ellis' Certificate.

Deodorizer, Disinfectant *GERMICIDE*

THE IDEA, THEORY AND PRACTICE OF CORRECT SANITATION

No other can compare with it. Protect your homes from Contagious Disease.

To Prevent such Diseases is Easier, Cheaper and more Intelligent and Refined than to Heedlessly Breed them, and afterwards Endeavor to Cure them with Medicine.

It's Good for One *It's Good for All*

Its use is adopted by the best families in Canada, by Hotels, Public Institutions, and by Boards of Health, by Breeders, Feeders and Raisers of Stock—Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, Dogs, etc. USED AND RECOMMENDED BY SEAGRAM'S STABLES. Sold everywhere by Drug, Hardware, and General Stores in barrels, 50-lb. pails and 1-lb. packages.

THE PHENYLE URINAL CUBE IS THE BEST THAT IS MADE.

ALONZO W. SPOONER, Maker, Port Hope, Ont.

The handsomest town in Canada, and "the only place in the world where COPPERINE is made."

that of pharmacy. What medical man would so far forget himself as to use such language, and what medical man could respect the druggist who uses such language? Nay, what druggist can respect another of his own profession who has been so indiscreet. The indiscretion of a few may cause permanent disaster to the many. I cannot, of course, agree with all the censure that is contained in the April issue of the *Manitoba Lancet*. No doubt druggists do not as a rule try to foster a most important friendship, viz: that of their allies, the medical men. It would not be difficult to show the inconsistency of the editor of that useful journal in which some of the druggists of whom he complains advertise. There is no logic in his criticism of advertising methods, and his assertion that druggists are growing fat on their calling, is as humorous as the reference to doctors as debtors.

If pharmacy is to be made strong, and worth anything to those engaged in it, let it be above all things made enduring by it respectability. In some localities of this delightfully progressive province pharmacy unfortunately has lost not only its respectability, but its character. There are men engaged in it, though still pharmacists, who should be regarded as saloon-keepers. More money, no doubt, can be made in some of the country places by combining the sale of medicines with that of liquors. I can readily believe that were some druggists limited to the selling of drugs and drug sundries they would soon have to leave the drug business or starve. But what an incongruous and irritating position is the Pharmaceutical Association placed in by the sinister business methods of a few of its members. The Association, though in no way concerned, is always unsparingly censured by the public; but the people forget there is a liquor license law, and because of imperfect inspection by the Government that law is constantly violated.

THE LIQUOR LICENSE ACT AMENDMENT.

While the members of the Council have always viewed with strong disapproval the illegal and indiscriminate retailing of liquors, they had to take unmistakable exception to an amendment, which was without our knowledge or consent incorporated in the Liquor License Act during the parliamentary session of 1897. By that amendment the legitimate selling of liquors by druggists for strictly medicinal purposes was practically forbidden. A deputation consisting of Messrs. E. D. Martin, H. E. Mitchell, W. Pulford, Jno. F. Howard, and myself, representing the association, and Dr. MacArthur as president of the Dominion Alliance, waited on the Law Amendments Committee in sitting last year, and argued before that body the injustice that had been done to the druggists of Manitoba. The gentlemen of that committee acknowledged the injustice, by restoring the rights claimed on behalf of the association; but in so doing they sanctioned no infringement of the law.

The local Government, however, should provide a proper book for every druggist and his assistants, in which they shall register the sales of liquors. If regular inspection of that book is to be disregarded, then the Government should dispense with it. We all recognize the fact that the sale of intoxicants for medicinal purposes can be controlled by rational means. But unless there be proper supervision abuses must continue.

PROSECUTION OF DELINQUENTS.

There are men in all walks of life who injure themselves and wrong the various associations of which they may be members, by their sheer callousness and indifference, It is not difficult to understand why those who become regardless of good reputation do not confine themselves to any one particular trouble in their moral and legal shortcomings.

The council always finds it most disagreeable to take action against delinquents; but plain duty to the association compelled it, during the past year, to prosecute a few members who had not paid their fees for some time, and had disregarded the notices of the registrar. The registrar, who usually receives a great deal of abuse, is in no way to be blamed for putting the law in operation against offenders. No such prosecutions can be made by him without instruction from the council. One of the prosecuted gentlemen has since called on the registrar and myself to protest against the proportion of court fees which he had to pay. I promised the complainant to present his arguments to the council, and as this is the first opportunity I have had of doing so, I hope the matter will be disposed of before the meeting adjourns.

If delinquents would but consider what it costs the association to compel observation of the law, and how much they retard the efforts of the council to make our pharmaceutical fees smaller, neither their honor nor their pockets would suffer.

CONDITIONS OF THE DRUG TRADE IN THE WEST.

That some druggists fall in arrears, cannot surely be in consequence of drug trade conditions in the west. We are possibly suffering less than druggists in other parts. But two failures have occurred within the past twelve months, and twelve new stores have been opened. We have now 88 druggists in business throughout the province, three of whom have branch stores, as compared with 79 last year and 67 the year previous. There are 20 qualified druggists not in business, 24 certified clerks and 70 certified apprentices. Whether this increase indicates an improvement in the trade would be hard to discover. It is a remarkable fact, that the drug stores of the United States have steadily decreased during the last three or four years, and the drug trade there is suffering less than it has done for many years; but it is still far from satisfactory. Mr. Joseph Feil read a very interesting paper at the last A. Ph. A. meeting, in which he showed that in 1896 there were 37,664 retail druggists in the United States. In the following year there were 35,463, and last year 35,467, or a total decrease of 2,197 in two years. The loss in some of the states was greater than in others. "The wholesale druggists numbered in 1896, 296, in 1897, 290, in 1898, 284," and he concluded his instructive remarks by saying "I believe that when the retailers number about 25,000 and the wholesalers about 200, the equilibrium will be established and the decrease cease."

There is reason to suppose a happy condition of equilibrium prevails in Canada, as we have 20 wholesale druggists to a possible population of 7,000,000.

Why there should be such decrease, while the population is so rapidly increasing, is a hard puzzle. No doubt for many years the drug business in that great country has been overdone, and reaction was inevitable. If we go into percentages or comparisons we find that Manitoba has one drug store for about every 2,200, and our American cousins one for about every 2,000 people. In our cities and towns our proportions would be similar to theirs, and our conditions are perhaps better.

NATIONAL RETAIL DRUGGISTS' ASSOCIATION.

That the 35,000 or more druggists adjacent to us are still very much dissatisfied is evident by the history which they are just now so commendably making for themselves. They deserve the acknowledgment and the gratitude of every druggist in the world. No more fitting resolution could be adopted by us on this occasion than our endorsing the action and the wisdom of the druggists of the United States of America in uniting to form the National Druggists' Association. The declaration of the Committee on National Organization of that Association, that they were "firm in the conviction that the creation of a permanent national body is a necessary step to successful dealing with the various questions which demand consideration" should receive our warmest endorsation. And why, gentlemen?

THE WAR TAX AND ITS RESULTS.

A point particularly worthy of our consideration—War—a great part of "the white man's burden," is affecting our cousins over the border line. It is also touching our pockets in the shape of our contribution to this tax. The editor of the *Western Druggist* says: "Perhaps it would not be far from the truth to say that 80 or 85 per cent. of the tax is coming out of the retail druggists of this country, and the rest from the manufacturers," and "to put it in good plain language, it is legal robbery." If this be true, why do we sit still and bear it? Our own Government gains somewhat in the way of taxation; but the consumer of certain lines, on this side, in British territory, pays in the enhanced price to the wholesaler his share to this war tax. We have to raise our prices, so that they include all this taxation, as well as our living profit. The Canadian manufacturer and consumer may learn a lesson from this. Not only this portion of the British Empire, but even the Mother Land, may well enquire, "can we assist both ourselves and our descendants?" You all know a manufacturing institution known as the Potter Drug Co.

POTTER DRUG CO.

Since the Spanish-American war some of their preparations have increased in price in the following ratio: Cuticura ointment, now dearer by about 10 per cent.; Cuticura Resolvent, by about 13½ per cent.; Cuticura Plasters, by about 30 per cent.; Cuticura Soap, by about 31 per cent. This may be taken as one out of many examples to illustrate the position in which the Dominion is placed.

The marvellous awakenment that has taken place in Great Britain with respect to this, her largest and nearest colony, makes every interest of ours a keen living question there. More especially is this the case where her own pecuniary interests are bound up with ours. Preferential trade has been given to the mother country. There is an opening here for the shrewd manufacturer in both Canada and Great Britain to supply our needs, without paying the war tax, or any share of it, to our shrewd neighbors. Washington Irving says, "the natural principle of war is to do the most harm to our enemy, with the least harm to ourselves," and this, of course, is to be effected by stratagem and with the least harm to the United States. We are certainly not anxious to put our hands into our pockets to pay Uncle Sam's indebtedness.

After all, is there not a levelling process going on? Are these patent medicine manufacturers not boycotting themselves? And by their greed and craftiness is not pharmacy likely to benefit?

To the recent graduates and all the young pharmacists who have come under my observation of late years, I would say be true to yourselves. Do not degrade your calling. Pharmacy is a grand science and can be made a noble and profitable profession. In various ways, business is often ruined by the errors of both young and old. Lack of integrity must bring disaster to any man, no matter what his vocation. A proper sense of right and wrong and the difference between *meum* and *tuum* are essential to success. The druggist who will stoop to questionable practices, and expose himself to the charge of criminality, should have his name removed from the register. Selling of powerful drugs for illicit purposes, intoxicants to dipsomaniacs, and the refilling of prescriptions containing harmful ingredients without sanction of the physician, cannot elevate pharmacy.

To thine own self be true,
And it must follow, as the day the night,
Thou canst not be false to any man.

The man who knows but one thing feels capable of giving advice on all subjects.

Seneca Root.

Now that the season for gathering seneca root is starting, it may be well to call attention to some points which should be observed in gathering and preparing the article for market, as quantities of it are grown in Canada, principally for export. In the first place the root should be thoroughly washed, and then it should be dried thoroughly in the sun, so that it will be brittle and snap when bent. Root that will bend without snapping is too green to market. This is an important point. A great deal of root is marketed before it is properly dried. It may be spread out and dried afterwards, but it is not as good quality as when dried properly in the first place. The color is darker, and the root often becomes mouldy and damaged from being packed up before it is thoroughly dried. Green or damp root should not be taken on any account. The color is an important matter, hence the necessity for thoroughly washing and drying in the sun. Root dried in the sun has a brighter and more yellowish color than when dried under cover. Small, fine root is more valuable than large, coarse and bulby root. The large bulby root is hard to sell. The root should be well washed around the tops, and any sprouts or growth should be carefully removed. Root with green or reddish tops is almost unsaleable at any price, and should not be taken.

It is necessary that storekeepers who buy the root should be more careful, as wholesale buyers and exporters will be obliged to discriminate as to quality, more than they have in the past on account of the refusal of foreign buyers to take root of such quality, as has been frequently forwarded heretofore. The trade is quite an important one, and it is worth while that an effort should be made to improve the quality of our exports of this commodity.

A Find of Natural Carbonate of Soda.

An important discovery of a limitless supply of carbonate of soda has been made in Mexico, at Sonora. The deposit covers seventy acres, in the centre of which springs exist, the water being strongly impregnated. From the evaporated water which has covered the area, a crust of crystallized salts, one to three feet thick, abounds, beneath which is a foot or eighteen inches of water. On the removal of the crust the water takes its place and evaporates. It is supposed that at least 10,000 tons of the material are available at present.

GOMBAULT'S
Caustic Balsam
IS THE ONLY Genuine

The greatest veterinary remedy and blister in the market

Put up with both **English** and **French** directions.

PRICE TO TRADE $12 DOZ.
RETAILS AT $1.50.

See that Our Name is on Every Bottle. *TAKE NO OTHER.*

The Lawrence-Williams Co.,

SOLE IMPORTERS FOR CANADA AND U.S.

21 Front Street West, TORONTO, Ont.
275 to 283 St. Clair Street, CLEVELAND, O., U.S.A

Vincent Wood's
LATEST SPECIALTIES

THE "EUREKA" HERNO TRUSSES

Send for my Price List

The Pad is made of a Patented Elastic Composition, which is not affected by heat or cold, and the wear very luxurious.

Prices per doz.	A	B	C quality
Single	18/6	27/	30/
Double	27	42	45

Another great Surgical Invention is....

THE EUREKA "CREPE VELPEAU RUBBERLESS POROUS BANDAGES

They will supersede every other in the near future.

In Bandages 2 2½ and 3 ins. in width
12 15 18 per dozen

Beware of Fraudulent Imitations

Maker on the Premises of

Elastic Stockings, Trusses, Belts, Suspensory Bandages, Chest Protectors, etc.

4 Albion Place, Blackfriars Bridge, London S.E.
And all Druggists and Instrument Dealers

TO THE TRADE :

INDIAN CATARRH CURE

A true, reliable remedy; perfectly non-poisonous; contains no alkaloids. For internal and external use. Cures catarrh in children or adults.

For sale by

THE INDIAN CATARRH CURE CO.

146 St. James St. - - Montreal, P.Q.

Special to Retail Druggists.

KILLS EVERY TIME

COMMON SENSE EXTERMINATOR
For Roaches and Bed Bugs

25c., $1.75 doz.; 50c., $3.50 doz.; $1, $8 doz.

COMMON SENSE EXTERMINATOR
For Rats and Mice

15c., $1 doz.; 25c., $1.75 doz.; 50c., $3.50 doz.; $1, $8 doz.

Sold by all Wholesale Druggists
and NOT by Departmental Stores

Manufactured by

COMMON SENSE MF'G CO.,
381 Queen St. West, TORONTO.

50TH YEAR'S SALE
And still unapproachable for Killing Flies

MATHER'S
ORIGINAL CHEMICAL
FLY PAPERS

Every Paper guaranteed, to kill QUICKLY without torturing the Flies, and are not unsightly in the room like the STICKY FLY PAPERS.
SPECIAL PRICES ON APPLICATION.

W. MATHER, Limited, Dyer St., Hulme, MANCHESTER

London and Export Agents—Messrs. MACE & HALDANE, 94 Milton Street, E.C.

Special Offering

An Agent at Acklin's Islands, Bahamas, having purchased for us a quantity of fine GRASS SPONGES, we have decided to offer them at bargains to the trade. Until June 30th we will sell :

100 FINE FORMS BLEACHED FOR $2.00
500 " " " " $9.00

These Sponges can easily be retailed at five cents each.

Remember that we are also headquarters for Chamois Skins, Talcum Powder and Corks.

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30 Wellington East - - TORONTO

MANUFACTURED BY
H. Planten & Son
ESTABLISHED 1868
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Are Celebrated the World over for Uniformity and Reliability
Sold by all Druggists in the Dominion of Canada.
Specify Planten's on all Orders.

H. Planten & Son (Established 1868) New York

"Pioneer American Capsule House"

Wide-Awake Dealers

ALL SELL

THE RUSSELL 10c. CIGAR
AND EL PUERTO 5c. CIGAR

The Choicest Goods in the Market....

W. S. *RUSSELL*

MANUFACTURER *BERLIN, ONT.*

Seven Sutherland Sisters' Hair Grower (large and small)
" " " Scalp Cleaner

WE ARE CANADIAN AGENTS FOR ABOVE

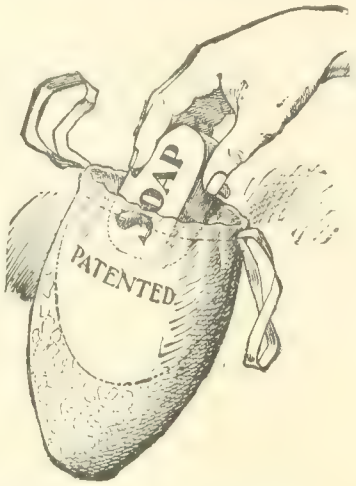
Lyman's Pure Insect Powder

Is being put up this season in **QUARTER-POUND, HALF-POUND and ONE-POUND CARTONS,** as well as in bulk. Every retailer will appreciate being able to buy a **PURE POWDER**, put up in a handsome Carton ready to hand to a customer, at simply an advance on cost of bulk to cover cost of package.

Kahnweiller's Sanitary Bath Sponge

WITH SOAP

Eureka Spatulae, Rubber-covered Blades, 3 in., 4 in. and 5 in.



Insect Powder Guns

Hurricane, Jumbo, Star, Cyclone, Quick Loader, Defender, Tornado, Bellows.

Hellebore Root

Our own Powdering. This being an unpleasant article to handle you will be glad to know that we are putting it up in **Quarter-Pound, Half-Pound and One Pound Cartons.**

This is the season you will be asked for

Lyman's Lightning Fly Paper
Lyman's Mosquito Oil
Lyman's Syrup, Blackberry and Jam Ginger
Log Cabin Root Beer

THE LYMAN BROS. & CO., Limited

Wholesale Druggists, TORONTO.

Essential Oils

WHEN you buy Essential Oils what do you want? You want them pure; of the finest quality; fresh and uniform. Isn't that so?

Now, how will you get these things? Will you go to a dealer who persistently adulterates? Will you buy of a jobber who never carries oils of a prime quality? Will you order of a concern that weighs out of large, open packages, and allows its oils to deteriorate?

We believe not.

If you are the kind of a man we think you are, you will buy your Essential Oils in Original Packages and know what you are getting. We carry a full line of originals, from 1 oz. upwards. They bear the manufacturers' guarantee and ours.

THE LONDON DRUG CO.

We refer to the D. & O. Brand of Essential Oils put up by

DODGE & OLCOTT,

86 William Street, NEW YORK.

These are guaranteed to be of standard quality, and only come in Original Packages.

BARCLAY & SON, LIMITED

95 Farringdon Street

LONDON

CENTRAL DEPOT FOR

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES

OF ALL KINDS

Photo. Apparatus. . . . . and Materials

Proprietary Medicines

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN

BEST TERMS TO **Colonial and Foreign BUYERS**

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE

Telegraphic Address: "YALCRAB LONDON"

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Trade Notes

Dr. Stewart is opening a new drug store at Plumas, Man.

H. E. Wallis, druggist, Lytton, B.C., is giving up business.

Dr. Macklin is opening a new drug store at Plum Coulee, Man.

J. A. Stewart is opening a new drug store at Rosthern, N.W.T.

A. M. Edwards has purchased the drug business of W. H. Lutz, Galt, Ont.

R. W. Patmore is moving his drug business from Donald to Golden. B.C.

Dr. R. M. Mitchell has opened a new drug store at Weyburn, Assa., N.W.T.

J. A. Butter has purchased the drug business of Phillips & Co., Baden, Ont.

F. H. Lutz has purchased the drug business of A. Fullerton at Gananoque, Ont.

The drug store of Threlkell Bros., Republic, B.C., was destroyed by fire June 3rd.

R. P. Crookshank & Co. are about erecting a new drug store at Rapid City, Man.

Dr. Morrison has purchased the drug business of C. M. Eddington, Winnipeg, Man.

Dr. Harrington will open a drug store at Napinka, Man., in connection with his practice.

A. E. Pert, of Uxbridge, Ont., has purchased the drug business of W. M. Boyd, Carberry, Man.

J. A. Scott has purchased the drug business of the late George A. Ross, Tavistock, Ont.

Burglars blew open the safe in Fleming's drug store, St. George, Ont., on May 26th and secured about $25.

A new drug store is being opened at the corner of Windsor and St. Antoine streets, Montreal, Que. Mr. E. Senecal will manage it.

The Eclectic Medicine Co., Limited, manufacturers of Electine Kidney Beans have opened an office at 186 Adelaide St., West, Toronto, Ont.

The Ensign Chemical Co., of Winnipeg, Man., are applying for incorporation under the Joint Stock Companies' Act. The capital stock is placed at $20,000.

E. W. Martin, of the wholesale drug firm of Martin, Bole & Wynne Co., Winnipeg, will be a candidate in the Reform interests for the House of Commons.

The Montreal Optical Company, of Montreal, have applied for letters of incorporation with a capital of $50,000. The applicants are J. S. Leo, Jas. Warner, T. Coffin, E. C. Leo, B. Shepherd, all of Montreal. The first three named will be the provisional directors.

A joint stock company for the manufacture of the Underwood Pulmonary Inspirator, and to deal in medical surgical instruments, has been organized in Hamilton, Ont., with a capital stock of $100,000. The first directors are F. H. Yapp, J. H. Tilden, C. A. Birge and E. D. Cahill, of Hamilton, and George B. Underwood, New York city.

Montreal Notes.

A contemporary states that a new drug store is to be opened on Windsor street, corner St. Antoine. The multiplication of drug stores is a mania which nothing appears to stop. It is well known that only a small number of stores are paying existing expenses in Montreal. What prospect is there, consequently, for new ones?

A young man drawing his $10 or $12 every Saturday is really better off than numbers of proprietors of drug stores—and will sleep better at night.

Miss M. U. Florence Gray, daughter of Mr. Henry R. Gray, druggist of this city, is to marry on the 8th inst. Mr. I. Gustave Labelle, son of Mr. Hospice Labelle, Government Grain Inspector at Montreal.

Mr. A. Robert, druggist, of Craig street, has got his magnificent new soda water fountain in working order, and it appears to be well-patronized. He is praying for lots of hot weather this summer.

Mr. John T. Lyons is moving from his old corner to the splendid large store opposite. Mr. Lyons was very much cramped for room and is likely to benefit considerably by the change if the rent is not too high.

The annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec will be held in Montreal at the College of Pharmacy on Tuesday, June 13th, at 10 a.m. It is to be hoped there will be a good attendance.

The first annual meeting for permanent organization of the Retail Druggists' Society of the Province of Quebec will be held on the same day as the meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association at 3 o'clock p.m. Mr. Henry R. Gray, who accepted the presidency *pro tem* at the first meeting of the society some weeks since, will decline the position owing to his numerous other engagements and will propose Mr. A Robert in his place. The new society is to watch the commercial interests of pharmacists and by the union of all the pharmacists of this province into one society to make their views felt by the manufacturers of specialties and others.

The annual dinner of the Pharmaceutical Association will be held on the evening of June 13th, at the Place-Viger Hotel.

Mr. Morrison is chairman of the Committee of Management, and Mr. Muir, secretary, so the affair is pretty certain to be a success.

Mr. L. A. Bernard, druggist, St. Catharine street, has just had the misfortune to lose his wife after rather a short illness. Her funeral took place on June 8th and the funeral service was held at St. James' Church, St. Denis street, at 9.30 a.m.

Mr. Bernard has the sympathy of all his confréres in his bereavement.

It would be a great relief to druggists generally if the Government would add a clause to the Pharmacy Act stating specifically that morphine and cocaine may not be sold otherwise than by presentation of a physician's prescription, and that a new prescription will be necessary each time the drug is required unless the original prescription contains the words "to be repeated when called for." The prescription to be retained by the druggist. The recent coroner's inquest held in this city would point to legislation of this kind as being necessary.

Divisional Association, No. 7.

The regular annual meeting of District No. 7, Druggists' Association, was held in Guelph on May 8th. A very interesting social and business time was enjoyed by all present.

The druggists of this district feel that it is good to gather once a year to become acquainted with each other and discuss business and business prospects generally.

The following officers were elected for the coming year:

President, A. Jamieson, Mount Forest; 1st vice-president, W. Herod, Guelph; 2nd vice president, A. Gillespie, Orangeville; 3rd vice-president, R. H. Hodgson,

Brampton; secretary, A. Higginbotham, Milton; treasurer, R. Phillips, Fergus; auditors, P. Maddock and F. Greenshield, Guelph.

Treasurer's report was read, showing a balance on hand of $56.64.

Two new members were received at the meeting, Messrs. Gillespie, of Orangeville and Greenshield, of Guelph.

A motion was carried that 5c. per mile one way be allowed members attending annual meeting.

A motion that Mr. Turner again be the nominee of this meeting to represent them in the college council was unanimously carried. Mr. Turner being present thanked the meeting for their confidence and explained very satisfactorily his position in council affairs.

A motion which aroused considerable discussion, but upon which all were unanimous and were very decided in their opinions and their expression of them, was as follows, viz.: That our representation endeavor to get such a change in the carrying on of the teaching department of the college to do away with the extra tax on the students in the way of "quiz" classes, and would suggest that if any extra tuition is required in addition to the present course laid down by the council that the same be provided for by the college without any extra charge to the student.

Meeting adjourned to meet in Guelph next year.

A. Higginbotham, Sec.

Baseball.

The employees of the Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited, spent two Saturday afternoons lately playing baseball at Island Park. The teams were the office staff *vs.* warehouse staff. The travelling staff were represented by Messrs. T. J. MacIntyre, J. H. Barrass, and W. A. Clement.

The first game, May 20th, was won by the office team. The return match came off June 3rd, and resulted in a victory for the warehouse team. With game and game, the final match will be hotly contested.

Arrangements have been completed to play a game with a team composed of retail city druggists on Wednesday afternoon, June 14th.

A man may shut his eyes to a painful truth, but he seldom shuts his ears if the aforesaid truth happens to be about his neighbor.

Bachelor of Pharmacy.

The following sixty-one graduates have passed the examination recently held at the University of Toronto for the degree of Bachelor of Pharmacy, and are now entitled to the appendage of Phm.B.:

C. T. Adams, J. A. Archambault, R. J. Barton, E. H. Bond, W. R. Brooks, H. P. Broughton, G. L. Brown, R. H. Brown, T. A. Brownlee, A. H. Burkell, E. M. Cawker, J. D. Christmas, H. A. Clemens, P. H. Coad, W. A. Coleman, H. B. Collier, C. G. Colp, B. M. Copeland, C. Copeland, J. H. Crouch, E. J. Dunsmore, E. L. Ebbels, G. A. Evans, B. Forrest, R. O. Forrest, J. J. Keely, F. J. Leger, J. A. Lener, A. J. Logan, J. W. McDermid, R. H. McDuffin, M. R. McFarlane, R. McIntyre, J. McNeilly, W. A. Maynard, V. W. Meek, P. G. Morrison, C. H. W. Newton, E. N. Potter, A. J. Ralph, G. A. Ramsden, N. H. Rejebian, A. B Ripley, H. S. Roadhouse, W. S. Sanderson, J. B. Sawdon, F. W. Sieveright, R. S. Skinner, D. W. Speers, J. D. Taylor, P. S. Thomas, W. C. Tole, T. B. Tweedale, A. H. Waldon, W. A. Warren, C. E. Weaver, F. H. Webb, J. W. White, W. E. Wismer, G. A. Wodehouse, L. A. Wright.

G. M. Mathews will be required to pass a supplemental examination in chemistry before being admitted to the degree.

Bill to Amend the Adulteration Act.

The following amendment to the Adulteration Act has passed the third and final reading in the Canadian House of Commons:

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. The paragraph lettered (*f*) of the section substituted for section 2 of the Adulteration Act, by section 1 of chapter 26 of the statutes of 1890, is hereby repealed, and the following substituted in lieu thereof:

"(*f*) Every drug shall be deemed to be 'adulterated' within the meaning of this Act,—

"(i.) If, when sold or offered or exposed for sale under or by a name recognized in the British Pharmacopœia, it differs from the standard of strength, quality or purity laid down therein;

"(ii.) If, when sold or offered or exposed for sale under or by a name recognized in any foreign pharmacopœia, such as *Le Codex Medicamentarius* in France or the Pharmacopœia of the United States, and having the name of such pharmacopœia, plainly labelled, upon the article, it differs from the standard of strength, quality or purity laid down therein;

"(iii.) If, when sold, or offered or exposed for sale under or by a name which is not recognized in any pharmacopœia, but which is found in some generally recognized standard work on *materia medica* or chemistry, it differs from the standard of strength, quality or purity laid down therein;

"(iv.) If its strength, quality or purity falls below or differs from the professed standard under which it is sold or offered for sale."

It will thus be seen that the British Pharmacopœia is recognized as the standard for all preparations enumerated in it. Anything which is prepared according to the standard of any other pharmacopœia must be so labelled.

Optical Graduates.

The May sessions of the Canadian Ophthalmic College were unusually well attended, the principal attendants being members of the graduating class of the Ontario School of Pharmacy.

It has come to be recognized as quite the correct thing for the budding pharmacists to complete their training with a course of instruction in optics, and the Canadian Ophthalmic College each year shows an increase in the number of those who attend.

The following were in attendance:

W. A. Warren, Central Bedique, P.E.I.; J. J. Kelly, Whitby; P. H. Coad, Toronto; J. W. Brown, Pembroke; A. Duncan, Almonte; L. R. Harvey, Watford; A. J. Logan, Croton; W. S. Sanderson, Peterboro; R. G. McDuffie, Hamilton; R. J. Barton, Mildmay; E. N. Cawker, Bowmanville; M. G. Howe, Carleton Place; A. M. Bilsky, Ottawa; Thomas Nisbet, Toronto; A. D. Savage, Guelph; H. B. Shore, Ottawa; W. J. Heebner, Pittsfield, Mass.; A. Archer, Mitchell; L. McIntyre, Toronto; H. Wilson, Collingwood.

A man may be proud of his ancestors, but the chances are his ancestors wouldn't be proud of him.

One druggist does not make a summer, but his soda fountain enables him to turn out a good many swallows.

The New Drink
For Soda Fountains

White's Phospho-Soda
STOMACH, LIVER AND KIDNEY CLEANSER
IMMEDIATE HEADACHE CURE

We offer the following Effervescent B. P. Formula Goods: **Citrate Magnesia, Citrate Caffeine, Citrate Lithia, Sulphate Soda, Sulphate Magnesia, also Compounds, Phosphate Soda, Soda Tartrate.**

Queen City Drug Co.
Fiskin Block, Toronto

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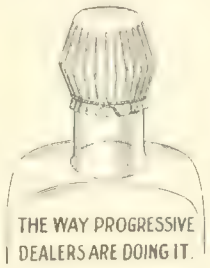
This Way OR



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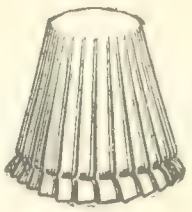

This American ap Does It.

SAMPLES FOR THE ASKING

SAYFORD PAPER SPECIALTY CO.
PHILADELPHIA, PA., U.S.A.

Violet Ammonia

For the Toilet
For the Bath
For Cleansing the Hair
For Irritation of the Skin
For Mosquito Bites, etc.

Put up in 12 oz. bottles, with attractive labels. Retails at 25 cents.

Hartshorn Ammonia

Strictly Pure

Having no Acid, Borax, Soap or Soda mixed with it.
Used in the Laundry and the Bath.
For Removing Grease and Stains, Cleaning Wood-work, Tin and Silverware
Excellent for the Washing of Flannels and Woollen Goods.
Put up in 16 oz. bottles, with full directions for use.

Full Strength Ammonia

For Family Use

An indispensable article in the household.
Put up in 12 oz. bottles. Label contains full directions.
Affords a good profit, sells readily, and will replace the ordinary small purchase.

MANUFACTURED BY JOHN COWAN, MANUFACTURING CHEMIST MONTREAL

ONTARIO
Vaccine Farm
ESTABLISHED 1885

Pure and reliable Vaccine matter always on hand. Orders by mail or otherwise promptly filled.
10 Ivory Points, $1.00; 5 Ivory Points, 50c.; single points, 20 cts.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

Address all orders,

VACCINE FARM,
A. STEWART, M.D., Palmerston, Ont.

Dose Table for B.P. 1898

This table, which originally appeared in THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST, has, at the solicitation of a number of subscribers, been printed in suitable form for ready reference by students and others.

It will be found a **useful companion for students in Pharmacy or Medicine, a help to the Dispensing Chemist and the Practising Physician.**

Copies in tubes for mailing will be sent free of postage on receipt of 15 cents. Address

CANADIAN DRUGGIST
Toronto, Can.

Clough Corkscrew Co.,
ALTON, N. H., U.S.A.
ORIGINAL PATENTEES

SAMPLES, ALL SIZES, FREE.

Do You Sell Cigars?

Perhaps you have been disappointed in the growth of your Cigar trade. If so, there is only one reason why—quality has not been UP TO THE MARK.

I have yet to hear a single complaint from the Druggist who has stocked up with my "Pharaoh" 10c. Cigar and my "Pebble" 5c. Cigar. The business has paid them a nice profit from the start, and, better still, it has grown constantly from month to month.

I have always gone upon the principle that CIGAR QUALITY COUNTS. If you sell Cigars (or if you are thinking of it) you had better write me for prices and samples.

J. BRUCE PAYNE
Manufacturer
GRANBY, QUE.

We Sell

THE FOLLOWING LINES, ALL OF WHICH ARE USED BY DRUGGISTS:

Round and Square Pill Boxes
Shoulder Powder Boxes
Slide Powder Boxes
Seidlitz Powder Boxes
Suppository Boxes
Impervious Boxes
Folding Bottle Cartons
Folding Cough Drop Cartons
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Bird Seed Boxes
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224 pages, 123 illustrations; sent postpaid on receipt of price.
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"Mr. Bates' Masterpiece. It is interestingly and readably written—more readable than one would believe possible on so hackneyed a subject as advertising—and it is illustrated by pictures intended to lend a humorous turn to many of the sentences in the text. For those who want a general idea of advertising principles, the book will be found valuable, and even the readers to whom its subject is more than familiar will find it an interesting companion for a leisure hour. It is full of apothegms, every one of which rings with a true note."—*Geo. P. Rowell.*

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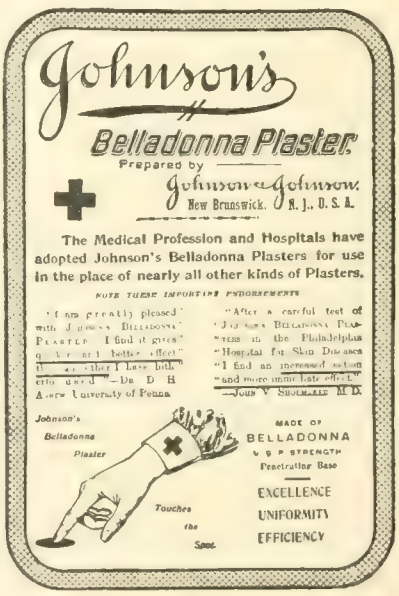
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Belladonna Plaster
Prepared by
Johnson & Johnson
New Brunswick, N. J., U. S. A.
The Medical Profession and Hospitals have adopted Johnson's Belladonna Plasters for use in the place of nearly all other kinds of Plasters.
NOTE THESE IMPORTANT ENDORSEMENTS
"I am greatly pleased with Johnson's Belladonna Plaster. I find it gives quicker and better effect than other Plasters I have hitherto used."—Dr. D. H. ——, Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine, University of Penna.
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Johnson's Belladonna Plaster
Touches the Spot.
MADE OF BELLADONNA U. S. P. STRENGTH Penetrating Base
EXCELLENCE
UNIFORMITY
EFFICIENCY

Chemicals Easily and Profitably Made by Pharmacists.

By Herman Harms, Ph.G.

True it is that competition between the large manufacturing chemists, and the cheapening of processes which has been brought about by improved machinery and by the perfect utilization of by-products, have so reduced the price of the great majority of chemicals as to render their manufacture by the pharmacist impracticable and unprofitable. Nevertheless, there are many chemicals which the pharmacist buys of the manufacturer that he could easily make in his own laboratory with a considerable saving. Many pharmacists think they have not time to prepare their own chemicals and pharmaceuticals, even when these can be made with a decided saving; but if the pharmacist has not time for this work he then has not the time for pharmacy, and should enter some other calling. When he would delegate such work to others, and pay them for it, he is not a true pharmacist. A man might as well go into law and hire someone to study up his cases and someone else to try them.

It is, of course, out of the question for the pharmacist to manufacture chemicals such as morphine, chloral, the bromids and the synthetic compounds. In the main he can prepare only such as are made by simple decomposition or by combination of common chemicals. A few of these, with processes for their manufacture, and with comparisons of cost, follow:

SYRUP OF HYDRIODIC ACID.

Syrup of hydriodic acid is variously quoted from 60 cents to $1.15 per pint. By following the United States Pharmacopœia formula the preparation can profitably be made for 30 cents per pint. The following formula, moreover, will make a pint of syrup of hydriodic acid, 1 per cent., at a cost of 24 cents per pint:

Solution hydriodic acid, 10 p.c. fl. oz. 1
Syrup ..... fl. oz. 9

The 10 per cent. solution may be prepared as follows:

Potassium iodid ..... oz. 4½
Tartaric acid ..... oz. 3½
Water ..... pt. 1

Dissolve the salts separately, each in 8 fluid ounces of water; mix the solutions with thorough agitation and set aside in a cool place, preferably on ice, for twelve hours; then decant the clear liquid and filter.

SALICYLATES.

Salicylates have been greatly reduced in price, owing to the improvement in the manufacture of salicylic acid; yet there are a few left for the pharmacist. Strontium salicylate may be prepared as follows, at a cost of 10 cents per ounce; list price 15 cents per ounce:

Salicylic acid ..... G. 36
Water ..... Cc. 400

Heat and gradually add:

Strontium carbonate, pure ..... G. 20

Continue to heat and, when effervescence ceases, filter, evaporate and granulate the product.

Lithium salicylate may be conveniently prepared by heating to boiling a mixture of

Lithium carbonate ..... G. 8.5
Water ..... Cc. 60

Then gradually add

Salicylic acid ..... G. 30

Continue heating until effervescence ceases, then filter and evaporate.

This salt will thus cost about 18 cents per ounce; price of manufacture, 30 cents per ounce.

Other salicylates which may be made with equal profit are the salicylates of bismuth, quinine, ammonia, etc.

OLEATES.

Oleates are extensively used in some parts of the country. Probably the most important one is mercury oleate, 20 per cent., listed at $2.25 per pound. This can be made by the United States Pharmacopœia formula, with purified oleic acid, at a cost not exceeding 80 cents per pound.

Precipitated zinc oleate is readily made by double decomposition of

(1) Zinc acetate ..... G. 12
Water ..... Cc. 1,000
(2) Powdered soap ..... G. 30
Water ..... Cc 500

Dissolve and strain. Add the soap solution to the zinc solution, stirring constantly. Pour the whole upon a well-wetted muslin strainer, wash the magna with cold water, and then dry at a low heat. Powder when dry.

The resulting product will be found to cost about 4 cents per ounce, while the manufacturers ask 20 to 25 cents per ounce.

Other oleates, such as those of copper, bismuth and quinine, may be as easily and profitably made.

GREEN SOAP.

Green soap is ordinarily bought by the pharmacist and is frequently far from being a satisfactory preparation, owing to its unsightly appearance and objectionable odor. The following formula will yield a superior product, possessing a fine green color:

Green olive oil (Malaga) ..... Cc. 1,000
Potassium hydrate, U.S.P. .... G. 360

Dissolve 300 grams of the potash in 2,000 Cc. of water, and add 500 Cc. of this solution to the oil, contained in a suitable vessel. Place over a moderate fire, stirring until the mixture has thickened sufficiently. Gradually add the remainder of the potash and continue the heat, stirring occasionally, until the mixture assumes a transparent gelatinous form. Dissolve the remaining 60 grams of potash in 1,000 Cc of water, add to the mass and evaporate to the proper consistency.

The yield from this formula ranges from seven to eight pounds, according to concentration. Cost, about 9 to 10 cents per pound, while the commercial article is quoted at from 10 to 20 cents per pound.

DILUTED HYDROBROMIC ACID.

Diluted hydrobromic acid, United States Pharmacopeia, is easily made by double decomposition, as follows:

Potassium bromid ..... av. oz. 3.
Tartaric acid ..... oz. 3⅝.
Water ..... pt. 1.

Dissolve the salts separately, each in 8 fluid ounces of water, and mix the solutions; agitate thoroughly and set aside in a cold place (ice preferably) for twelve hours. Decant the clear liquid and filter.

The preparation thus made costs about 21 cents per pound; manufacturers' price, 26 cents per pound. In making larger quantities of this acid, the by-product, cream of tartar, may be saved, yielding thus an additional profit.

BISMUTH SUBGALLATE.

Bismuth subgallate, or dermatol, is quoted at 20 cents per ounce. By the following formula it may be prepared for 10 cents per ounce:

Dissolve, with the aid of heat, 57.2 grams of bismuth subnitrate and 71 grams of commercial nitric acid, in 12 Cc. of water. Allow solution to cool, then gradually add 75 Cc. of water and filter. Then pour the filtrate, with constant stirring, into a cooled solution of gallic acid 37.8 grams in 800 Cc. of water. Wash the resulting precipitate until free from acid, dry at about 55 deg. C. and sift. The yield will be found to be about 80 grams

EXSICCATED SALTS.

Dried sulfate of iron (pure) is readily made by the United States Pharmacopeia process at a cost of 12 cents per pound, while the price quoted is 18 cents per pound.

Burnt, or dried, alum, by United States Pharmacopeia process, costs about 8 cents per pound. Price of manufacture, 14 cents per pound.

Dried sodium sulfate may be made with equal profit by simple efflorescence in the ordinary atmosphere.

MERCURY SALTS AND DONOVAN'S SOLUTION.

Biniodid of mercury is listed at 15 cents per ounce. United States Pharmacopeia process furnishes the same at a cost of 9 cents per ounce.

Donovan's solution is readily made by the United States Pharmacopeia process for 10 cents per pound. Manufacturers' price is 20 cents per pound.

SODIUM BICARBONATE, CAFFEINE CITRATE AND SOLUTION OF BOROGLYCERID.

Sodium bicarbonate (pure) is made by simply washing the commercial salt with cold water, and drying in a warm place. The price asked by the manufacturer is 20 cents to 25 cents per pound. The pharmacist can readily make the same for 8 cents to 9 cents per pound.

Caffeine citrate is listed at 33 cents per ounce. Following the United States Pharmacopeia method it can easily be made at 25 cents per ounce.

Solution of boroglycerid, 50 per-cent, made according to the National Formulary, will not cost to exceed 32 cents per pound, with container included. Price quoted by various manufacturers ranges from 60 cents to $1.50 per pound.

OTHER CHEMICALS.

Clemen's solution of bromid of arsenic can be made by the following simple formula at a cost not exceeding 10 cents per pint; manufacturers charge anywhere from 25 to 60 cents a pint for it—

Arsenic bromid	gr.	160
Water	pt.	1

Dissolve and filter.

A number of benzoates and citrates can readily be madeby the ordinary pharmacist, and some of the acetates as well. Bromids and iodids do not favor the pharmacist, however, either from a commercial or manufacturing standpoint.

In conclusion, I would say that the foregoing proves that quite a number of chemicals are easily and profitably to be made by the pharmacist. The advantages are manifold: First, the pecuniary savings in time amount to considerable; second, the pharmacist's interest and skill in the really pharmaceutical side of his calling are developed; third, the increased respect of both physician and public is gained—a gain, indeed, which redounds incalculably to the pharmacist's general advantage.

A New Window Trimming.

By Jos. F. Hostetley, in *Merck's Report.*

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES AS A PROFITABLE SIDE-LINE.

During these days when photographers are so plentiful and conversation persistently turns on photography and photographic principles, it is policy for the pharmacist to become proficient in the art-science, to become enthusiastic over the camera; not necessarily the type of enthusiasm that blazes forth unrestrained and showers sparks of apparent wisdom about the heads of men, but rather like the glowing embers that burn steadily and shed much heat. The hobby-rider who carries his infatuation upon the sleeves of every coat—the sleeve extended always with the hand of greeting—is the recipient of but little of the genuine interest proffered to the disciple of a pursuit who wears it in his heart.

The average druggist fails to comprehend the trade advantages of catering to the amateur photographer, because he knows but little about photography. Nine pharmacists out of ten never took a picture, nor ever interested themselves much in the art of so doing. There is nothing marvellous or mystifying about this phase of the question, because the average pharmacist has not the time to go off taking snap shots with a "disguised cigar box," or worrying his head over pin-holes, flat negatives, and frilling. However, the pharmacist to whom circumstances allot a little spare time should take up this subject and study it; pursue the art-science far enough to be able to converse intelligently upon the subject, and then solicit the custom of other photographic students, that a trade may be created for needed chemicals, etc. As an ex-druggist recently said: "It is quite beyond me why more effort is not made by druggists to sell photographic supplies. They ignore this modern art, a growing fad of the day, and tussle with cigars, soda water, hardware, and bric-a-brac; each of which has decided drawbacks, inasmuch as the first specialty, at its best, is never very profitable; the second demands fine appurtenances to command respect of the kind that helps materially to keep the wolf a good way off; the third is usually far out of the druggist's realm of knowledge; and the fourth is suited only to a few neighborhoods. As for the camera requisites, where is the town that does not quarter its quota of professional-like photographers who want to make a picture all themselves?"

It is too bad that not at least one druggist in every live town should bid for the trade of the purchaser of photographic supplies. It is not necessary to carry cameras; just its requisites—chemicals, plates, paper, trays, plate-holders, lanterns, camel's-hair brushes, etc. At least, make an endeavor, an earnest, strenuous endeavor, to sell chemicals. The bulk, if not all, of the trade in photographic chemicals legitimately belongs to the pharmacist; why, then, does he not have it? Simply because he does not ask for it. Once in a while one will meet with a drug store wherein it is boldly announced that photographic chemicals may be purchased, but these sensible stores are so greatly in the minority as to be veritable curiosities.

A druggist will often inquire of his friends or patrons photographically inclined as to their fortune in photo findings, and elaborate upon the beauties of nature at that particular season, suggest scenes of interest and easy routes for landscape-lovers, and often give some really helpful hints; but he fails to tell or even intimate that he is both scientifically and commercially capable to supply the chemicals, and possibly some other requisites to photo-taking—golden opportunities cast away!

From the chemicals accessory to photography a display might be modelled in the show-window that would impart much information of substantial value to novices in the art-science, and be of financial value to the designing druggist. The products of the laboratory that are utilized by photographers are various and varied, and constantly becoming more so. The following might form the principals of the exhibit: Eikonogen, hydroquinone; pyrogallic acid, metol, sodium sulphite (crystallized and granular); sodium bisulphite, sodium hyposulphite, sodium carbonate and bicarbonate; sodium bromide, sodium iodide, sodium acetate

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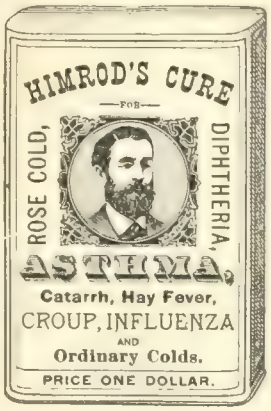

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Have been awarded 100 Medals and Diplomas for Superior Excellence in competition with others.

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And a full line of druggists' rubber sundries

All in White or Grey Stock. We can give you the highest grade of goods on the market, or we can give you cheaper grades, which will meet any competition which may come your way.

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It pays to handle the
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Maypole Soap Dyes

A woman dyes and **wins** with that quick, clean, brilliant, fadeless English Home Dye—Maypole Soap. Ask her if she always wins with **Powder** Dyes.

Every cake you sell sells another—hence business grows and quickly too with Maypole Soap Dyes.

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A large retail druggist in Montreal says: "We could not do without 'MAYPOLE' Soap. It is very satisfactory. We are selling more all the time."

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We Manufacture.....

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Every Description.
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BEEF, WINE, AND IRON.

In Pint Bottles..... .....$5 00 per doz.
Winchester (½ Imp. Gal.)..... 2 00 each.
Imp. Gallon, in 5 gal. lots, and over 3 50 per gal.

With handsome lithographed labels. Buyer's name prominently Printed on same, at the following prices:

¼ Gross lots, and over.....$60 00 per gross.
(Packed in One-Dozen Cases.)

We use a Pure Sherry Wine in the manufacture of this article, assuring a delicate flavor, and we guarantee the quality to be equal to any in the market.

We invite comparison with other manufacturers, and will cheerfully furnish samples for that purpose.

Your early orders and enquiries solicited through Wholesale Jobbers, or direct from us.

Henry K. Wampole & Co.,
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potassium bromide ; potassium carbonate and bicarbonate ; potassium bichromate ; potassium cyanide ; potassium ferrocyanide ; potassium ferricyanide ; acids sulphuric, sulphurous, salicylic, hydrochloric, nitric, citric, gallic, oxalic and boric ; alcohol ; alum, ammonium iodide, bromide, bichromate, carbonate, and sulphocyanide ; barium nitrate, carbonate and chlorate ; borax ; ether ; gold chloride, solution and crystals ; acacia ; tragacanth ; lithium iodide and bromide ; magnesium powder ; mercury bichloride ; silver nitrate ; and strontium chloride. This, of course, is only a partial list of substances employed by the followers of photography, a hint to the commander of these suggestions. Each and every item should be neatly boxed or bottled, and carefully and explicitly labelled with title and, possibly, suggestions as to their employment, with prices per ounce and pound.

The pharmacist who does not restrict himself to the sale of photographic chemicals alone, but treads the more comprehensive field that calls for a varied stock of camera supplies, has the means at hand of making some very interesting exhibits ; so has he whose stock is varied, though not extensive.

. . . . . .

Call the amateur's attention to the fact that you can furnish bottles in which to proportion his solutions ; colored, blue, or amber bottles, that will shield the contents from the deteriorating influence of sunlight. Show him these receptacles, and exhibit them in the window with an explanatory label affixed. These bottles need cost you but little ; they come frequently to hand holding acids, etc many are glass-stoppered and just the thing for serving the purpose in view. Charge a fair price, and the beginner will doubtless buy them rather than patronize a junk shop, especially if you win his favor in other ways.

Here is an idea of articles for a supply display : One or two cameras, if you have entered the supply services so deeply, also one or more tripods, note-books for recording exposures, etc., albums, mounts, graduates, beakers, camel's hair brushes for dusting plates and films, and bristle ones for pasting prints when mounting ; paper, plates, a lantern or two, candles for those of the latter that consume them, devices for plate and film-washing, drying racks, prepared developers, toners and fixers, paste for mounting prints, print mounters in the form of rollers, etc. Put up powders for making photographic solutions. Plenty of formulas can be found in the magazines devoted to this work. Fold the powders neatly, put into tin boxes, label with the customary care, and then display them. Don't wait for the dark-room devotee to demand such an article. Place them where they call loudly for notice, amongst some other photographic necessities ; maybe something else shown will arouse interest in the powder parcel.

What are Sponges?

Sponge is a term properly applied to the organisms which constitute the order Spongida, and the sub-kingdom Metazoa, but properly applied to the dead skeleton only, which is sold under that name. Their true nature has long been a matter of doubt, but they are now regarded as animals, because they contain no cellulose and require organic food. They are compound bodies, and the sarcode, or living part of the sponge, appears to the naked eye as a soft, gelatinous substance, which, however, is seen by microscopic investigation to consist of an aggregation of simple animals, possessing an endoderm, ectoderm and mesodermic layer. This living portion is supported on a horny skeleton, which is composed of a substance called keratode, spongin, or keratin, and chemically allied to silk, from which it differs in being insoluble in an ammoniacal solution of copper sulphate. All sponges except three or four genera belonging to Myxospongiæ possess some kind of skeletal stuctures. They may be either calcareous or silicious, or horny scleres, the latter usually having the form of fibres, which sometimes enclose silicious needles (spicules) or foreign bodies introduced from without. Foreign bodies also contribute to the formation of the skeleton of some silicious sponges, and occasionally form the entire skeleton, no other hard parts being present. The spicules of calcareous sponges consist of carbonate of lime, having the crystalline structure and other properties of calcite. Each spicule, as far as its mineral component is concerned, is a single crystal. On the other hand, its form and general structure are purely organic. Its surfaces are always curved, and usually it has the form of a cone or combination of cones, each of which consists of concentric layers of calcite surrounding an axial fibre of organic matter, probably of the same nature as spongiolin or spongin, the chief constituent of the fibres of horny sponges. A thin layer of organic matter, known as the spicule sheath, forms the outer covering of the spicule. Spicules may be obtained by cutting sponge into thin slices and soaking it in liquor potassæ, or any other substance that will dissolve the horny skeleton. The spicules of different sponges differ both in form and size. Roughly, there re two groups—minute or flesh spicules supporting single cells, and larger or skeletal spicules supporting a more or less consistent skeleton. Naturalists classify the sponges by the shape of the spicules.

The characteristics of the sponge are irregular shape and elevations, with crater-like openings—oscula. A constant current of water flows through the living sponge, being inhaled by the smaller pores and exhaled by the oscula.

The simplest sponge we know of consists of a flask-shaped body with a large cavity, having one oscule at the top. On dissecting it we find passages running through it, all of which lead to the central cavity. Here and there in these passages we find dilatations, each of which is lined with cells, having hairs pointing outwards. These are for breathing purposes, by directing the water into currents. These currents also provide food for the sponge, in the form of particles of animal and vegetable matter. Fresh individual sponges are formed by a sexual gemmation, external and internal, by fission, and by true sexual reproduction from the union of ova and spermatozoa developed from wandering amœboid cells in the mesoderm. The little gemmule thus formed is ejected from the oscule, and, floating away, attaches itself to a rock. Artificial propagation has been carried out with success by the Italian Government off the Dalmatian coast, and also by the Americans in Florida.

When the sponge is brought up alive it is surrounded by an outer skin, a simple unorganized membrane, in which the pores appear or disappear at the animal's will. When cut open the sponge resembles raw beef intersected by canals and cavities, lined throughout by sarcode, a sticky glutinous substance of a grayish-brown color and of the consistency of treacle. This the fishermen call the "milk" of the sponge. The outer membrane is removed soon after the sponge is fished, to avoid fermentation. From being tough and elastic it becomes soft, with a most

offensive odor. This, the living part of the sponge, is removed before the boats return to the shore, and the process being necessarily incomplete, further purification of the skeleton takes place in the merchants' hands. The unsightly feruginous color which permeates nearly all kinds of sponge disappears in bleaching. The so-called "unbleached" sponges of commerce have really been bleached, but not to the extent of the commercial "bleached" sponges. The trade term for sponge which has not been treated chemically is "raw."

Sponges have served a wonderful part in the scheme of creation. By the decomposition of their protoplasm, or sarcode, chemical changes have been naturally promoted which have had very important results. The silicates of soda held in solution by sea water have been precipitated by such chemical action, and the result has been the formation of bands and nodules of flint such as we may see intersecting and alternating in any old chalk quarry. The spongeous origin of the greater part of such flints is now regarded as more or less settled.—*Mrs. T. S. Wokes, before the Liverpool Pharmaceutical Students' Association.*

The Mistake of Overbuying.

The tendency to overbuy seems to be one of the greatest difficulties that the retail merchant of the period has to overcome. Many a merchant, it would seem, buys with the idea that he is purchasing something that cannot be duplicated. When buying he does not seem to look into the future, realizing that the bills he is making are to mature. How much better, on the other hand, would it be for him to buy a bill, say to-day, and in sixty days duplicate it, thus spreading the payments, than to buy the whole amount at time, making it all fall due at one time. How much discount could he save upon this plan? Many times he could discount his bills by splitting them up, whereas, by making them large at the beginning of the season, he is driven to the necessity of letting them run to maturity; or, even worse, he finds it necessary to take them up by notes.

The retail merchant should realize that by cautious buying he almost entirely eliminates the chance of being overstocked. The moment a merchant gets into the condition of being overstocked, he wants an extension. For the most part he attributes the cause of his embarrassment to the weather, or to the condition of the crops, whereas the true reason is that he has been carelessly overbuying.

The condition of business to-day is such that it is only a matter of a very few days after an order is given until the goods are in the store of the merchant. This justifies frequent purchases in comparatively small amounts. Now many times are letters received by the wholesaler and the jobber from a retail dealer saying, "I cannot possibly send you a check at present. Much to my regret I find my stock very little broken. I am afraid I am overstocked." Then it becomes evident that had the merchant bought lighter he would have been in better shape to meet his bills.

Almost any house would prefer an account that is active—that is, where purchases are made frequently, with the bills maturing at different dates—to an account in which the purchases are made only two or three times a year, in large amounts, at the maturity of which it is necessary to close the account by notes. Every merchant has felt at one time or another the evil effects of being overstocked. The chief trouble is that they do not profit by experience.

My advice to all is this: At the opening of the season buy a good assortment and then duplicate the goods as you find you need them. By adhering to this plan you will find that at the end of the season you will be in position to purchase an entirely new line of goods, without finding it necessary to sell off at a loss what you would otherwise carry over at a considerable cost, and at the same time find yourself overstocked.—*J. Hurst Purnell, in Bulletin of Pharmacy.*

A New Food For Stock.

In both Denmark and Sweden, for the past few years, experiments have been made with blood as an ingredient for animal feed. Similar experiments have been made in Germany, with apparent success. A patent (No. 84,299) has been issued for the manufacture of an animal-food mixture called "Kraftfutter" (strength feed) or "Blutmelassefutter" (blood molasses feed), of which the principal ingredients are fresh blood (collected at the city slaughter houses), sugar refuse, and "grain cheat," by which I mean screenings or blowings from wheat, barley, rye, oats, etc. Turf mull, or turf flour, has been tested as a substitute for "cheat," but not with success.

This feed is prepared in three different mixtures—for horses, for cattle and swine, and for poultry. The retail price is 6 marks ($1.41) per 100 pounds. The preparation is not intended to be fed raw, but as a mixture with other regular feed—for instance, when the amount of oats given per day is 15 pounds, with the use of "Kraftfutter" the quantity of oats is reduced to half, or 7½ pounds, to which is added 5 pounds of "Kraftfutter."

I have been informed that at present the Government is experimenting with this feed on artillery horses, it being claimed that the albumen in blood, coupled with sugar and the other ingredients, makes an exceptionally strengthening food, in addition to being inexpensive.

Factories for the production of this mixture are now in operation at Berlin Stettin, Kiel, and Konigsberg. (John E. Kehl, Consul.)—*Era.*

The Lot of a Drug Clerk.

In some respects the lot of a drug clerk is not an enviable one; in many others it is exceedingly so.

The drug clerk is apt to overlook the latter and exaggerate the former, but we believe it to be a fact that the bright, energetic, ambitious drug clerk of the present day has more to look forward to than at any other period in his history that we know anything about. And it is also true that the mere time killer who does his work in a perfunctory manner and has no thought for the welfare of the man who pays his salary, has less chance to succeed than ever before. One of these truths can hardly be less satisfactory to us than the other, for the clerk of to-day is the proprietor of to-morrow, and if the clerk is energetic and conscientious and ambitious, the better proprietor he will be, and the better proprietors we have the better will be the condition of the drug business in general.—*The New Idea.*

The oldest prescription in existence has been found. It was given as a wash for promoting the growth of the hair of the mother of King Chata, second king of the first dynasty, who reigned about 4000 B.C. This is the translation: "Pad of a dog's foot, 1; fruit of a date palm, 1; ass's hoof, 1. Boil together in oil in saucepan. Directions for use: Rub thoroughly in."

Change of Stock Offering of the Emerson Pharmacal Co.

April 15, 1899.

TO THE RETAIL DRUGGISTS of the United States of America and Canada:

Realizing the fact that the greater the number of druggists who become shareholders in our Company under our liberal co-operative plan, the greater will be the benefits to all concerned, we have concluded to modify our stock offer of January 19th to such an extent that it becomes possible for any Retail Druggist to secure stock in our Company by a slight exertion on his part in the interest of our several preparations.

Therefore, in lieu of our offer of January 19th, requiring the sale of One Hundred Dollars' ($100) worth of Emerson's Rheumatic Cure prior to March 31st, 1900, to secure one share of our Capital Stock, we have the pleasure of making the following attractive offer, viz.:

To each and every Retail Druggist in the United States and Canada selling prior to April 30th, 1900

$50 00	worth	Emerson's	Rheumatic Cure.
30 00	"	"	Hydrobromate of Caffeine.
20 00	"	"	Phospho-Aperient,
$100 00	Total,		

we will give one share of our Capital Stock, full paid and non-assessable, par value $25.

Both the Hydrobromate of Caffeine and Phospho-Aperient will find ready sale at the Soda Fount, or simply dispensed in plain water. The most attractive ingredient in Phospho-Aperient is Phosphate of Soda, which is now held in such high esteem by the medical profession. It is exceedingly palatable, and never disappointing in our preparation.

Put up in 5 oz. bottles at $2.00 per doz, retailed at 25c. per bottle.

We shall continue to advertise our Rheumatic Cure, which is being quite favorably received.

Our Hydrobromate of Caffeine is packed in 1 lb. bottles at 50c. per lb. One 50c. voucher is packed with each pound. One $1 voucher is packed with each ½ doz. Phospho-Aperient; one $1 voucher is packed with each ¼ doz. Rheumatic Cure.

Druggists competing for this stock will please note that it is absolutely required that the prescribed quantity of goods must be actually SOLD (not simply purchased) prior to April 30th, 1900; and inasmuch as there are but four thousand shares of stock reserved for this purpose, druggists are requested to forward their vouchers to us as soon as they have sold the One Hundred Dollars' worth of goods which they represent, together with affidavit before a Notary Public to the effect that they have sold the goods, and the stock will be issued as the vouchers are received.

Very respectfully,

THE EMERSON PHARMACAL CO.,

Baltimore, Md. ISAAC E. EMERSON, President.

"HOFBRÄU"

"Why keep inferior Malt Extract to Hofbrau at 2 for 25c?"

"Why sell your customers Malt Extracts at 25c. per bottle?" when you can sell them HOFBRAU, which is now being prescribed by all leading physicians, because it contains less alcohol than any other Malt Extract.

You will sell more **Hofbrau** than any Malt Extract you ever kept if you once put it in stock, and you have 50 per cent. profit.

W. H. LEE, Chemist, TORONTO
CANADIAN AGENT

Write for a Case.
We Pay Freight.

ORIENTAL POMADE

IS A POSITIVE
CURE FOR . .

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There are many so called Dandruff cures on the market to-day, but **Pratt's Oriental Pomade** excels them all and is sold under a guarantee to cure, and if after using faithfully, according to directions, it fails to cure any case of Dandruff the money will be most cheerfully refunded.

It is cooling to the scalp, prevents itching of the skin, stimulates the hair, stops it from falling out, and prevents baldness. For all scalp trouble or skin disease it has no equal.

Put up in 1, 2 and 3-ounce pots to retail at 50c., 75c and $1.00. Send for price list.

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Abbey's Effervescent Salt Reaches the Consumer Through the Retail Druggist Only

The Acme Sunlight Gas Generator

Beautiful
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Just the thing for lighting Parks, Churches, Houses, Hotels, Drug Stores and large institutions.

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DR HOWARD'S ORIENTAL PILE OINTMENT

IS SOLD WITH A GUARANTEE TO CURE ANY CASE OF PILES WHERE A SURGICAL OPERATION IS NOT REQUIRED

DIRECTIONS for use: Unscrew the Cap from the Tube and screw on this APPLICATOR in its place, insert in the Rectum the full length of Applicator, press the Tube and the medicine does the rest.

A CLEAN, CONVENIENT CURE

Made only by ORIEN'S MANUF'G Co.
Carleton Place, Ont

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Pharmaceutical CASTOR OIL

(The finest goods on the Canadian market.)
Packed 2 tins in cases, weight 75 lbs. oil.

1st Pressure Castor Oil

Packed as follows: 2 tins in cases, 4 tins in cases, ½ bbls. and bbls.

2nd Pressure Castor Oil or East India Castor Oil

Packed same as 1st Pressure.

Glycolum

(Liquid Vaseline). A white and colorless oil used extensively for nasal and spraying purposes.

Turpentine, Boiled and Raw Linseed Oils,
Straw Refined Seal Oil, Pale and Straw Seal Oil,
Sperm Oil (pure), Bicycle and Sewing Machine Oil,
Pine Tar (in tins and bottles).

PETROLATUM
Snow White, Lily White, Cream White, Extra Amber, Amber, Yellow, Veterinary.
Bbls., ½ bbls., 50 and 25 lb. tubs, 10, 5 and 1 lb. tins, gross, ½ gross and ¼ gross.

Atlantic Refining Co.
TORONTO

Manitoba College of Pharmacy

At the Major Examination, held May 1st, 1899, the following papers were sub mitted :

PHARMACY.

Examiner : A. CAMPBELL.

1. (a) What is vaporization ?
(b) How would you evaporate a liquid to a fixed weight ?
(c) In evaporating a solution of a solid by boiling, how is the temperature affected as it concen trates ?

2. Outline processes for making the following :

Liq. ammon. acet. ; liq. ferri perchlor., fort. ;

Syr. ferri phosph. B.P. 1898 ; tr. opii B.P. 1898

3. One pint of an aqueous solution contains 10 drachms of solid matter. What is the percentage? (b)How much 95 per cent. alcohol and water would you use to make 100 ounces 60 per cent. ? (c) What proportions of 90 per cent. alcohol and 20 per cent. alcohol would you use to make 70 per cent. ?

4. What is a precipitate, and how does it differ from a sediment ?

5. Describe a percolator and the rationale of the process of percolation.

6. (a) What points are necessary to observe in the selection of a menstrum ? (b) What do you understand by No. 40 powder.

7. Give strength of active ingredients and doses of the following B.P., 1898 : Spt. chloroformi, tr. aconiti, tr. camph. co., tr. belladonnæ, tr. ergotæ, tinct. scillæ.

8. Separate the alkaloides and glucosides in the following list : Codeine, san tonin, gelsemine, salicin, eserine, digitalin, picrotoxin, pilocarpine.

9-10. Oral.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner : [illegible].

1. (a) At a red heat, complete decomposition takes place between 117 parts of Sodium Chloride, and 98 parts of Acid Sulphuric.

Illustrate by chemical formula.

(b) Give a chemical formula, showing the incomple decomposition by moderately heating together 58.5 parts of Sodium Chlor. and 98 parts of Acid Sulphuric, and give the name of Sodium Salt produced.

2. (a) Show by chemical equation the interaction between the ingredients used in the making of Liquor Ethyl. Nitritis. (b) How does Liq. Ethyl. Nitritis differ from Spt. Æther Nitrosi ? (c) How would you, by a simple test, find the Nitrosi radical ? (d) Why are Ethyl. Nitriti and $ChCl_3$, termed ethereal salts, or esters.

3. (a) In the ultimate analysis of Alcohol, the percentage composition would be $C_{52\cdot17}H_{13\cdot04}O_{34\cdot78}$. How would you deduce the empirical formula ?

(b) Show Alcohol to be the hydrate of a basylous radicle, and what would that radicle be ?

(c) How would you obtain the rational formula of Alcohol ?

(d) How would you regard it as a salt ?

4. It has been demonstrated that if one pound of Mercury at 68° Fahr. be mixed with water at 32°, the temperature of the mixture will be 33.15°. Show how you find the specific heat of Mercury.

5. (a) Draw two simple unnumbered hexagons, both to represent Benzene. Occupy the corners of the one with orobenzene C_6H_5Cl and the corners of the other with Trinethylbenzene $C_6C_3(CH_3)_3$.

(b) When C_6H_6 is added to HNO_3, Nitrobenzene is produced. Explain why on account of a certain radicle a very explosive compound is formed which, if ignited or struck, vapors and gases will result. Name the vapors and gases.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Examiner : A. R. LEONARD.

1. Translate into English the following :

(*a*) Ex his fiat haustus, summo mane deglutiendus Repetatur idem tertio quoque die.

(*b*) Sumat Tincture Opii guttas viginti in vehiculo calido convenienter.

(*c*) Fiat bolus ; detur jejuno stomach.

(*d*) Misce pro enemate statim injiciendo.

2. Translate into Latin :

(*a*) Make a mixture and direct the patient to take two tablespoonfuls immediately and repeat in two hours if necessary.

(*b*) Give a dessertspoonful at night and repeat in half an hour if not sleeping.

3. Criticise the following prescription as to dosage and compatibility, also convert into metric scale.

(*a*) Strychnine.....gr. iiss
Potas. Iodide..... ʒiii
Tr. Cinch. Co ..... ʒvi
Aq. ad..... ʒiii
Sig. ʒi. t. i. d.

(*b*) Bis. Subnit..... ʒvi
Ac. Hydrocyan dil.....ʒiiss
Soda Bicarb..... ʒiv
Aq Menth. Pip. ad..... ʒiv
Sig.: ʒii every two hours if necessary.

(*c*) Liq. Arsenicalis.....ʒiii
Magnes. Sulph.....ʒiv
Tr. Gent. Comp.....ʒiv
Aq. ad..... .ʒiv
Sig.: ʒii t.i.d. a.c.

4. Give antidotes for following :
Chloroform, opium, pilocarpine, potassa caustica, hydrarg. perchlor., gelseminus, salts of zinc, atropine, hyoscyamus, digitalis.

5. State solubilities of the following : Ac. boric., sulphur sub., quin. hydrochlor., santonine, pot. bicarb., hydrarg. perchlor., creosote, ac. carbol., plumbi acet., borax, atropine, ammon. chlor., thymol., salol., camphor, chloroform.

6. Oleic. acid. What is it ? How obtained ? Its uses pharmaceutically and preparations ?

7. Oral.

DISPENSING.

Examiner : A. CAMPBELL.

Dispense the following prescriptions :

No. 1 *James Robinson.*
℞
Hydrarg. Perchlor.....gr. i.
Potas. Iodid..... ʒi
Tinct. Cinchon..... ʒss
Aquæ..... ad. ʒii
Misce—Sig. Capiat gutt. viginti ter die cum cyath vin. aq.

No. 2 *Alex. McPherson.*
℞
Hyd. Am. Chlor..... ʒss
P. Gum. Benzoin.....gr. x
Petrolatum..... ʒi
M ft. Ungt.
Sig. Omni nocte applic.

No. 3 *Frank Jones.*
℞
Ol. Terebinth..... ʒi
Camphor..... ʒss
Sapo. Mol..... ʒiss
Aquæ. Distil. ad..... ʒii
M. ft. Lin.
Sig. Bis. in die ap.

No. 4 *A. Clark.*

℞

Acidi Tannici.....gr. vi
Ol. Theobrom.....3iii
Misce et div. in Suppos No. vi.
Sig. Post alvum Exoneratam applic.

(To be made by hand.)

No. 5 *Sarah Wilson.*

℞

Ferri Redact.....gr. ii
Ft. pil. No. i. Mitte tales No. vi.
Sig Sumat una ter die post cib.

BOTANY.

Examiner: C. FLEXON.

1. Explain the terms used in describing the development of the embryo from the seed.

2. (*a*) What is the root?

(*b*) What is meant by primary, secondary and annual roots?

3. What is the hop? Is it a fruit, and what kind?

4. Name the principal kinds of indefinite inflorescence.

5. What are achenia and anthocarpous fruits?

6. What is the leaf?

7. Give official names and natural orders of: Ipecac, Henbane, Saffron, Cascara Sagrada, Indian Hemp, Goa Powder, Bitter Apple, Iceland Moss.

8, 9, 10. Oral.

MATERIA MEDICA.

Examiner: A. R. LEONARD.

1. Classify Materia Medica. Name three subdivisions, and in each cite two official drugs, giving preparations and doses.

2. Give official strength, or standard, of following preparations: Caffeine, citrat. effervess., ext. belladonnæ liq., ext. ipecac liq, ext. nucis. vom. liq., liq. hydrogenii peroxidi, oleum pini, acetanilidum, aqua. camphoræ, liq. arsenicalis hydrochlor, spts. ætheris nitrosi.

3. What are the following, and state history, preparations and uses pharmaceutically: Kaolin, salol, terebenum, thyreoidum siccum, benzol.

4. State the medicinal properties of following briefly:

Aconite, acid carbolic, krameriæ, strychnin. hyd., acid borici, buchu, phosphorus, ergota, liq. trinitrini. sodii benzoas.

5. (a) Give B.P. drugs of N.O. rutaceæ, habitat, part used. B.P. preparations.

(b) Give B.P. drugs of N.O. compositæ, habitat, part used, B.P. preparations.

6. Name official alkaloids, giving doses of same or preparations.

7 (a) Give tests for strychine, quinine, arsenic, morphine, antipyrine. (b) Give methods of preparing tr. strophanthus, spts. æther, nit. ac. acetic, atropia.

8. Give B.P. doses of following: Bismuth, salicyl., codeina, phos, plumba, acet., pepsin, phosphorus, iodine, hydrarg bichlor., Ferri. arsenias, creasotum, ac. sulphurous.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

1st exercise:

Prove the absence of tartaric acid in the sample of citric acid.	Distributed among four candidates.
Prove the absence of tannic acid in the sample of gallic acid.	Distributed among four candidates.

2nd exercise (triple salts):

Sodium chlor.	2 parts	for two candidates.
Pot. nit.	1 "	
Ammon. chlor.	1 "	
Cadmium sulph.	1 part	for two candidates.
Barium nit.	1 "	
Sodium sulph.	2 "	
Iron sulphate.		for two candidates.
Manganese sulph.		
Alum. sulph. aa.		
Manganese sulph.		for two candidates.
Zinc sulph.		
Pot. Brom. aa.		

3rd exercise (identification of substance produced):

Plumbi ant. Distributed among four candidates.

Zinci sulph. Distributed among four candidates.

The Destruction of Locusts.

Pharmacists in those countries where locusts are prevalent may find of service the following notes on the destruction of these insects by means of arsenic, as given by Wilkinson in the *Natal Agricultural Journal*: "Dissolve caustic soda, one pound, in boiling water, four gallons, and add to the boiling liquid arsenic, one pound. Stir until dissolved. Keep this solution under lock and key. Take half a gallon of the mixture, add four gallons of water and ten pounds of brown sugar. Dip bag-grass, grass, or mealie stalks in the mixture and lay about among the crops or sprinkle the mixture with a white-wash brush over growing crops. Locusts will come from a hundred yards attracted by the smell of the sugar; they eat and die; and are eaten by other locusts, which also die." With proper precautions the mixture is stated not to be dangerous, as the amount of arsenic in the diluted solution is too small to render it poisonous to animals when applied as directed. By this means the writer states that he cleared his farm of seven hundred acres in ten days, employing six men to distribute the poison, and kept it clear during the sea on from incursions from surrounding farmers.—*Cape Agric. Journ.*

Manitoba Notes.

June 5th, 1899.

The spring examinations for the Pharmaceutical Association of Manitoba were held May 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th, in the association rooms at the Medical College, Winnipeg.

Examiners: A. R. Leonard, of Stonewall; Charles Flexon and Alexander Campbell, Winnipeg.

Eight students, all for the Major Examinations, appeared before the Examiners.

The meeting of the council of the Pharmaceutical Association of Manitoba was held May 9th, at the Clarendon Hotel, Winnipeg.

The principal business transacted was the reception of the report of the examiners for the recent examinations.

The examiners reported most successful and satisfactory examinations, all of the eight candidates having been successful.

The following is a list of the successful students:

William Young, Neepawa.
W. O. Harrison, Neepawa.
H. H. Agnew, Winnipeg.
J. Money, Elkhorn.
C. S. Oke, Crystal City.
W. B. Wilton, Morden.
G. A. Ostrand, Carman.
J. P. Leveque, Winnipeg.

Mr. C. H. Cranston, Winnipeg, has sold his business to Messrs. A. J. Wallen & Co., who will run it as a branch store. Mr. Cranston has entered the firm of Kennedy, Fielding & Co., of Toronto, where he will reside in the future. His many friends will wish him every success in his new connections.

Dr. A. J. Gordon, druggist, Carman, was married to Miss Lettie Trombo, of Stonewall, at Carman, June 6th, 1899. The happy couple left for Chicago, where the honeymoon will be spent.

Mr. W. Hewitt, of Neepawa, has gone to Roland to take charge of the Roland drug store.

Labatt's Indian Pale Ale

Is an excellent nutrient tonic. Physicians desiring to prescribe will hardly find anything superior to this.—*Health Journal.*

"We find that the Ale uniformly well agreed with the patients, that it stimulated the appetite, and thereby increased nutrition. The taste likewise was always highly spoken of. In nervous women, we found that a glass at bedtime acted as a very effective and harmless hypnotic."
—*Superintendent of large United States Hospital.*

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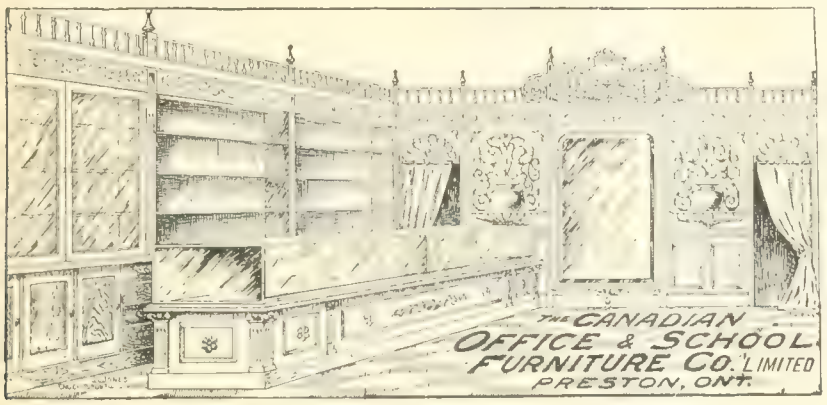

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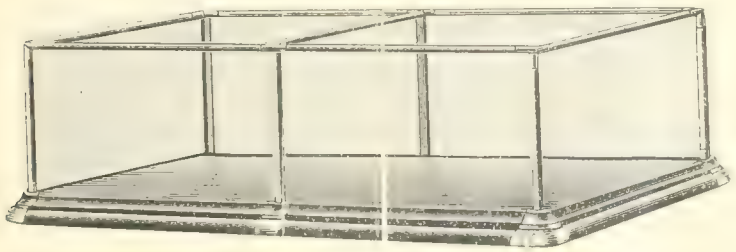

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The **Canadian Druggist**

Have you anything to announce to them?

reaches the Photo-Supply Druggist, Amateur-Photo Druggist.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.

In pursuance of the well-known policy which governs the editorial columns of the *Western Trade Journal*, representatives of the editorial corps have recently concluded an examination of the great "Ah-Wa Go," nature's own remedy and cure for diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys, such as rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, sciatica, locomotor ataxia, salt rheum, dyspepsia, sleeplessness, pimples on the face, skin disease, pale and sallow complexion, indigestion, loss of appetite, eczema, blood poison, lame back, erysipelas, etc. Removes mercury from the system. Cures constipation. A most powerful nerve and blood tonic. Cures female complaints and irregularities, and all blood impurities due to defective action of the kidneys, and find it belongs to a class of preparations which have accomplished magnificent results in the way of restoring health, and giving back to suffering humanity freedom from disease

Ah-Wa-Go is highly recommended by all physicians as well as laymen, and is a botanical discovery of the greatest value in curing the diseases mentioned. It possesses a wider range of therapeutical properties than any other preparation of its class now before the profession. It is especially recommended for malignant cases, and gives more satisfactory and quicker relief than any other remedy.

From Undisputed Evidence in the hands of the editor of the *Western Trade Journal*, it can be said that "Ah-Wa-Go" relieves when all else fails, producing marvellous results in a short space of time, an improvement being noticeable from the beginning of treatment. While it is not a "cure all," our investigation leads us to believe that it is one of the few remedies for diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys, that will accomplish more than is claimed for it. This preparation will not produce any depressing after-effects, but it is a prompt remedy for the diseases named.

Ah-Wa-Go, being nature's own remedy, is free from ingredients which often prove injurious. It contains active principles, combined with nutritive substances, which soothe and sustain, and is especially intended never to exhaust, but strengthen the weakest, as by its use every organ of the body is aided—both individually and collectively—to perform their natural functions. "Ah Wa-Go" is easy, certain and quick in its operations, acting directly through the blood, and by its mild, but searching and cleansing, qualities removes all obnoxious and poisonous elements from the system, and thus searching out and removing the cause of disease and suffering. Nature finishes the work, and life becomes pleasant and enjoyable, as originally intended by its Divine Author.

For the foregoing reasons we feel it a public duty to give the editorial endorsement of this paper to "Ah-Wa-Go." To such of our readers as are suffering from these all too common afflictions, we advise that the F. E. Karn Company, whose Canadian office is No. 132 Victoria Street, Toronto, be called upon or written to for such information as this article fails to supply. This sterling preparation is for sale by all wholesale druggists —[ADVT.]

Victory ! Victory !

The Victory Pile Remedy of Dr. Lewis, the most wonderful of the nineteenth century. Six boxes will cure the most obstinate case, if directions are followed Why suffer? Get well and enjoy life. Sample box free. Try it at once and you will be the happiest person living.

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Manager for Canada,
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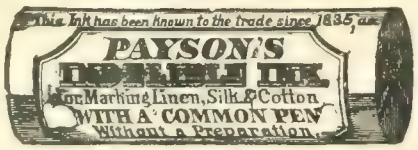
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Toronto, Can.

Formulary.

ELIXIR OF TERPINE.

The following formula is recommended by Vigier:

Terpine	10 parts.
Glycerin	150 "
Alcohol, 90%	150 "
Honey, clarified	125 "
Tincture of vanilla	10 "

Mix. The dose is from two to four tablespoonfuls.

AMMONIATED ACETANILIDE POWDER.

Take of:

Acetanilide	25 parts.
Ammonium carbonate	10 "
Sodium bicarbonate	5 "
Milk sugar	60 "

This hygroscopic powder is said to have a stimulating effect on the heart and circulation, instead of the depression produced by acetanilide alone. It is employed in dysmenorrhœa, gastralgia, hyperacidity of stomach, and atonic dyspepsia.—*Apoth. Ver.*

HYDROUS WOOL FAT ROSE CREAM.

Take of:

Hydrous wool fat	25 parts.
Almond oil	60 "
Powdered soap	8 "
Water (stir in gradually)	15 "
Rose water	30 "

Mix together, and perfume as desired. —*Pharm. Zeit.*

FRECKLE CURE.

Solution of chlorinated soda	2 ozs.
Hydrochloric acid, c.p.	4 drs.
Chloride of ammonium	4 drs.
Essence of jasmine	4 drs.
Glycerin	2 ozs.
Elder flower water	4 ozs.

Mix and filter.

FRECKLE OINTMENT.

Bismuth subnitrate	4 drs.
Glycerin	4 drs.
Lanolin	3 ozs.

Mix the lanolin and glycerin, and thoroughly incorporate the bismuth. Apply three or four times a day.

HAIR TONIC.

Take of:

	Parts.
Chlorhydrate of quinine	4
Tannin	10
Rectified spirit	880
Tincture cantharides	10
Glycerine	60
Eau de Cologne	40
Sandalwood (crushed)	5
Vanillin	1½

Macerate for four days and filter.—*Pharm. Zeitsch.*

REMEDY FOR HAY FEVER.

Menthol	20 grs.
Campho-phenic	60 grs.
Zinc oxide ointment	2 drs.
Cold cream ointment	6 drs.

—*Meyer Bros.' Druggist.*

PEPSIN ELIXIR.

The following formulæ are given by Ann de Ph. de Liege:

ACIDULATED PEPSIN ELIXIR.

(1) Pepsin	8.0 gm.
Distilled water	50.0 gm.
Extract of coca	2.0 gm.
Extract of cinchona	2.0 gm.
Sugar	50.0 gm.
Sherry wine	100.0 gm.
Hydrochloric acid	10 drops.

SALINE PEPSIN ELIXIR.

(2) Sodium chloride	0.46 gm.
Pepsin	2.00 gm.
Alcohol	2.00 gm.
Glycerin	5.6 gm.
Sugar	24.5 gm.
Distilled water	65.5 gm.

—*Ap. Zig.*

HECTOGRAPH INKS.

The following formulæ are taken from the *Neueste Erfindunen und Erfahrungen*:

Black.

	Parts.
Methyl violet	10
Negrosin	20
Glycerin	30
Gum arabic	5
Alcohol	60

Mix.

Blue.

Resorcin blue, M	10
Acetic acid dilute	1
Distilled water	85
Glycerin	4
Alcohol, 90%	10

Make a mixture of the liquids, and in this dissolve the blue, by the aid of gentle heat.

Red.

	Parts.
1. Diamond fuchsin	10
Alcohol	1
Acetic acid	2
Gum arabic	10
Water, distilled	70

Mix and dissolve.

2. Diamond fuchsin	10
Alcohol	10
Glycerin	10
Water	50

Mix and dissolve.

Green.

Anilin green, water soluble	15
Glycerin	10
Water	50
Alcohol, 90%	10

Violet.

This may be made by mixing a blue and a red ink, or by the use of water soluble anilin violet and glycerin, water and alcohol, as in the foregoing formula for green ink.—*National Druggist.*

ANTISEPTIC CARBOLIC PASTILLES.

Take of

Boric acid	4 ozs. 6½ drachms.
Salicylic acid	231½ grains
Sodium chloride	463 "
Saccharin	46 "
Ol. peppermint	15½ "
Ol. eucalyptus	1 dp.

Make into 300 pastilles. One pastille dissolved in a cupful of boiling water yields, when cold, an excellent gargle. After having used two-thirds of the solution for gargling, the cup should again be filled with water and this diluted solution snuffed up the nose.—*Am. Med. and Surg. Bul.*

CREOSOTE PILLS

L'Union Pharmaceutique recommends the following:

Creosote	3 parts.
Mixed oil of almonds	1 part.
Lard	1 part.
Burned magnesia	1 part

Mix in the order given above, allow to stand for twenty-four hours, mix thoroughly again, and then put into well-covered porcelain jar until required for dispensing, when any desired quantity may be made up into pills as ordered.

BOUGARD'S PASTE FOR CANCEROUS GROWTHS.

Wheat flour	60 g.
Starch	60 g.
Arsenic	1 g.
Cinnabar	5 g.
Ammonium chloride	5 g.
Mercuric chlorid	0.5 g.
Solution zinc chlorid, 52 deg. B.	245 g.

The first six substances are separately ground, and reduced to fine powder. They are then mixed in a mortar of glass or china and the solution of chlorid of zinc is slowly poured in, while the contents are kept rapidly moved with the pestle so that no lump shall be formed.—*Med. Review of Reviews.*

The yield of olive oil in Palestine is esimated at 20,000 tons, nearly all of which is sent to Egypt for use in soap manufacture.

THE GERMAN PHARMACOPŒIA.—As the final sitting of the editorial commission will be held on April 19, it is expected that the new edition will be ready so that it may come into force on January 1, 1900.

Photographic Notes.

AN ACID FIXING BATH.—Belitzski gives the following formula for an acid fixing bath, which he states he has used with excellent results: Sodium sulphite, 50 parts; water, 800 parts; when dissolved, add sulphuric acid (pure), 6 parts, and then hypo., 200 parts.

Sault Ste. Marie.

SOLUBLE HALOGEN-SILVER COMPOUNDS, as silver chloride, bromide, and iodid, are obtained by treating colloidal silver with chlorine, bromine, or iodine until decolorization is complete.—(*Ap. Ztg.*)

TO REMOVE "HYPO" FROM THE FILM.—The negative should be washed in the usual way, then immersed in a 1-in-40 solution of hydrogen peroxide (20 volumes) in water and washed again. By this method the "hypo" is thoroughly removed, and the negative can be intensified at once without fear of staining.

THOSE who wish to make line drawings from photographs by inking on the surface will find it quite an easy matter. One way is to print on blue ferro-prussiate paper not too deeply, go over the outlines with any waterproof ink, and wash until the blue disappears. If the drawing is intended for "process" reproduction, the blue need not be removed if it is only printed lightly, as the blue does not interfere with the block-making. Another way is to print on ordinary printing-out paper, go over the outlines with waterproof ink, and bleach the print with potassium cyanide and iodine. I should think that ammonium persulphate followed by a dip in the fixing bath would answer as well as the cyanide and iodine, or almost any other reducing agent would do.—*C.F.T., in Amateur Photog.*

SENSITIZING SOLUTION.—It may possibly be worth while to place on the market a solution for sensitizing paper and other materials, such as has lately been put out commercially, and this may be readily done by dissolving silver nitrate and citrate, carbonate, tartarate, or phosphate in liq. ammoniæ fort. The following formulæ will be found to yield satisfactory results:

Silver Nitrate	170 g.
Citric Acid	21 g.
Ammonium Chloride	25 g.
Distilled Water	500 C.c.

Dissolve the silver in half the water and the acid and chloride in the remainder, and mix the two solutions, and then add. liq. ammoniæ fort. 0.880, till, on stirring, the whole of the precipitate is dissolved, and then dilute with sufficient water to make 1700 C.c.:—

Silver Nitrate	170 g.
Tartaric Acid	18 g.
Ammonium Chloride	25 g.
Distilled Water	500 C.c.

or

Silver Nitrate	170 g.
Sodium Phosphate	35 g
Ammonium Chloride	25 g.
Distilled Water	500 C.c.

The procedure of making is precisely the same as in the case of the citrate.—*Ex.*

BRENZCATECHINE OR PYROCATECHINE DEVELOPER.—This is another developer which is not new, but to which some attention has been directed lately, due entirely to the production of it on a large scale by Ellon and Co., of Charlottenburg, Berlin. It is an open question whether it presents any great advantage over the commonly used developers, but it is cleanly, keeps well, and is open to control by dilution or the addition of bromide. A satisfactory formula is:

NO. I.

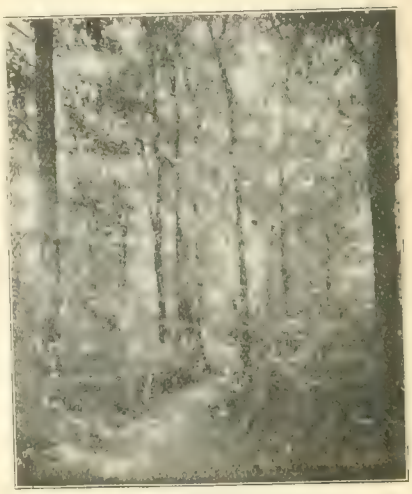
Pyrocatechine	20 g.
Sodium sulphite	100 g.
Distilled water	1000 C.c.

NO. II.

Sodium phosphate	188 g.
Sodium hydrate	20 g.
Distilled water	1000 C.c.

For use mix one part of No. 1, one part of No. 2, and one part of water. To make No. 2 dissolve the phosphate in 750 parts of water, the hydrate in 250 parts of water, and mix the two. The developer is applicable to both negative and positive work.—*Phar. Jl.*

NEW FILM FOR SPECTROSCOPIC PHOTOGRAPHY.—Sir Norman Lockyer has lately been experimenting with flexible film, with the idea of adapting it to spectroscopic photography. The large concave Rowland grating which Sir Norman Lockyer is now using for his solar spectroscopic photographs has 20,000 lines to the inch ruled on its surface and is of 21½ feet radius, giving a spectrum of 30 inches long. The focal plane of this grating is of necessity considerably curved; in fact, the plane of accurate definition at the edges of the field is about 0.5 inches in front of the similar plane at the centre. It is, therefore, impossible to get a sharp photograph of the whole spectrum on a glass plate; in fact, not more than eighteen to twenty inches of the spectrum can be brought into focus on the same



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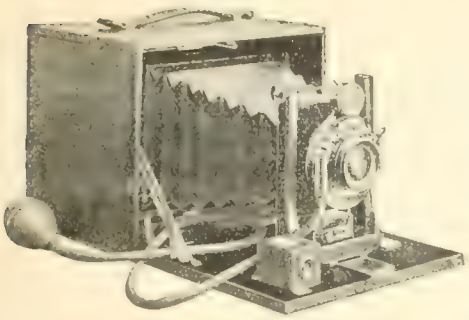

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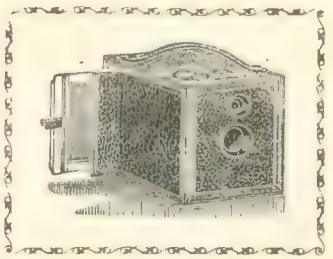

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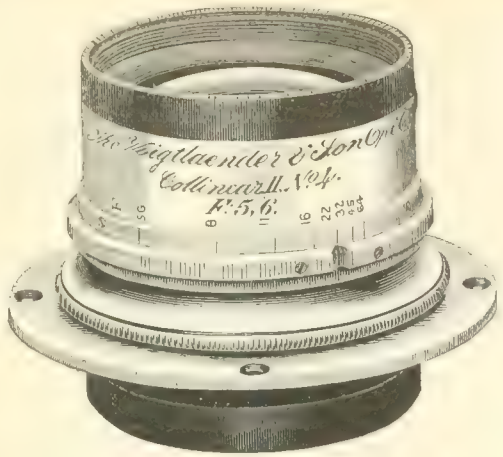

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plane. This difficulty is, of course, got over by the use of the flexible film which can be bent to the curvature of the field. A print of one of the photographs taken with this Rowland concave grating must be the longest solar spectrum photographed at a single operation. It is 30 inches long, and shows the arc spectrum of iron with a comparison spectrum of the sun from wave length 3,600 to 5,200.—*Phar. Jl.*

Winnipeg Camera Club.

With the approach of summer the Winnipeg Camera Club is once more to the front, offering more facilities and advantages than ever to those interested in the instructing and elevating amusement of amateur photography. The club has been most fortunate in securing rooms for its headquarters in the McIntyre block, room 517, which, in a few days, will be fitted up in first-class style for the reception of members. It is the intention of the directors of the club to have the new dark room as complete as possible in the way of lighting, ventilation, locker accommodation, etc., and it is expected that by the first of June the new quarters will be ready for occupation. In the meantime the old rooms in the Roblin House are still in order for any members who may have work they may wish to finish up in the way of developing, etc. The monthly button competitions will be an important feature of the summer's work, and it would appear, from present indications, that these competitions will be more than ever patronized. Most of the old members have expressed their intention of joining for a second season, which goes to show clearly that there is a good field for such an organization. The Saturday afternoon club runs will be continued during the coming summer; to those who took advantage of them last year these outings proved to be both highly instructive and enjoyable. The club has already received a number of new applications for membership, and the present indications are that before the close of this season last year's membership will be more than doubled. Mr. S. W. Smith is secretary of the club (P.O. drawer No. 1,260, Winnipeg, Man.), and will be pleased to give any information in connection therewith.

Photo Queries.

C. E. Harlbut, Toronto, asks:

Can you tell me how to print on china? Can you give me the process, and tell me how a print from a flat negative upon a concave surface is done?

Answer:

There are several methods for printing on china, watch cases, etc. One process is to make a transparency or positive upon an un-albumenized plate and then transfer it upon the article.

The china or other article should first be prepared by coating it with a thin solution of gelatine or white glue.

Another way is to print your picture on a collodion coated paper, the china is then prepared same as above and the unmounted print pressed into contact with the article and allowed to dry; it is then wet with hot water, when the paper can be stripped off, leaving the photo.

Manitowaning, Algoma.

There are several brands of collodion and transfer papers, which may be obtained from the leading dealers in photo stock.

Subscriber, Quebec, asks:

Will you please give in next month's issue of CANADIAN DRUGGIST directions for making plates for cameras and kodaks, also for making films to use in place of glass?

Answer:

We cannot undertake to answer the above for want of space. When dry plates were first introduced a few photographers undertook to make their own plates, but soon found the difficulties too many to contend with, such as keeping the emulsion at proper temperature, cleaning glass and coating plates, which is all done now by machinery, and that it did not pay, as reliable plates could be had from the factories for less money. There are several good books to be had on plate making from dealers in photo goods.

Avoid Substitution.

There are forms of substitution which are quite as reprehensible as a deliberate giving of something else for the preparation ordered—and one of the latest of these has just come under our notice. Abbey's Effervescent Salt is recognized by the physician and public alike as a valuable remedy. Its sale has been almost phenomenal, a fact which is due to its real medicinal virtue. Recognizing this fact a package has appeared on the market almost similar in appearance, size and style of bottle and package, and with a label as closely imitating it as possible, intended, without doubt, to deceive the public. It has unfortunately been purchased by some druggist, possibly without considering the evident intention of the makers, and also the loss of custom which must inevitably follow if an attempt is made to sell it in place of the article which it would seek to displace. The proprietors of Abbey's Salt have faithfully tried to further the interests of the retail druggists in not only cutting off the supplies of their preparation from any who would sell it at less than the advertised price, but also in keeping it strictly in the hands of the drug trade. We hope, therefore, that the trade generally will strengthen their hands by refusing to purchase anything which is sought to be put on the market as a substitute.

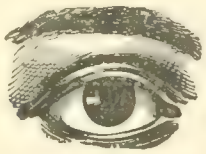
The Toronto Exhibition.

Stimulated by the grand success of last year's Industrial Fair, the directors of the Toronto Exhibition are putting forth greater efforts than ever to make the one for the present year eclipse all that have gone before, both as to the extent and variety of exhibits as well as the magnitude and novelty of the special attractions. The prize list has been published, and copies can be procured by any of our readers by dropping a post card to the secretary at Toronto. The Fair is to be held from the 28th August to the 9th of September.

Kind words never die—except when killed by ingratitude.

Optical Department

In charge of W. E. Hamill, M.D., Principal of the Optical Institute of Canada.



Correspondents should note that for an intelligent answer to be given to their inquiries it is necessary in every case to give the following information relative to their patient: (1) Sex, (2) age, (3) occupation, (4) near point of distinct vision for small type with each eye alone, (5) how their eyes trouble them, *i.e.*, their asthenopic symptoms, (6) vision of each eye at twenty feet alone without glasses, (7) best vision obtainable with glasses, naming correction.

Example.—J.S., male; age, 18; bookkeeper; can read small type to within five inches of each eye; complains of much headache through the day and evening; eyes feel sore and water a good deal, look red and inflamed, etc., etc.

R.E.V. $\frac{20}{200}$ with $+1.50 = \frac{20}{20}$
Z.E.V. $\frac{20}{200}$ with $+1.50 = \frac{20}{20}$

The above example is taken to illustrate about how we desire inquiries to be made.

A.F.T.: I have a customer who can see $\frac{20}{20}$ each eye separately, and which a plus glass blurs. But by giving a minus .50 on each eye he is able to read every letter of the fifteen line at 20 feet, whereas without the minus glasses he cannot be sure of one letter on the fifteen foot line. I was taught that when persons could see $\frac{20}{20}$ and a blus blurred that they were emmetropic and did not require anything, but I was also taught that if minus glasses improved the distant vision to give them. What I want to know is, is my customer an emmetrope or a myope and would you advise me giving the minus glasses found? Answer.

Nearly all authors say that a vision of $\frac{20}{20}$ indicates emmetropia or hyperopia. The acuteness of vision is determined by Suellen's test types, and $\frac{20}{20}$ is taken as the average vision an emmetrope should possess, but we must remember that it is only an average, and many have an acuity of vision of $\frac{20}{15}$, while others may have only $\frac{20}{30}$. In the case referred to above the acuteness of vision, although $\frac{20}{20}$, is increased by the minus glasses, and would clearly point to a low degree of myopia, we would certainly prescribe them if the age of the person warrants it. I would, however, adopt very thorough fogging of binocular vision by means of plus glasses, to make doubly sure that the myopia was real.

Personally in this case I would use a mydriatic.

One cannot be too careful, especially in the young, before prescribing minus glasses where the vision is equal to $\frac{20}{20}$. From the contents of your letter I would expect you, however, to find low myopia, as your examination and deductions seem to have been very carefully worked out. I have prescribed plus glasses in such cases where I was uncertain, and have found in some cases that the myopia was proved to be false after a few weeks' wear of the plus glasses. The reasons why an emmetrope should sometimes exhibit symptoms of myopia has been fully explained in some of our preceding articles on eye strain, etc.

If there is one class more than another where opticians should be certain of their diagnosis it is in low myopia in the young. If you are in doubt at all secure advice from some competent oculist, as inestimable harm may be produced by giving concaved g asses to the young when they are not needed. I remember a case consulting me who was wearing -1.50 glasses fitted by an optician and after a retinoscopic examination I prescribed $+2.50$, which have been perfectly satisfactory and relieved his asthenopia.

I cannot understand how such a mistake could be made by any optician worthy of the name.

The following students have taken a course of instruction in optics from Dr. W. E. Hamill at The Optical Institute of Canada, since our last issue:

Dr. Cowan, Portage La Prairie.
Chas. W. F. Howard, Hagersville.
E. J. Kibblewaite, Alton.
W. E. Fraleigh, Toronto.
G. A. Ramsden, Erin.
John E. Godfrey, Meaford.
W. H. Robson, Fenelon Falls.
Wesley Thomas, Campbellford.
A. L. Barnhardt, Hawkestone.

Next class commences August 8th.

The Carlsbad Sprudel Salts.

Although the time when the Sprudel salts were first prepared can be traced back to the year 1708, yet the merit of having, by indefatigable activity, firmly established the reputation of the Carlsbad sprudel salts is almost entirely due to Dr. David Becher†, and, thanks to his influence, the salts were, in 1764, prepared on a large scale, and the manufacture of these as a municipal enterprise was then taken up by the head of the town. Dr. David Becher's method of evaporation, based upon the action of the heat naturally inherent in the sprudel waters, possessed the recommendation of extraordinary cheapness, and yielded in 1788 as much as five quintals of sprudel salt (=620 English pounds).

The crystallized salts prepared according to Dr. Becher's method consisted mainly of crystallized sodic sulphate and that by the very desire of Dr. Becher himself, who did not by any means intend to produce a preparation containing all the soluble ingredients of sprudel water and designed to act as a complete substitute. All that he aimed at was to produce a salt which might be added to the thermal water and so to augment its action.

As soon as the Carlsbad sprudel salts became an article in considerable demand, they were as a matter of course, frequently analyzed, and in course of time adverse criticisms were passed upon them by chemists like Almen*, Uloth**, and Harnack***, who proceeded upon the wholly false assumption that the crystallized salts were meant as a substitute of and full equivalent for the natural thermal water.

This was not at all what had been intended. However, at the instance of various physicians and pharmaceutists, a commission of experts was appointed and met at Carlsbad in 1880 consisting of Prof. E. Ludwig, of Vienna; Dr. A Frank, of Charlottenburg; Dr. Pilz, of Carlsbad, and Dr. Hoffmann, of Carlsbad. On their recommendation Dr. Ernst Ludwig, professor of applied medical chemistry at the University of Vienna, was invited by

†E. Ludwig uber das Karlsbader Sprudelsalz. Wiener medicinische Blätter 1880 No. 50, 1881 No. 1, 2, 4 u 5.

*Fehling. Neues Handwörterbuch d. Chemie, vol. III. p. 942.

**Fehling. Neues Handwörterbuch d. Chemie, vol. III., p. 942.

***Harnack. Berliner klinische Wochenschrift, 1880, No. 1, p. 8.

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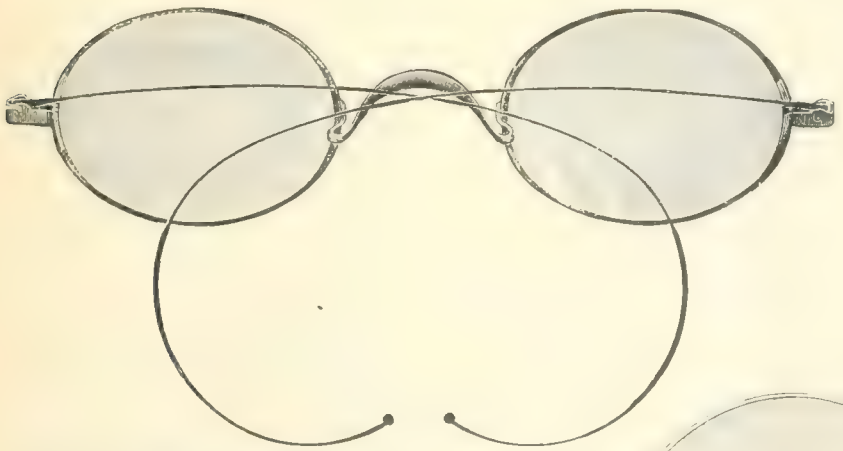

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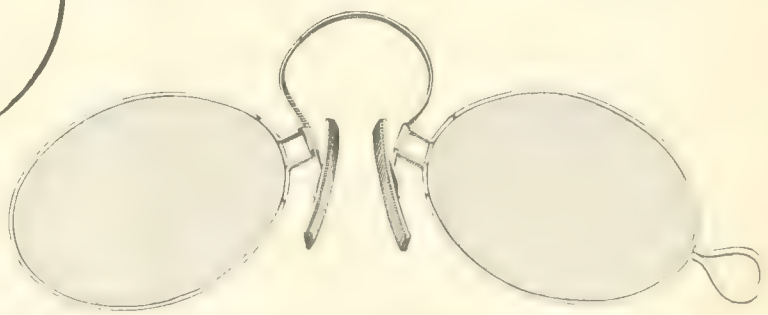

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Toronto, Canada.

Often in the morning there comes a feeling of weariness, indescribable; not exactly ill, nor fit to work, but too near well to remain idle.

A Ripans Tabule taken at night, before retiring, or just after dinner, has been known to drive away that weariness for months.

WANTED:—A case of bad health that R·I·P·A·N·S will not benefit. Send five cents to Ripans Chemical Co., No. 10 Spruce Street, New York, for 10 samples and 1,000 testimonials. R·I·P·A·N·S, 10 for 5 cents, or 12 packets for 48 cents, may be had of all druggists who are willing to sell a standard medicine at a moderate profit. They banish pain and prolong life. One gives relief. Note the word R·I·P·A·N·S on the packet. Accept no substitute.

WE would be very glad to supply the Drug Trade and Medical Profession with our Catalogue of Fine

Pharmaceutical Specialties....

Our Standard Fluid Extracts will compare with products of any other Laboratory on the continent.

THE

Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.

Wholesale Druggists, Winnipeg, Man.

PATENTS
PROMPTLY SECURED

Write for our interesting books "Inventor's Help" and "How you are swindled." Send us a **rough sketch** or **model** of your invention or improvement and we will tell you **free** our opinion as to whether it is probably patentable. We make a specialty of applications rejected in other hands. Highest references furnished.

MARION & MARION
PATENT SOLICITORS & EXPERTS

Civil & Mechanical Engineers, Graduates of the Polytechnic School of Engineering, Bachelors in Applied Sciences, Laval University, Members Patent Law Association American Water Works Association, New England Water Works Assoc. P.Q. Surveyors Association, Assoc. Member Can. Society of Civil Engineers.

OFFICES: NEW YORK LIFE B'LD'G., MONTREAL CAN. ATLANTIC BUILDING., WASHINGTON, D.C.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive *special notice*, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, **New York**
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

the town council to consider the best means of preparing a product from the mineral water containing *all its ingredients* soluble in water. In accordance with the directions given by Professor Ludwig, the natural Carlsbad sprudel salt, sold in powder form, is prepared in the following way: The sprudel water is overheated. This causes it to drop a precipitate which is removed by filtration. The filtered liquid is then concentrated by evaporation until it is reduced to a residue of salt and while still moist this salt is saturated with the carbonic acid so freely given off by the sprudel springs. The two processes described are carried out at different stages and in different localities. The salt is produced at the salt-works and its saturation with carbonic acid gas is effectuated in the Sprudel Hall. The object of saturation of the salt with natural carbondioxide is to retransform the monocarbonates of lithia and soda, as resulting from the process of concentration into bicarbonates, thus bringing them back to exactly their original condition when still held in solution in the natural Carlsbad water. From this explanation it will be seen that the natural Carlsbad sprudel salt as now prepared and sold in powder form approximates in chemical composition as nearly as possible to the mineral water, containing all the soluble constituents of the spring as in the sprudel water and in the same proportions and combinations (soda being present as bicarbonate).

The natural Carlsbad sprudel salt (powder), prepared since 1882, according to the method recommended by Prof. E. Ludwig, of Vienna, is a white powder of a mild, somewhat salty-bitterish taste.

It is preferable to the other (crystallized) also on this ground, that it is not deliquescent at a high temperature, *it is also more palatable than the crystal salt.*

Its composition, according to Prof. E. Ludwig, is as follows:

Carbonate of lithia....	0.20	per cent.
Bicarbonate of soda....	36.11	"
Sulphate of potash. ...	3.31	"
Sulphate of soda	41 02	"
Chloride of sodium....	18.19	"
Fluoride of sodium	traces	
Borate of soda	0.03	"
Anhydride of silicic acid, oxide of iron, lime and magnesia	traces	
Moisture	0.44	"

Accordingly it is the very best substitute obtainable for the natural water. Only the useless earthy carbonates (manganese, lime, iron, magnesia) and silicic acid are absent. It is a triumph of modern chemistry to be able to yield such a preparation. If by any chance it should happen that the salt thus obtained does not show upon analysis to contain the exact proportion of such constituent, then the product is thrown back into the sprudel water and the whole process is gone over again.

By these means purchasers are assured of the proper composition of the article which they buy.

The Natural Carlsbad sprudel salts (both crystallized and powder) are put upon the European Continental market in square glass-bottles containing 125 and 250 grammes, and for Transatlantic export in round glass-bottles of 100 or 200 grammes each. All such bottles have the trade-mark both on the label and on the strip of paper surrounding the neck of the bottle and bear in addition the signature of the Karlsbader Mineralwasser-Versendung Lobel Schottlander Carlsbad, Austria.

Protose.

(PROTEIN-VEGETAL.)

Protose is the name given to a food preparation of exclusive vegetable origin, which has been recently put to a severe test in the Kingston Military College.

It contains a very high percentage of proteid matters, whose digestibility it has been sought to make so easy that even patients afflicted with wasting diseases will be able to assimilate it without difficulty and without getting tired of its taste.

According to an analysis and experiments of artificial digestions which were made by Dr. R. F. Rutton, Professor of Practical Chemistry of McGill University, Montreal, protose, while being nearly six times richer in proteid matter than meat, and seven times richer than eggs are, is digested in almost the same space of time.

The official test which we have mentioned that was made at the Military College was done through permission of the Minister of Militia. It was controlled by the director-general of the medical staff, Surgeon Lt.-Col. Neilson, of Ottawa; Lt.-Col. Drury, of A Battery, R.C.A., Kingston; Major Fegus, of A Battery; and other officers of Her Majesty's permanent forces, stationed there.

This test proved beyond question the value of protose, or protein-vegetal, as a food for military, exploring, or mining purposes, occupying, as it does, a minimum of space, and retaining its properties indifferently.

During the past twelve months numerous experiments have been made by Dr. F. E. D'Avignon, of Montreal, in the different forms of digestive nutrition, and in order to form a conclusive opinion as to its success in the treatment of dyspepsia, obesity, excessive leanness, and also in diabetes, and the results obtained were eminently satisfactory.

Dr. Dame, of Winnipeg, Man., who observed the symptoms and controlled the analyses of the urine during the whole period of the protose treatment, expresses his opinion in the following manner:

Winnipeg, Man.,
November 18th, 1898.

. . . The protein treatment is really wonderful in diabetes. To-day's test gives 50 ounces of urine, hardly a trace of sugar visible by Fehling's Solution, the color natural, and specific gravity 1021. C. is not to-day the same man at all. . . . When Mr. C. has taken his ordinary dose or meal of your "Protein," he can hardly eat anything else, and does not get weak or hungry for the next twelve or fifteen hours. Now this man could not do without engulphing a couple pounds of steak every meal, and felt weak and hungry an hour before the next meal time.

"This preparation is now being placed before the physicians of Canada by the 'Hatch Protose Co.,' of Montreal, and there is no doubt of its becoming a very desirable adjunct in the treatment of ailments which we have enumerated."

Increased Telephone Service.

We note that the Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited, have added another telephone to their service on account of the continuous use of the other lines. The new number is 8167, and has a switch to Mr. Hay's desk. Their complete system is as follows:

604 city orders, waiting orders, shipping, etc.

1728 city orders, sample room, financial office, and Mr. Watt.

8167 city orders, quotations, and Mr. Hay.

The telephone has become so useful in ordering goods, that the druggists will certainly appreciate L. B. & Co.'s enterprise in placing at their disposal such an adequate service.

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE OF LONDON, ENGLAND
The oldest purely fire office in the world.
FIRE ONLY
H. M. BLACKBURN CANADIAN MANAGER TORONTO
AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

Books.

THE NEWER REMEDIES, including their synonyms, sources, methods of preparation, tests, solubilities, incompatibles, medicinal properties, and doses as far as known, together with sections on organs —therapeutic agents and indifferent compounds of iron—by Virgil Coblentz, A.M., Ph.D., F.C.S., etc., professor of Chemistry and Physics in the New York College of Pharmacy. Third edition, revised and enlarged to 147 pages. Philadelphia: P. Blackiston, Son & Co., 1012 Walnut street. Price, $1.

At a time when we are besieged with new remedies having their origin in all portions of the universe, and each claiming more or less attention in the world of pharmacy, the student, as well as the practical pharmacist, is at a loss how to keep track of and post himself in the various products which have come almost like an avalanche within the last few years.

We know of no work which supplies as full information in relation to "The Newer Remedies" than the one before us. The arrangement of the articles under their commercial names renders it valuable as a ready reference, and a glance shows the source, property, and dose of the remedy. A chapter on "organo-therapeutic" agents has been added to this edition, as also one on "indifferent compounds of iron."

The Review of Reviews.

Mr. W. T. Stead writes in the *Review of Reviews* for June on "Oliver Cromwell and the National Church of England" apropos of the Cromwell tercentenary just celebrated in England. Mr. Stead advocates a return to Cromwell's ideas of church establishment, which would certainly dispose of the quarrel about ritualism in the present English Church establishment. The article is illustrated with reproductions of famous paintings.

Frank Leslie's Monthly.

Besides Secretary Long's illustrated article upon "The New Navy," *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* for June contains the following features: "The Building of a Battleship," by Frederick J. Gauntlett, with splendid pictures of the new *Kearsarge* and *Kentucky*; "From Stone to Steel," by George Willis Bardwell, a richly illustrated paper reviewing the history of arms and armor, from the rude weapons of the stone age to the modern Krag Jorgensen rifle; "In Hayti in War-Time," by Reuben Briggs Davenport; "The Horseless Carriage," by Mary Sargent Hopkins, an up-to date illustrated article on automobiles; and "Women as Travelers," by Margherita Arlina Hamm, in the popular Woman in Action series. This number contains over eighty-five illustrations, including Wenzell's full-page frontispiece for Egerton Castle's charming serial story, "April Bloom."

Amongst Our Advertisers.

Expansible Spectacles.

We would call the attention of all dealers in optical goods to the expansible spectacles and eye glasses advertised in this issue.

Amongst the many advantages claimed for these goods we might mention specially the fact that the lens can be *instantly* replaced in the frame, and as there is no screw to be inserted the use of a screw driver is absolutely done away with. This is a very important item for druggists, or those who have not been at the jewellers' bench.

As an index of how these goods have taken hold with the optical trade we are informed that the firm controlling the patent in the United States cannot begin to execute all their orders. B. Laurance, 63 Yonge street, Toronto, is sole owner of the Canadian patent, and the goods are sold direct to the retail trade, doing away with any intermediary profits.

A New Summer Drink.

The Queen City Drug Co., whose advertisement appears in this number on page 138a, have opened an office in the Fisken Block, Scott street, and are making a specialty of effervescent compounds. They have secured the Canadian agency for Dr. White's Effervescent Salts, all of which are manufactured under the B.P. formula, and are being prescribed by the most prominent physicians. Of these goods, Effervescent Phosphate of Soda is having a special run in American cities, making, as it does, a popular family and fountain drink.

As will be seen from Messrs. Archdale Wilson & Co.'s advertisement they expect to be able to fill all orders for Fly Pads promptly after June 15th.

AN AMUSING EXPERIENCE.—Bacillus "I had a funny thing happen to me just now."

Microbe: What was that?'

B.: "Why, as I was passing from the liver to the vermiform appendix I struck a humorous vein."—*Exchange.*

WANTS, FOR SALE, ETC.

FOR SALE.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED DRUG BUSINESS IN one of the best Western Ontario Cities for sale; clean stock and not too large, location A1. For full particulars address Box 3, Office CANADIAN DRUGGIST, Toronto.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

DRUG CLERK, 7 YEARS' EXPERIENCE, GRADuate O. C. P., wants situation as clerk or manager, Good references. Can go at once. Chemicus, Box 20. CANADIAN DRUGGIST, Toronto.

WANTED—POSITION, BY GRADUATE O. C. P., strictly temperate, A1 references, retail and wholesale experience. Address, 88 Wilton Ave., Toronto.

We Solicit Your Trade

We offer a well-assorted stock of

Drugs
Chemicals
Patent Medicines
Perfumery
Toilet Articles
etc.

CALL AND SEE US

JAMES A. KENNEDY & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
423 Richmond St., LONDON, Ont.

SEELY'S MEDICATED SOAP

A Pure Olive Oil Soap. Especially recommended for the Complexion, Toilet, Bath and Nursery. Relieves irritation and insures soft skin. Cures Eczema and Facial Blemishes.

AS A SHAMPOO

Removes all dandruff and stimulates growth of hair.

Retail price: 15 cents a Cake; 25c Box.
Sold to Druggists ONLY at $1 per Doz or $11 per Gross.

Manufactured only by **SEELY** *Manufacturing Company*

"The American Perfumer."

DETROIT, MICH. WINDSOR, ONT.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to June 8th, 1899.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

ALCOHOL, gal.	$4 75	$5 00
Methyl	1 90	2 00
ALLSPICE, lb.	13	15
Powdered, lb	15	17
ALOIN, oz.	40	45
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs.	50	55
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb.	40	45
St. Vincent, lb.	15	18
BALSAM, Fir, lb.	45	50
Copaiba, lb.	70	85
Peru, lb.	3 25	3 50
Tolu, can or less, lb.	70	75
BARK, Barberry, lb.	22	25
Bayberry, lb.	15	18
Buckthorn, lb.	15	17
Canella, lb.	15	17
Cascara Sagrada	25	30
Casarilla, select, lb.	18	20
Cassia, in mats, lb.	25	28
Cinchona, red, lb.	60	65
Powdered, lb	65	70
Yellow, lb.	35	40
Pale, lb.	40	45
Elm, selected, lb.	18	20
Ground, lb.	17	20
Powdered, lb.	20	28
Hemlock, crushed, lb.	18	20
Oak, white, crushed lb.	15	17
Orange peel, bitter, lb.	15	16
Prickly ash, lb.	35	40
Sassafras, lb.	15	16
Soap (quillaya), lb.	13	15
Wild cherry, lb.	13	15
BEANS, Calabar, lb	45	50
Tonka, lb.	1 20	1 75
Vanilla, lb.	8 00	15 00
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb.	25	25
powdered, lb.	25	30
Juniper, lb.	7	10
Ground, lb	12	14
Prickly ash, lb.	40	45
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb.	55	60
Cassia, lb.	25	30
BUTTER, Cacao, lb.	60	65
CAMPHOR, lb.	65	75
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.	1 40	1 50
Powdered, lb.	1 50	1 60
CAPSICUM, lb.	25	30
Powdered, lb	$ 30	$ 35
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb.	15	16
CARMINE, No. 40, oz.	30	40
CASTOR, Fibre, lb.	20 00	20 60
CHALK, French, powdered, lb.	10	12
Precip., see Calcium, lb.	10	12
Prepared, lb.	5	
CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb.	4	5
Willow, powdered, lb.	20	25
CLOVE, lb.	17	20
Powdered, lb.	18	22
COCHINEAL, S.G., lb.	40	45
COLLODION, lb.	75	80
Cantharidal, lb.	2 50	2 75
CONFECTION, Senna, lb.	40	45
CREOSOTE, Wood, lb.	1 30	2 50
CRENASOL (JEYES) 4-oz. bottles, per doz.		4 50
" " 12-oz. bottles, per doz.		10 80
CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.	25	30
DEXTRINE, lb.	10	12
DOVER'S POWDER, lb.	1 50	1 60
ERGOT, Spanish, lb.	75	80
Powdered, lb.	90	1 00
Ergotin, Keith's, oz.	2 00	2 10
EXTRACT LOGWOOD, bulk, lb.	13	14
Pounds, lb.	14	17
FLOWERS, Arnica, lb.	15	20
Calendula, lb.	55	60
Camomile, Roman, lb.	25	30
German, lb.	40	45
Elder, lb.	20	22
Lavender, lb.	12	15
Rose, red, French, lb.	1 60	2 00
Rosemary, lb.	25	30
Saffron, American, lb.	65	70
Spanish, Val'a, oz.	1 00	1 25
GELATINE, Cooper's, lb.	75	80
French, white, lb.	35	40
GLYCERINE, lb.	17	20
GUAIANA	1 00	1 10
Powdered, lb.	1 25	1 35
GUM ALOES, Cape, lb.	18	20
Barbadoes, lb.	50	50
Socotrine, lb.	65	70
Asafœtida, lb	40	45
Arabic, 1st, lb.	70	75
Powdered, lb.	80	85
Sifted sorts, lb.	45	50
Sorts, lb.	30	35
Benzoin, lb.	50	1 00
Catechu, Black, lb.	6	20
Catechu, powdered, lb.	1 20	1 25
Guaiac, lb.	50	1 00
Powdered, lb.	90	
Kino, true, lb.	$ 4 25	$4 50
Myrrh, lb.	45	48
Powdered, lb.	55	60
Opium, lb.	4 50	4 75
Powdered, lb.	5 75	6 00
Scammony, pure Resin, lb.	12 50	13 00
Shellac, lb.	35	40
Bleached, lb.	40	45
Spruce, true, lb.	30	35
Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb.	85	90
Powdered, lb.	1 10	1 25
Sorts, lb.	55	70
Thus, lb.	8	10
HERB, Althea, lb.	27	35
Bitterwort, lb.	30	40
Burdock, lb.	10	18
Boneset, oz., lb.	15	17
Catnip, oz., lb.	17	20
Chiretta, lb.	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb.	20	38
Feverfew, oz., lb.	53	55
Grindelia robusta, lb.	45	50
Horehound, oz., lb.	18	20
Jaborandi, lb.	45	50
Lemon Balm, lb.	38	40
Liverwort, German, lb.	38	40
Lobelia, oz., lb.	15	20
Motherwort, oz., lb	20	20
Mullein, German, lb.	17	20
Pennyroyal, oz., lb	18	22
Peppermint, oz., lb	21	20
Rue, oz., lb	30	30
Sage, oz., lb	18	22
Spearmint, lb	21	25
Thyme, oz., lb	18	20
Tansy, oz., lb	15	15
Wormwood, oz.	20	20
Yerba Santa, lb.	38	48
HONEY, lb.	13	12
HOPS, fresh, lb.	20	24
INDIGO, Madras, lb.	75	85
INSECT POWDER, lb.	35	35
ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb.	2 00	2 10
Russian, true, lb.	6 00	6 50
LEAF, Aconite, lb.	25	30
Bay, lb.	18	20
Belladonna, lb.	25	30
Buchu, long, lb.	50	40
Short, lb.	35	40
Coca, lb.	35	25
Digitalis, lb.	15	70
Eucalyptus, lb.	18	20
Hyoscyamus	20	55
Matico, lb.	70	25

Senna, Alexandria, lb	$ 25	$ 30
Tinnevelly, lb	15	25
Stramonium, lb	20	25
Uva Ursi, lb	15	18
LEECHES, Swedish, doz	1 00	1 10
LICORICE, Solazzi	48	50
Pignatelli	35	40
Grasso	30	35
Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.	27	30
" Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75
" Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Tar, Licorice, and Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
LUPULIN, oz	30	35
LYCOPODIUM, lb	70	80
MACE, lb	1 20	1 25
MANNA, lb	1 60	1 75
Moss, Iceland, lb	9	10
Irish, lb	12	13
MUSK, Tonquin, oz	46 00	50 00
NUTGALLS, lb	21	25
Powdered, lb	25	30
NUTMEGS, lb	1 00	1 10
NUX VOMICA, lb	10	12
Powdered, lb	20	25
OAKUM, lb	12	15
OINTMENT, Merc., lb. ½ and ½	70	75
Citrine, lb	45	50
PARALDEHYDE, oz	20	22
PEPPER, black, lb	16	18
Powdered, lb	18	20
PITCH, black, lb	3	4
Burgundy, true, lb	10	12
PLASTER, Calcined, bbl. cash	1 25	3 25
Adhesive, yd	12	13
Belladonna, lb	65	70
Galbanum Comp., lb	80	85
Lead, lb	25	30
POPPY HEADS, per 100	1 00	1 10
ROSIN, Common, lb	2½	3
White, lb	3½	4
RESORCIN, white, oz	25	0
ROCHELLE SALT, lb	25	28
ROOT, Aconite, lb	22	25
Althea, cut, lb	30	35
Belladonna, lb	25	30
Blood, lb	18	25
Bitter, lb	27	30
Blackberry, lb	15	18
Burdock, crushed, lb	18	20
Calamus, sliced, white, lb	20	25
Canada Snake, lb	30	35
Cohosh, black, lb	15	20
Colchicum, lb	40	45
Columbo, lb	20	22
Powdered, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	38	40
Comfrey, crushed, lb	20	25
Curcuma, powdered, lb	13	
Dandelion, lb	20	
Elecampane, lb	15	
Galangal, lb	15	
Gelsemium, lb	22	
Gentian or Genitan, lb	12	13
Ground, lb	13	25
Powdered, lb	13	14
Ginger, African, lb	18	15
Po., lb	20	20
Jamaica, bldhd., lb	30	22
Po., lb	35	35
Ginseng, lb	4 50	4 38
Golden Seal, lb	1 00	1 75
Gold Thread, lb	90	10
Hellebore, white, powd., lb	15	95
Indian Hemp	18	18
Ipecac, lb	4 75	5 00
Powdered, lb	5 00	5 25
Jalap, lb	40	50
Powdered, lb	45	45
Kava Kava, lb	40	50
Licorice, lb	12	90
Powdered, lb	13	15
Mandrake, lb	13	15
Masterwort, lb	16	18
Orris, Florentine, lb	30	40
Powdered, lb	40	35
Pareira Brava, true, lb	40	45
Pink, lb	40	45
Parsley, lb	30	45
Pleurisy, lb	20	35
Poke, lb	15	25
Queen of the Meadow	18	18
Rhatany, lb	$ 20	$ 30
Rhubarb, lb	75	2 50
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb	45	50
Cut, lb	50	55
Senega, lb	55	65
Squill, lb	13	15
Stillingia, lb	22	25
Powdered, lb	25	27
Unicorn, lb	38	40
Valerian, English, lb. true	20	25
Virginia, Snake, lb	40	45
Yellow Dock, lb	15	18
RUM, Bay, gal	2 50	2 75
Essence, lb	3 00	3 25
SACCHARIN, oz	1 25	1 50
SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb	13	15
Star, lb	35	40
Burdock, lb	30	35
Canary, bag or less, lb	4	5
Caraway, lb	10	13
Cardamom, lb	1 15	1 25
Celery	25	30
Colchicum	50	60
Coriander, lb	10	12
Cumin, lb	15	20
Fennel, lb	15	17
Fenugreek, powdered, lb	7	9
Flax, cleaned, lb	3½	4
Ground, lb	4	5
Hemp, lb	3½	4
Mustard, white, lb	11	12
Powdered, lb	15	20
Pumpkin	25	30
Quince, lb	65	70
Rape, lb	5	6
Strophanthus, oz	50	55
Worm, lb	22	25
SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb	25	30
SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb	10	12
White, Conti's, lb	15	16
Powdered, lb	25	40
Green (Sapo Viridis), lb	25	40
SPERMACETI, lb	60	65
TURPENTINE, Chian, oz	75	80
Venice, lb	10	12
WAX, White, lb	50	75
Yellow	40	45
WOOD, Guaiac, rasped	5	6
Quassia chips, lb	10	12
Red Saunders, ground, lb	5	6
Santal, ground, lb		6

CHEMICALS.

ACID, Acetic, lb		13
Glacial, lb	45	50
Benzoic, English, oz	20	25
German, oz	10	12
Boracic, lb	12	13
Carbolic Crystals, lb	30	35
Calvert's No. 1, lb	2 10	2 15
No. 2, lb	1 35	1 40
Citric,	55	60
Gallic	10	12
Hydrobromic, diluted, lb	30	35
Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles doz	1 50	1 60
Lactic, concentrated, oz	8	10
Muriatic, lb	3	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Nitric, lb	10½	13
Chem. pure, lb	25	30
Oleic, purified, lb	75	80
Oxalic, lb	12	13
Phosphoric, glacial, lb	1 00	1 10
Dilute, lb	13	17
Pyrogallic, oz	30	35
Salicylic, white, lb	80	85
Sulphuric, carboy, lb	2¼	2½
Bottles, lb	4	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Tannic, lb	80	85
Tartaric, powdered, lb	38	40
ACETANILID, lb	65	70
ACONITINE, grain	4	5
ALUM, cryst., lb	1¾	3
Powdered, lb	3	4
AMMONIA, Liquor, lb., .880	10	12
AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb	1 05	1 10
Carbonate, lb	14	15
Iodide, oz	35	40
Nitrate crystals, lb	40	45
Muriate, lb	12	16
Valerianate, oz	55	60
AMYL, Nitrite, oz	16	18
ANTINERVIN, oz	$ 85	$ 00
ANTIKAMNIA	1 35	1 40
ANTIPYRIN, oz	0 55	0 65
ARISTOL, oz	1 85	2 00
ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb	25	30
Fowler's sol., lb	10	13
Iodide, oz	50	55
White, lb	6	7
ATROPINE, Sulp. in ⅛ ozs. 80c., oz	6 00	6 25
BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz	40	45
Iodide, oz	55	60
Salicylate, oz	25	30
Subcarbonate, lb	2 00	2 25
Subnitrate, lb	1 80	2 00
BORAX, lb	7	8
Powdered, lb	8	9
BROMINE, oz	8	13
CADMIUM, Bromide, oz	20	25
Iodide, oz	45	50
CAFFEINE, oz	55	60
Citrate, oz	35	40
CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb	1 60	1 65
Iodide, oz	95	1 00
Phosphate, precip., lb	35	38
Sulphide, oz	5	6
CERIUM, Oxalate, oz	10	12
CHINOIDINE, oz	15	10
CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb	1 25	1 38
Croton, oz	75	80
CHLOROFORM, lb	60	1 90
CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz	25	30
CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz	28	30
COCAINE, Mur., oz	4 50	5 00
CODEIA, ⅛ oz	75	80
COLLODION, lb	65	70
COPPER, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb.	8	10
Iodide, oz	65	70
COPPERAS, lb	1	3
DIURETIN, oz	1 60	1 65
ETHER, Acetic, lb	75	80
Sulphuric, lb	40	50
EXALGINE, oz	1 00	1 10
HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
IODINE, lb	4 50	5 00
IODOFORM, lb	5 25	5 50
IODOL, oz	1 40	1 50
IRON, by Hydrogen	80	85
Carbonate, Precip., lb	15	16
Sacch., lb	30	35
Chloride, lb	45	55
Sol., lb	13	16
Citrate, U.S.P., lb	90	1 00
And Ammon., lb	70	75
And Quinine, lb	1 65	3 50
Quin. and Stry., oz	25	35
And Strychnine, oz	13	15
Dialyzed, Solution, lb	50	50
Ferrocyanide, lb	55	60
Hypophosphites, oz	25	35
Iodide, oz	40	45
Syrup, lb	40	45
Lactate, oz	5	6
Pernitrate, solution, lb	15	16
Phosphate scales, lb	1 25	1 30
Sulphate, pure, lb	7	9
Exsiccated, lb	8	10
And Potass. Tartrate, lb	80	85
And Ammon Tartrate, lb	80	85
JEYES' FLUID, 25c. bottles, per doz		2 28
" 50c. bottles, per doz		4 50
LEAD, Acetate, white, lb	13	15
Carbonate, lb	7	8
Iodide, oz	35	40
Red, lb	7	9
LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb	4	5
In packages, lb	6	7
LITHIUM, Bromide, oz	30	35
Carbonate, oz	30	35
Citrate, oz	25	30
Iodide, oz	50	55
Salicylate, oz	35	40
MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb	55	60
Carbonate, lb	18	20
Citrate, gran., lb	35	40
Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb	1¾	3
MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb	5	0
MENTHOL, oz	25	87
MERCURY, lb	80	85
Ammon (White Precip.)	1 30	1 35
Chloride, Corrosive, lb	1 05	1 15
Calomel, lb	1 20	1 30
With Chalk, lb	50	55

Messrs. Fielding, Kennedy & Co., drug millers, 113-119 Simcoe street, To ronto, will be glad to furnish quotations for crude or powdered drugs in any quantities desired. They are in a position to supply the trade with these goods at the best possible figures and of undoubted quality. Their powdered drugs are put up in air-tight cartons, which, as well as being handsome containers, serve to prevent any deterioration from exposure. When in want of anything in their line drop a card asking for quotations.

Where Substitution Benefits the Patient.

The following incident, which is vouched for as being strictly accurate, occurred recently in this city :

A lady had been quite ill for a length of time, and medical advice had failed to give her relief. Change of air, altered diet, etc., were tried, but without having the desired beneficial effect.

Lately, on reading the morning paper, she noticed the advertisement of a well-known Sarsaparilla, and the advertisement so strongly convinced her of the intrinsic value of the medicine that she determined to try it. Remembering that there was a bottle of this preparation in the house, from which a small quantity had been taken before, she commenced the remedy according to the directions given on the bottle. No sooner had she taken the first dose than she felt immediate benefit, and remarked to her husband that she was satisfied it was just the thing for her. After each dose taken she had the same experience, and was so convinced of the wonderful effect that the medicine was having on her that, on finishing the bottle, she decided to keep on. Her husband accordingly procured another bottle, but on taking the first dose of the new one it appeared quite unlike that she had been taking before, and she remarked the difference. This, after taking two or three doses, was so apparent and the effect so different to that produced when she had been taking the first bottle that she suggested that there must have been something wrong.

After thoroughly investigating the matter it was found that there was no "druggists' substitution," nor was it a matter of prejudice on her part, but the fact was revealed that the mother of this lady, who, at the time, was stopping with her, had supposed that the medicine originally contained in the bottle was of no use and threw it out, and filled the bottle with a good "Native wine," a case of substitution unwittingly committed.

As the lady patient was one who was strongly opposed to the use of any spirituous liquors and never used them in any form, the effect produced was something quite new to her.

Needless to say, it has convinced her that "a little wine for the stomach's sake" has proved, in her case, a blessing.

We do not suppose this will be taken advantage of by any of the large Sarsaparilla makers, but they are welcome to it, if it answers their purpose.

How to Buy Cigars.

No buyer of cigars should presume for a moment that he is possessed of the ability to select a smoker which will, in all cases, surely please his trade. The successful merchant is the one who follows a conservative course, buys from thoroughly reliable houses, and then places the goods before his patrons with the idea that their opinions, collectively taken, will be sure to indicate the success or nature of the brand, at least with him. All of the advertising, push and energy that one may put behind any cigar will not induce people to smoke it when once a generally adverse opinion as to its merits has been formed.

It should be the aim of every dealer to cater to the wants of his patrons and to carry such goods as are generally demanded. It is a fact well known that the most successful retailers of cigars are those who study the changing tastes and ideas of their customers and seek to satisfy them.

As to what the successful dealer shall handle, the public must eventually judge ; and it is useless for us to say otherwise, because the public knows what it wants ; and, right here, let me say that the mer chant who, in the face of the fact that all grades of good tobaccoes have greatly advanced in price during the past year, tries to build up his trade on $28 and $30 goods, is making a great mistake ; it cannot be done. The cigar business of the average retail druggist pays him a fair margin of profit, and his opportunities to increase his trade by catering to the public taste are numerous and sure.—*Donovan, in Cigar Talk.*

The difference between repartee and impudence is in the size of the speaker.

Advance in Prices of Optical Goods.

The long-standing feud between the optical jobbers of Canada has at length been amicably adjusted, and the deplorable rate war is at an end.

The new price list went into effect on June 5th, and we look for a decidedly upward tendency in everything pertaining to optics.

The scale of prices agreed upon by the jobbing houses is more than fair to the Canadian optician, as they are, in most cases, the same, or less than the American list, even although our jobbers are working under a thirty per cent. duty on their stock.

One feature of the compromise will commend itself to all thinking minds, viz., the abolition of the system of free courses in optics

For the future the optical student will have to pay for their tuition the same as in other professions, and we are of the opinion that the result could not be other than satisfactory to everyone connected with the practice of optics.

A New Filtering Medium.—G. W. Sargent and J. K. Faust recommend a novel arrangement for difficult filtering operations, such as the removal of manganese dioxide from nitric acid after precipitation from the acid solution by potassium chlorate, or the removal of ammonium phosphomolybdate after precipitation from a solution. A carbon filtering-tube with a stem 5 inches long, and a body 3½ inches long and 1¼ inches in diameter, is filled ¼ inch with pewter sand, a small piece of glass-wool being used to retain the sand ; over this a thin layer of asbestos is formed by pouring in the asbestos shaken up with water and sucking the bed dry. A little hot dilute nitric acid is poured back and forward through the tube several times, and it is then ready for use. When a heavy precipitate is encountered, the bulb from a syringe is used to force air into the tube and drive the liquid through, care being taken to keep the bulb compressed until removed from the tube.—*Journ. Am. Chem.*

The eminent surgeon closed his pocket-book with a snap on the $100 fee a wealthy patient had just paid him for a successful operation for appendicitis. "Tell me the appendix vermiformis is a useless organ, will you!" he soliloquized.

—*Chicago Inter-Ocean*

[illegible]	$ 35	$ 40
[illegible]	25	30
[illegible]	1 30	1 35
Pill (Blue Mass), lb	70	75
MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb	30	35
[illegible]	1 80	1 90
[illegible]	1 80	1 90
[illegible]		30
PILOCARPINE, Muriate, grain		8
[illegible]		1 10
[illegible]		65
[illegible]	35	40
[illegible]	15	17
[illegible]	12	13
[illegible]	25	28
[illegible]	70	75
[illegible]	12	13
Chlorate, Eng., lb	18	20
[illegible]	20	22
Citrate, lb	70	25
[illegible]	42	50
[illegible]	12	15
Iodide, lb	3 50	3 75
Nitrate, gran, lb	8	10
[illegible]	40	45
Prussiate, Red, lb	50	55
Yellow, lb	32	35
And Sod. Tartrate, lb	25	30
Sulphuret, lb	25	30
PROHYTAMINE, oz	35	46
QUININE, Salph, bulk	45	55
[illegible]	55	60
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz	16	20
SALICIN, lb	4 50	5 00
SANTONIN, oz	20	22
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst, oz	80	85
Fused, oz	85	90
SODIUM, Acetate, lb	30	35
[illegible]	2 75	3 00
[illegible]	85	90
Carbonate, lb	3	6
[illegible]	12	15
[illegible]	3	6

[illegible]	$ 40	$ 4
Salicylate, l	1 00	1 10
Sulphate, lb	2	5
[illegible]	8	10
[illegible]	85	90
SPIRIT NITRE, lb	38	68
STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb	18	20
STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz	80	.85
SULFONAL, oz	50	55
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb	2½	4
[illegible]	13	20
TARTAR EMETIC, lb	50	55
THYMOL (Thymic acid), oz	55	60
[illegible]	2 00	2 10
ZINC, Acetate, lb	70	75
Carbonate lb	25	30
Chloride, granular, oz	13	15
Iodide, oz	60	65
Oxide, lb	13	60
Sulphate, lb	9	11
Valerianate, oz	25	30

ESSENTIAL OILS.

Oil Almond, Bitter, oz	75	80
Sweet, lb	40	50
Amber, crude, lb	40	45
Rectified, lb	60	65
Anise, lb	2 75	3 00
Bay, oz	50	60
Bergamot, lb	3 25	3 50
Cade, lb	90	1 00
Cajuput, lb	1 60	1 70
Capsicum, oz	60	65
Caraway, lb	2 75	3 00
Cassia, lb	2 00	2 25
Cedar	55	85
Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz	2 75	3 00
Citronella, lb	80	85
Clove, lb	1 20	1 30
Copaiba, lb	1 75	2 00
Croton, lb	1 50	1 75
Cubeb, lb	2 50	3 00
Cumin, lb	5 50	6 00
Erigeron, oz	20	25
Eucalyptus, lb	1 50	1 75
Fennel, lb	1 60	1 75

Geranium, oz	$1 75	$1 85
Rose, lb	3 20	3 50
Juniper berries (English), lb	4 50	5 50
Wood, lb	70	75
Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb	3 00	3 50
Garden, lb	75	1 50
Lemon, lb	1 50	1 60
Lemongrass, lb	1 50	1 00
Mustard, Essential, oz	00	00
Neroli, oz	4 25	4 60
Orange, lb	2 75	3 75
Sweet, lb	2 75	3 00
Origanum, lb	65	50
Patchouli, oz	80	50
Pennyroyal, lb	2 00	2 25
Pepermint, lb	1 00	1 75
Pimento, lb	2 00	2 05
Rhodium, oz	80	85
Rose, oz	7 50	11 30
Rosemary, lb	70	50
Rue, oz	25	50
Sandalwood, lb	5 50	7 70
Sassafras, lb	75	00
Savin, lb	1 60	1 58
Spearmint, lb	3 75	4 79
Spruce, lb	65	00
Tansy, lb	4 25	4 85
Thyme, white, lb	1 80	1 87
Wintergreen, lb	1 75	1 85
Wormseed, lb	3 50	3 75
Wormwood, lb	4 25	4 50

FIXED OILS.

CASTOR, lb	11	13
COD LIVER, N.F., gal	90	95
Norwegian, gal	1 50	1 60
COTTONSEED, gal	1 10	1 20
LARD, gal	90	1 00
LINSEED, boiled, gal	56	59
Raw, gal	55	58
NEATSFOOT, gal	1 20	1 30
OLIVE, gal	1 30	1 35
Salad, gal	2 50	2 60
PALM, lb	12	13
SPERM, gal	1 50	1 60
TURPENTINE, gal	75	85

Drug Reports.

Canada.

Business was a little quieter in May, but prospects for June are better. Paris green and hellebore are in good demand. We notice the latter article is put up in handsome T. ½ and ¼ lb. cartons by one of our enterprising jobbers. This, no doubt, will be appreciated by retailers especially, as only actual cost is charged for package. Citric acid is advancing abro d, and as a consequence is 2c. lb. higher here. Knowing ones predict higher prices this month, if so citrate magnesia and other citrates must be higher. Oil pennyroyal is 25c. lb. higher. Cam phor is again advancing; it is worth today in balls 65c. Blue vitriol demand has been so much larger than usual stocks are being exhausted; it is quoted at 7c. in barrels of 450 lbs. S. W. sponges of a ll grades are from 25 to 40 per cent. higher. This season will likely be higher still. Grains paradise are about double in price. Ipecac root is worth $4 50 per lb. Wood alcohol is easier in price. Quinine, German, is 3c. to 4c. an ounce higher. Opium unchanged.

English Market Report.

LONDON, May 26th, 1899.

The markets are dull after Whitsuntide and business is generally quiet. The last auctions passed off quickly, but quinine and cinchona both look like moving up again. There is no doubt that quinine is in a very sensitive position and the probability favors advance rather than a decline.

Citric acid is dearer. Cocaine is firm at recent advance. Nothing is now heard of the various cocaine substitutes such as eucaine, holocaine, etc. Glycerin is weaker. Cloves reduced and the essential oil cheaper. There are rumors that sulphonal will be shortly reduced, as a new maker has appeared and the combine is threatened. Camphor is a trifle dearer, and mercurials, after a reduction, have advanced to their old figure. Opium is easy and unaltered.

Abbe Huc, the renowned French ex plorer and missionary, says that when a Tartar doctor finds himself without his drugs and medicines he is not in the least embarrassed. He writes the names of the needed drugs on slips of paper, and these, being rolled up in little balls, are swallowed by the sick man. "To swallow the name of a remedy or the remedy itself," says the Tartars, "comes to precisely the same thing."

Druggists

WILL find the **Student's Imperial Dictionary** the very best one for use in home or dispensary. It is reliable, up-to-date, and authoritative. No other dictionary can be obtained for less than three times its price which contains the latest information in all departments of study and investigation. It s the most satisfactory and most complete working dictionary yet printed.

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THE BRYANT PRESS
Publishers
44-46 Richmond St. W., Toronto

Canadian Druggist

Devoted to the interests of the General Drug Trade and to the Advancement of Pharmacy.

VOL. XI. TORONTO, JULY, 1899. No. 7

"APENTA"

NATURAL HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER

Bottled at the Springs, Buda Pest, Hungary.

The Best and Most Reliable Household Aperient.

FOR CONTINUOUS USE BY THE BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, GOUTY, AND OBESE.

"APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL PURGATIVE WATER

These Springs and their exploitation are under the scientific supervision of Professor DR. JOSEPH DE FODOR, Director of the Hygienic Institute, Royal University, Buda Pest.

PRICES TO RETAILERS:

$5.50 per case of 25 large glass bottles.
$8.50 per case of 50 small glass bottles.

See that the Labels bear the well-known RED DIAMOND MARK of the

SOLE EXPORTERS:
THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, Ltd.,
LONDON.

CANADIAN SUB-AGENTS:
WALTER R. WONHAM & SONS,
Montreal.

Canadian Druggist

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER.

Subscription $1 per year in advance.

Advertising rates on application.

The CANADIAN DRUGGIST is issued on the 15th of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 5th of the month.

New advertisements or changes to be addressed

Canadian Druggist,
TRADERS' BANK CHAMBERS
63 YONGE STREET,
TORONTO, ONT.

EUROPEAN AGENCIES:
London, England: 145 Fleet Street, E.C.
Paris France: 18 Rue de la Grange Bateliere

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AMONGST OUR ADVERTISERS.
DRUG REPORTS.

The College Announcement.

The annual issue of the Ontario College of Pharmacy announcement has just come to hand and is a credit to that institution. The issue is replete with information which is not only valuable to intending students but to all who desire to gain an intelligent conception of the work embraced in the college course and of the regulations governing college affairs.

To every drug apprentice we would suggest that as soon as the announcement reaches them they will open it at page 35 and follow the suggestions there given for a course of study prior to entering the college walls. We are convinced that if this is done faithfully little chance of failure will exist when the final examination is undergone. As is there stated, this course will form a grand work for the intelligent reception of the instruction given during the taking of the college course.

Unwise Sales.

The right of the druggist to vend certain drugs may not be legally brought into question, but the wisdom of his action and his moral right might fairly be so.

The druggist who openly, deliberately, and knowingly supplies to a customer any drug with which a criminal act can be performed runs a risk which he cannot afford to take. The druggist who supplies any drug which he knows is being habitually taken to sustain the cumulative influence of a drug habit is guilty of a moral crime of a very serious nature.

The druggist who supplies phenacetin, antipyrin, sulfonal and similar arterial depressents in drachm and ounce quantities does so while knowing that he is acting unwisely and that even with these drugs habits are being formed which are dangerous and decidedly hurtful to the consumer.

The number of articles which the drug-

gist may sell without coming under the ban of the law, and yet which are unwise sales, is very large, but in any case, the amount of profit to be derived from their indiscriminate use is not sufficiently great to be a temptation unless the vendor is utterly regardless of the welfare of his customers and sees only in their demands a means of furthering his sales and incidental profits.

We have yet to believe that it is possible for any druggist to sell these things knowing that they are to be used either ignorantly or improperly without suffering a loss of personal self-respect which cannot be offset by the material gain derived. We also do not believe that even the most wanton vendor of such drugs is a gainer by these transactions, as the patient's friends, or rather the victim's friends,and the physician who becomes aware of his practice, will cause him to lose more than he gains.

The conscientious pharmacist who strives to conduct his business according to the spirit of his profession so that the public who entrust their welfare to his care may be well served has difficulties enough, yet he always has the clear conscience and ultimately wins and deserves a reputation for probity which is worth more to him than the profits derived from a lifetime of unwise sales.

Retail Druggists' Association.

The Executive Committee of the National Association of Retail Druggists of the United States have dedided that the annual meeting will be held at Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 3-6, inclusive. It is expected that all local and state associations will send delegates. We would suggest that the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy and the executive of the newly-formed Retail Druggists' Association of Montreal appoint delegates to attend this meeting. Much can be learned in the way of organization and general working out of the principles which govern this body,all of which could be of great benefit in our associations. It might also be deemed advisable in the near future to have an International Association, including the druggists of the United States and Canada, and an exchange of ideas as to the formation of such an association would be helpful. The O. C. P. Council meets early in August and the Committee on Commercial Interests should make this a subject for consideration.

Tea for Druggists.

The suggestion of a tea trade by druggists may seem a somewhat novel innovation but the remarkable results which can be obtained by a study of tea and of the methods of introducing it warrant us in suggesting that the druggist who has quietly been deprived of a large and lucrative share of his trade by the enterprising grocer shall retaliate by handling and blending teas.

There are three ways in which tea may be handled by the druggist.

If he does not want to study teas carefully he can buy what he wishes to sell ready-blended and packages for retail in sizes to suit his trade, or he may buy his tea ready-blended and package it himself.

On the other hand he may buy in original packages from the wholesale dealer, but in this case he will require to know the kinds of tea to purchase, the manner in which to blend them and the prices he ought to pay.

Teas imported in original packages range in weight from 50 to 100 lbs., 50 to 60 lbs. being the usual sizes.

When the druggist embarks in the tea business he must do it as a specialty if he intends to make much of a success at it. The public must be taught to expect a uniform and exceptional quality of tea or or he cannot succeed. He cannot expect to do a chance tea trade, he will either win or lose in a comparatively short period.

With a poor tea he is bound to lose soon, but with a good tea he can afford to fight for a competitive place. No tea should be kept in stock which is not well-packaged. Air-tight tin packages being preferable. The tea should be kept in a dry place, and from the proximity of anything which could impart to it any undesirable odor. When a particular kind becomes popular the blend should be rigidly adhered to and under no considerations should a change be made even though it might be considered an improvement.

For druggists' use teas should be selected which are as free from astringency as possible. The liquoring should be agreeably smooth to the taste and where such tea can be popularized it should be sold with a certificate from an analyst setting forth that owing to its freedom from excessive quantities of tannin it is highly desirable for those whose digestion is likely to be impaired by the use of the ordinary astringent teas.

In fact the name "Ceylon Digestive Tea" would, in our opinion, be a good one for druggists' adoption. A number of leading druggists in Canada have taken up the sale of tea, and not a few have been surprised at the success they have met with. Amongst English druggists the sale of special blends of tea has been a prominent feature of their trade for ten or fifteen years. In Canada it is just being taken up, but we do not doubt that in less than two years it will be an important adjunct to their trade.

Tea leaves are as much of a drug in one sense as senna leaves. The druggist should be able to study them sufficiently to become somewhat better posted than the average grocer, and if he will only take the pains to gain the knowledge necessary he will not have to take much pains to get the profit which can be derived from the sale. Knowledge may be power, but in this case it is profit.

Substitution.

The word substitution is being so frequently, flaringly, and publicly aimed at the head of the druggist in these adverse times that he has gradually become so case-hardened as to fail to stop to think if the expression can be properly applied to him.

There is, and always has been, a reason for everything, and there is, and is likely to be for some time to come, a reason for what is sometimes properly, and again very often improperly, termed substitution. Causes always produce effects, and in this case there has been no exception to the rule.

When the departmental dealer became a retail drug capitalist, and was permitted by the manufacturer to obtain his goods on better terms than the small retail druggist because he could buy grosses to the other's dozens, then he became a substitute for a druggist.

The druggist might have been willing to remain as an agent, but when he was thus forced to become a sub-agent as it were he very naturally rebelled, and as every rebel fights with the most serviceable weapons which he can command, the druggist pressed into service the knowledge and ability he possessed as a personal manufacturer to protect his business. In doing so, and in recommending his own goods in preference to those of the advertised kind, he has now

Put Up Your Own

.....IN.....

Lawson & Jones

Containers

The way goods are done up has as much to do with the sales as any other part of advertising.

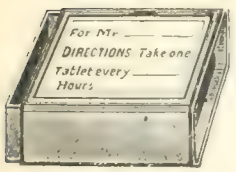
Lawson & Jones

LABEL PRINTERS and BOX MAKERS

London, Ont.

THE BUSINESS OF A

DRUGGIST



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And these do much to enhance his reputation for careful painstaking dispensing.

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If you require any special container in a folding box or paper bag, write us for quotations, giving full particulars of what is required, and we will cheerfully furnish samples.

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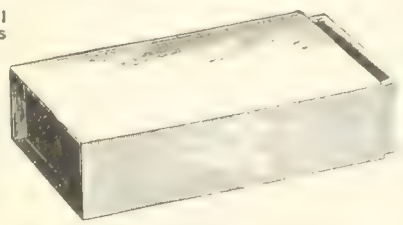

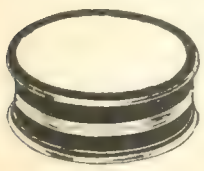

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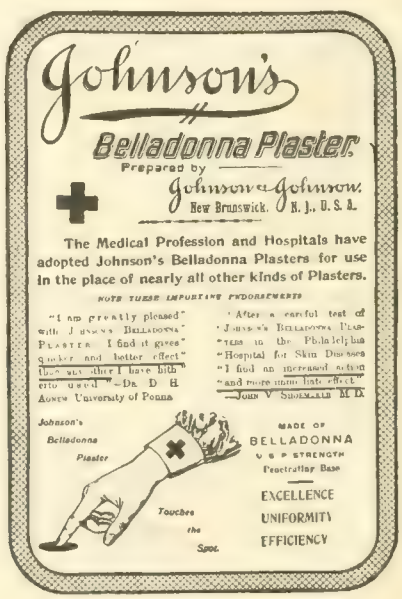
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naturally incurred the enmity of those whom he opposes, or rather whom he looks upon as opposing him, and these have not failed to ring the charges of substitution upon the druggist through the public press, until now the druggist pays no heed to it, but diligently drives his stiletto deeper into the vitals of the trade of the publicized manufacturer.

What frequently makes the druggist feel sore is to note that the majority of those who take such pains to publicly ostracize him are not possessed of any technical knowledge of drugs or their properties, and are men who have raised themselves to prominence by the free and unscrupulous use of printers' ink, which they are now endeavoring to besmear him with.

Some manufacturers are only getting what they deserve, yet there is not the slightest doubt but that many who have striven faithfully to be loyal to the drug trade are unjustly suffering with them.

We have no sympathy whatever with real substitution. The druggist who will substitute something else when a physician orders a specific drug upon whose virtues he stakes his reputation, is guilty of a false, ignoble and dishonest act, which no one can condone. He properly forfeits all rights to confidence, and deserves to lose the right to compound and dispense remedies for the sick, suffering and dying members of the community. The law has properly placed in the care of the trained medical practitioner the welfare of the public. It recognizes his recipe as a specific and a definite prescription. The law has not, nor is it likely, to make the irresponsible patent medicine manufacturer an authorized guardian of the public health, nor do we believe it will ever give him presumptive rights over the professional pharmacist, whose rights and privileges are not taken away by the cry of the adventurer who seems to feel that his might is his right. We believe that druggists are amenable to reason, but never to coercion, especially by those whom they cannot well look up to.

Arrangements are being made for a permanent international exposition of medicine, pharmacy, and hygiene in the Province of Barcelona, in France. Spacious and beautiful quarters have been secured for the purpose at the Medical College of Barcelona.

A Sad Mistake.

A young woman who had recently undergone an operation in St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto, and was making rapid progress towards recovery, lost her life by the accidental administration at the hands of a nurse of a solution of carbolic acid, instead of a solution of magnesia which the attending physician had prescribed. Although at the inquest the nurse admitted the error, giving the excuse that the stock bottles in which the solutions were kept were practically identical, the coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death without attaching blame to anyone.

Theoretically no harm was done because none was intended, but practically a life was lost which should have been saved.

The jury said no one was to blame. Was that true? We think not, as the facts contradict it. The patient was no to blame for losing her life. The physicians who are noted for their skill and care were not, because they made no mistake. The nurse made the mistake, but as she was not an authorized dispenser but acted merely under the instructions of the hospital authorities, the blame cannot well be fastened on her. Who then is left? Unfortunately an incorporate body which is very hard to individualize. The hospital authorities are the real culprits, as they should have known better than to have prescriptions compounded by untrained and incompetent persons as the law does not give nurses the right to dispense and compound poisons, it does not give those in authority over them the right to make them do so. When the Central Prison, which is a Government institution, pure and simple, is so careful of the criminals of the land that a graduate in pharmacy is employed to compound the prescriptions ordered for those who are sick, it seems very strange that a public hospital supposed to care for the best people in the land shall be so carelessly run that it is possible for such mistakes to occur, and we now speak generally and not of any one particular hospital.

A few errors of this kind together with the lessons taught by legal proceedings arising out of them may possibly convince the hospital executive that the proper kind of experience is cheap at its just value. We regret that there are other similar institutions which are daily running the same risk, and which are apparently doing so because of the cost entailed in the employment of a specialist to do this kind of work. Should not the law as to compounding and dispensing prescriptions in a store be made equally applicable to the hospital or any institution whose special aim is to relieve the sick and suffering? Should not the Provincial Government see to it that in all the institutions of the kind a duly qualified pharmacist is in charge of the dispensary?

O. C. P. Council.

RESULT OF ELECTIONS.

The following is the result of the election for members of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy. As will be noticed there were contests in only three districts.

No. 1. Henry Watters, Ottawa—38—elected.
A. Buchanan, Kemp'ville—34.
No. 2. E. W. Case, Picton.
No. 3.* A. J. Davis, Port Perry.
No. 4.* I. Curry, Toronto.
No. 5. John Hargreaves, Toronto.
No. 6.* G. A. Hunter, Sault Ste. Marie.
No. 7.* A. Turner, Orangeville.
No. 8. W. T. Armour, Hamilton—30—elected.
Barwell Griffin, Hamilton—19.
No. 9.* S. Snyder, Waterloo—29—elected.
R. Harbottle, Burford—8.
No. 10.* W. A. Karn, Woodstock.
No. 11.* J. F. Roberts, Parkhill.
No. 12* J. M. Hargreaves, Paisley.
No. 13.* W. B. Graham, Ridgetown.

Those marked with an asterisk* were members of the old council. The new council will hold its first meeting August 1st.

A Thorough Course in Pharmacy.

The attention of our readers, and especially those who are students in pharmacy, is called to the advertisement of the School of Pharmacy of the University of Michigan. The names of the teaching faculty, which appeared in our last issue, are of themselves sufficient guarantee, if any such were needed, of the thoroughness and excellence of the course of instruction given. As a large number of Canadian students annually migrate to the United States, we would advise such to correspond with the secretary, who will be pleased to give them full particulars of the course.

Electricity and Criminals.—Electricity has been called into requisition for thrashing our criminals. The whip is attached to a wheel which is revolved rapidly by electricity, and thrashes the offender in a most efficient manner.

The Best Way.

The best way to win is to work.

The best way to give satisfaction is to do your duty.

The best way to rise from the bottom is to strive for the top.

The best way to do right is to avoid doing wrong.

The best way to keep out of debt is to keep out of credit, as the two are inseperable.

The best way to be happy is to be unselfish and to take delight in serving those less fortunate than yourself.

The best way to treat everybody is to do more for them than you expect them to do for you.

The best way to secure the respect of other people is to respect yourself.

The best way to do a lot of work is to do a little regularly and systematically.

The best way to learn from others is to forget that you know it all, and then to be willing to imbibe the knowledge and opinions of others.

The best way to be liked is to be democratic. One man is only better than another when he possesses better qualities.

The best way to train your mind is to store it with good ideas and purposes, and to keep it so actively employed with them that bad ones cannot find a permanent lodgment.

The best way to succeed is to have an aim in life, to keep it always in view, and to bring to bear upon it incessant energy and continuity of purpose.

The best way to study mankind is to compare their faces with their actions and their actions with their faces, so that by the light mutually reflected from each other you are able to ascertain the truth.

The best way to secure pleasure is to engage only in that which makes you feel better mentally, morally and physically when the indulgence is at an end—the reading of a good book, the doing of a kind action or the hearing of good music.

The best way to live is to serve man honestly and to serve God faithfully.

Collargol is a water-soluble metallic silver, recommended in form of ointment for blood-poisoning, furunculosis, meningitis, etc.—*Ph. Post.*

Salosantol is a thirty-three per cent. solution of salol in santal wood oil, with a little oil of peppermint, The dose is ten to twenty drops after meals. *Ph. Post.*

Correspondence.

The editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

Correspondents must in all cases send name and address, not necessarily for publication.

A Canadian Retail Druggists' Association.

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

My attention has been drawn to a slight error in the *compti rendu* of the late pharmaceutical banquet at the "Plac Viger," Montreal. In my few remarks I stated I believed that in the near future we would have a Retail Druggists' Association for the Dominion for mutual commercial protection.

I would strongly favor a Dominion Pharmaceutical Association which would prime all our present provincial associations, but the general opinion is not yet ripe for such a good thing. But I firmly believe that if we were to form a Canadian Retail Druggists' Association the object of which would be to protect us commercially, the former would be a matter of a few years only.

If we wish to save the better part of our present trade we will have to resort to united efforts and influences, because many years' observations have taught us that singly the provinces cannot obtain equitable legislation, and I will go further and say that the favorable but not too protective rights (much inferior to that of the older countries) we now have will be encroached upon unless we unite and act as one body.

Another way would be for the different provinces to form Retail Druggists' Associations and affiliate with the N.R.D.A. Thus we would be a power in the land, because the just stress brought to bear on the departmental store and cutter suppliers, without jobbers or manufacturers on the other side of the line, would be sustained and furthered by our united action here.

Quebec has organized its R.D.A., and I am positive that if we act unitedly very soon we will be surprised at the influence we can wield near the manufacturers, wholesalers and jobbers who supply our commercial enemies.

Let us neglected retail druggists of Canada, who are obliged to go through long, severe and expensive training, unite and show by word and deed that we wish to enjoy the fruits of our long hours and now poorly recompensed labor.

R. W. WILLIAMS.

Three Rivers, Que., July 4th, 1899.

To the Editor of CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

DEAR SIR,—In the next issue of your journal would you kindly let me know how you would fill the following R which was brought to me by dentist a few days since. The 1, o and 2, o are the causes for perplexity.

Cocaine thymoli, āā 1, o.
Misce exactissime terendo
Adde sol. formaldehyde aquos (40%) gtt x.
Zinc oxid, 2, o.
Fiah pasta.

This is as the R appeared in a dental monthly journal.

Yours truly,

E. C. HARVEY.

St. Thomas, June 15th, 1899.

Ans.—The letter o does not denote any quantity. We would suggest that it s intended to represent grammes. In any event, if 1 gramme each of cocaine and thymol were used we believe 10 drops of sol. formaldhyde would be about the proportion to make the paste.

Banquet of the Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec.

The members of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec held their annual banquet at the Place Viger Hotel, June 13th. Over seventy guests were at the feast, and jollity and good-fellowship prevailed.

The chair was occupied by Mr. R. W. Williams. On his right were Messrs. Joseph Contant, Dr. Thomas D. Reed, Mr. Hercule Guerin, student in pharmacy,and president of the Pharmaceutical Association, bearing his association's colors from left to right over his bosom, and Mr. J. H. Nault. Seated on the left of the president were Messrs. Edward Evans, jr., of Liverpool, England; William A. Chapman, and J. E. Morrison.

The other guests present were Messrs. J. C. Sutherland, Richmond; E. C. Fraser, Sherbrooke; C. S. Underhill, Frank L. Benedict, R. S. Wright, C. J. Covernton, Chas. E. Scarff, S. W. McGarity, Ives Wolley, F. E. Morgan, Jas. H. Goulden, James G. Tellier, J. A. Dyke, T. W. Christian, S. J. Marlin, G. Beauchene, R. de Chalus, O. W. G. Dettmers, E. F. Dugan, J. Leslie Tedford, Paul J. Leduc, T. R. Goulden, Allan Cameron, John Cuddihy, Gawn Dunn, J. R. Read, J. J. Swift, H. L. Peeler, Henry Willis, Quebec; A. W. Moffat, A. B. J. Moore, J. N. Evans, J. Rogers, A. R. Evans, O. Brault, J. E. Tremble, Thos. J. Quirke, Arthur B. Leithhead, John Harper, Alf. J. Lawrence, Eugene St. Jacques, S

LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID
NON-POISONOUS
SHEEP DIP AND CATTLE WASH.

For the Destruction of Ticks, Lice, Mange, and all Insects upon Sheep, Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Dogs, etc.

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc.

Removes Scurf, Roughness, and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy, and healthy.

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion Experimental Farms at Ottawa and Brandon, at the Ontario Industrial Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion; and is pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

☞ 17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at **75c.** Is wanted by every Farmer and Breeder in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all wholesale druggists in Toronto, Hamilton, and London.

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Little's Soluble Phenyle
DEODORISER & ANTISEPTIC
NEW DISINFECTANT.
FOR UNIVERSAL USE

Cheap, Harmless, and Effective

A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking and Preventing Contagion from Infectious Diseases.

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

In a test of Disinfectants, undertaken on behalf of the American Government, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Disinfectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants, at 50 per cent., proved worthless.

"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

Used in the London and Provincial Hospitals and approved of by the Highest Sanitary Authorities of the day.

The Phenyle has been awarded Gold Medals and Diplomas in al parts of the world.

Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 50c. Bottles, and $1.00 Tins.

A 25c. bottle will make four gallons strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted by every Physician, Householder, and Public Institution in the Dominion.

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which we are putting on the market, and which, we are sure, you will find a large sale for.

You can purchase of your wholesaler as follows:

Hutch Tablets (10c. size) - 85c. per doz.

packed in glass, 1 dozen each in package, and 1 gross in large package, 5 gross in shipping case.

Hutch Tablets (25c. size) - $2.10 per doz.

packed in cartons holding 1 dozen each.

Hutch Tablets (50c. size) - $4.20 per doz

packed in dozen packages, 1 gross in shipping case.

Hutch Tablets ($1 size) - $8.40 per doz.

packed in paper boxes holding half-dozen each, and shipped in boxes containing half-gross each.

We are making a great feature of our 10-cent size. The extensive advertising will make a continued active demand for our goods and justify the retailer in always exacting the full schedule prices.

Yours truly,

THE WOODWARD MEDICINE CO., Limited

Hyacinthe; J. E. W. Lecours, J. Emile Roy, Quebec; Dr. F. L. Palardy, S. Lachance, Alexis Robert, Henri Lanctot, Achille Goyette, Victor Levesque, G. Richard, Sherbrooke; Alf. J. Bedard, T. E. Gagnier, J. Edouard Labelle, L. A. Charpentier, Thos. Gibbard, E. Ostigny, St. Hyacinthe; Arthur Lyman, James W. Knox, W. S. Kerry, Charles Lyman, T. Bert. Cole, Oliver Dowler, Jas. A. Gillespie, Bernard Fox.

The Queen, proposed by Mr. J. E. Morrison, was greeted with the singing of the National Anthem. Letters of regret for non-attendance were read from the Hon. F. G. Marchand, Dr. E. Persillier Lachapelle, Dr. W. H. Drummond and Mr. Morin, of Quebec; by Mr. J. H. Nault, secretary of the organization.

O, Canada mon pays mes amours, was the lyric form in which the toast of Canada, proposed by Mr. J. E. Morrison, was answered by Mr. Oredic Brault, who obtained a decided success. A beautiful song by Mr. A. B. J. Moore was greatly cheered and encored.

The health of the Pharmaceutical Association was ably responded to by Mr. Williams, the president of the association, who expressed his gratification for the large attendance. Mr. Williams predicted the future amalgamation of all the pharmaceutical associations in the Dominion, and foresaw the future strength and all importance of the association.

Pharmacy from a commercial and financial standpoint was ably treated of, and at some length by Mr. Joseph Contant.

Messrs. Oliver Dowler and James A. Gillespie afterwards rendered a well-executed mandolin and guitar duet.

The toast of the Invited Guests, proposed by Mr. Morrison, was responded to by Mr. Edward Evans, jr., of England, who told of his gratification in noticing the growth of the association, and also his pleasure to find himself once more with his Canadian pharmaceutical friends.

"Alouette," the French popular song, was the hit of the evening, and was well sung by Mr. O. W. H. Dettmers.

Speeches were also delivered by Messrs. T. Rogers, who proved himself an excellent Irish character artist, and Mr. A. B. J. Moore.

The organization committee was composed of Messrs. A. Robert, T. Quirke, J. E. W. Lecours, T. D. McLeisch, A. Maillet, J. E. Tremble, O. Levesque, F. E. Morgan; Mr. J. E. Morrison was president, and Mr. J. H. Nault secretary-treasurer.

Twenty-ninth Annual Report of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec.

Your Council upon retiring from office beg leave to submit to the membership their report of work done during the past year.

Your Council have held six general and four special meetings, at which they have discussed matters of general and special interest to the association. At the first meeting of the new Council held on July 6th, 1898, the officers of the association, together with the Board of Examiners and Auditors, were duly elected. At this meeting the following resolution was adopted:

Moved by Mr. Alexis Robert, seconded by Mr. J. Emile Roy, "That the recommendation from the last annual meeting be adopted, making October 1st, 1898, the date upon which the new B.P. shall come into force in the preparation of physicians' prescriptions, and that the following gentlemen, Messrs. S. Lachance, W. H. Chapman and A. B. J. Moore, be a committee to draft a circular on the subject to be sent to all physicians and druggists of the province."

In accordance with the foregoing resolution this committee have had the changes in the new B.P. executed in neat book form and mailed to every physician and druggist of the province, so that now no physician or druggist can offer any excuse for being ignorant of the changes made in the last edition of the B.P., 1898.

At this meeting the resignation of Mr. A. M. MacMillan as a member of the Council was accepted, and Mr. Henry Willis, of Quebec, duly elected to serve as a member of the Council for Mr. MacMillan's unexpired term.

Your Council have to report the resignation of Mr. A. E. DuBerger, of Waterloo, as Theoretical Chemistry Examiner, and that the vacancy has been filled by the appointment of Mr. H. R. Lanctot.

A deputation from the Council, consisting of Messrs. Joseph Contant, R. W. Williams, Edmund Giroux, sen., and Henry Willis, waited upon the Governors of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Quebec, at their semi-annual meeting held in Quebec on the 28th of September last, with a view of securing that body's influence and co-operation in preventing, if possible, the passing of any amendments to the Pharmacy Act that would be prejudicial to the association. This committee had been very kindly received and resolutions were passed by the Governors of the College of Physicians, pledging their support and influence, should any attempt be made to bring in any objectionable amendments to the Pharmacy Act during the then approaching session of the Quebec Legislature. This pledge, your Council are pleased to say, has in a measure been carried out by the president of the College of Physicians and Surgeons writing to the Premier of the Province on the subject, but it still remains for the Governors of the College of Physicians and Surgeons to complete their pledges given to your deputation.

Your Council have to report that correspondence has been opened with this association, by the Ontario College of Pharmacy, relating to an unrestricted reciprocal interchange of diplomas; this question remains in abeyance and it will remain for the new Council to pass judgment upon it.

Your Council beg to report that the Rev. Abbé Verreau had resigned his position as one of the preliminary examiners and that Professor J. O. Cassegrain, of Jacques Cartier Normal School, Montreal, had been appointed in his place.

Your Council had under consideration the question of exchanging the Banque du Peuple certificates held by the association for balance of deposit still in said bank for real estate held by the bank, and with this in view a committee was appointed to look carefully into the matter; this committee, after having examined the property offered, recommended that, in their opinion, it would not be advisable to purchase the land referred to, but to await further developments in the winding up of the bank; this recommendation of the committee was accepted by your Council, and, therefore, the deposit in the Banque du Peuple remains as shown in the annual financial statement.

Your Council beg to report that legal proceedings, for infringement of the Pharmacy Act, have been taken against the following persons, namely: J. E. Livernois, Joseph Goulet and A. E. Poitevin, Quebec; The S. Carsley Co., Ltd., and F. Lepage & Co., Montreal; A. Marin St. Cunegonde and Madame Vinet, wife of Dr. J. Bte. Jasmin, of St.

Laurent, all of these actions with the exception of that against Joseph Goulet, of Quebec, which was satisfactorily settled out of court, are still held in abeyance awaiting judgment from the different judges before whom the cases were taken. Your Council, however, guided by the opinion of the association's attorneys, are hopeful that these cases will be decided in favor of the association.

Your Council have given a great deal of time and careful attention to legislative matters, forced upon them by the action of departmental stores, grocers' associations, J. E. Livernois, of Quebec, and others, asking for amendments to the Quebec Pharmacy Act, which, if passed, would have jeopardized the existence of the Act, and would have been a serious blow to the business of every druggist in the province; so serious was the nature of these amendments that your Council was obliged to put forth extraordinary efforts to prevent their passing; the original bill as introduced by Mr. Gouin, had it passed, would, in addition to permitting grocers and general dealers to sell patent medicines, have allowed any person, without respect to qualification, to keep open a store for the sale of all and every drug, except the poisons mentioned in Schedule A. of the Pharmacy Act. Your Council are, however, pleased to say, that through the efforts of the officers and Legislative Committee of the association, aided by a considerable number of the members of the Legislative Council and Assembly, had the satisfaction of having that part of Mr. Gouin's bill struck out, so that by the amendment finally passed by the Legislature, departmental stores, grocers and others can now only sell patent or proprietary medicines.

Your Council regret very much the failure in preventing this part of the Bill passing, but considering the overwhelming influence on the side of the grocers and others, your Council consider it fortunate that they were able to prevent the passing of the worst feature of the Bill, and now the druggists are in no worse position than they were prior to the passing of the 1890 Pharmacy Act. The efforts which your Council felt in duty bound to exert in the recent legislation fight did, of necessity, entail a large expense, as will be shown by the financial statement, but the membership can be assured that the Council and Legislation Committee, in all their actions, had in view solely the interests of the members as a body, and they feel assured, if the membership know anything at all of the difficulties to contend with, in either passing or opposing legislation, that their efforts will meet the approval of the association.

Your Council regret that, owing to the unusual expenses incurred in defending in the legislature the right of the association, they have been obliged to retain the annual registration fees, the same as last year, but the membership may rest assured that, so soon as the funds of the association will admit, a return to lower fees will be made. Your Council regret to report the death of the following members during the year, namely: James Veldon and W. E. Brunet, of Quebec; Alfred Brunette, senior, and J. Emile Codére, Montreal; C. A. Nelson, late of Chambly, and P. T. Martel, St. Raymond. They also regret to report the resignation of the following members, namely: H. F. Jackson, David Watson, Wm. S. Kerry and J. A. Gillespie, of Montreal; D. Dewar, St. Andrews; W. J. Wight, St. John's, and Alexandre Lemieux, Quebec.

The regular Board of Examiners held their semi-annual examinations as follows: In Quebec, on October 17th to 20th, 1898, when seventeen major and twenty-seven minor candidates presented themselves. Of these, five major and thirteen minor candidates passed. In Montreal, on April 17th to 21st, 1899, when twenty-eight major and nineteen minor candidates presented themselves, and of these seven major and eleven minor candidates were successful.

The Preliminary Board of Examiners held their quarterly examinations in July, October, January, and April, when 104 candidates enrolled their names, and of these 32 passed.

The registrar reports upon the register in good standing as follows: 205 licentiates, 50 physicians, licensed under the provision of Article 4035a, of the Quebec Pharmacy Act, 73 certified clerks, and 157 certified apprentices.

The registrar also reports that on the 30th day of April, 1899, being the closing of the financial year, there were 14 members, whose names were on the register of the previous year, were in arrears for the year ending April 30th, 1899; one of these has since paid, one has left the province, three are out of employment, and the remainder remain unpaid.

The treasurer's statement will be laid before you, which shows a balance on hand as follows:

In Banque du Peuple.....	$1,273 19
In Hochelaga Bank.....	19 71
In City and District Savings Bank.....	304 05
Cash on hand.....	12 26
Total.....	$1,609 21

Your Council beg here to state that the sum of $1,273.19 in the Banque du Peuple is not at present available. It will therefore be seen that the actual available cash balance on hand April 30th, 1899, amounts to $336.02, against which there is the loan of $1,000 from the Hochelaga Bank, which will have to be paid during the incoming year out of the registration fees.

The registrar's books and treasurer's financial statement have been duly audited by the auditors appointed by the Council, and by them signed and certified correct.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A Notable Change.

With the June issue, *The Housekeeper* (Minneapolis, Minn.) joined the small army of monthly periodicals, not, however, as one of the rank and file, but as one of the leaders. The June and July numbers show that its new uniform is certainly in keeping with its new aspirations. It has doubled in size, giving as much reading matter as it did for twenty-two years as a semi-monthly, while better paper, more numerous and better illustrations, better typography and presswork, and several new departments make it more attractive than it has ever before been. This is saying a great deal for a periodical of *The Housekeeper's* well-known popularity, yet this much more can be said: it has not lost any of the home-like qualities that have made it a favorite with ladies. With all its improvements, its subscription price has not been raised. It not only leads all fifty-cent publications, but ranks well with those whose subscription price is twice the amount.

A prominent feature is a new serial story entitled "The Rescue of Brother Bendyk," the scene of which is laid in Japan. It is of special interest because it deals with the customs, austere religion and ancient Temples of the Japanese, being illustrated with original photographs.

The Housekeeper, including opening chapters of the new story, may be had, four months on trial, for fifteen cents.

The right hand is more sensitive to touch than the left, but it is less sensitive to the effect of cold.

No Trouble to Sell

Wilson's

FLY PADS

BECAUSE they always give satisfaction

Every sale of Wilson's Fly Pads helps to build up your business

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS ⁘ ⁘ HAMILTON

CARLSBAD (NATURAL) Salts

"SPRUDEL-SALTS"

(IN POWDER OR CRYSTALS)

For the Treatment of Chronic Gastric Catarrh, Hyperæmia of the Liver, Gallstones, Chronic Constipation, Diabetes, Renal Calculi, Gout, and Diseases of the Spleen.

The POWDER has the great advantage in not being affected by change of temperature or exposure to the atmosphere, and therefore in this form is the more reliable.

THE WATER IMPORTED IS FROM THE SPRINGS

"SPRUDEL," "MUHLBRUNNEN" or "SCHLOSSBRUNNEN"

IN CASES OF 50 BOTTLES EACH

To avoid imitations, please see that THE WRAPPER round each bottle bears our signature.

The Canadian Importers and Exporters Ass'n

46 Colborne Street, Toronto
8 Nordheimer Building, Montreal

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR CANADA FOR

INGRAM & ROYLE (Limited) East Paul's Wharf, 26 Upper Thames St., London, E.C.
AND AT LIVERPOOL AND BRISTOL.

The only Pills which purge without pain

BOISSY'S SAPONACEOUS PILLS

LAXATIVE
PURGATIVE
REFRESHING

The Box of 40 Pills, 2 – free by Post.
Phie BOISSY, 2, Place Vendôme, PARIS

Agent: M. DECARY, Pharmacist, Montreal

Patents

Caveats, Trade Marks, Design Patents, Copyrights, Etc.

Correspondence Solicited

JOHN A. PAUL
LeDroit Building, Washington, D.C.

OPTICKS?

If you are studying optometry send 10 cents for the Optical Journal Supplement, with articles by Drs. Klein, McCormick, Thompson, Dailey, Hamill, Knowles, McFatrich, and other instructors.

Frederick Boger, Publisher,
36 Maiden Lane, New York

FOR OINTMENTS — THE BEST AND NEATEST PLAIN AND LACQUERED — FOR COSMETICS

ARE MADE BY
Joseph G. Taite's Sons,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

FOR SALVES — FOR PILLS

ARGUMENTS

Is the druggist of necessity an agent for all the preparations advertised for sale by him? No; because his assent to become such is neither asked for nor given.

Should the druggist distribute over his counter the advertising literature of the patent medicine manufacturer? No; unless he is satisfied that by doing so he can personally reap a fair return for doing it.

Has the advertising manufacturer any claim upon the druggist's co-operation because he creates a demand upon him by advertising? No; there is no obligation upon the druggist to run his business for the benefit of any one but himself. He is as free as the Czar of Russia in a domain which is peculiarly his own.

Can the druggist handle any kind of goods profitable at a 20 or 25 per cent. margin of profit? No; because the conduct of his business involves at least an outlay of 20 per cent. of his gross receipts, and when he does business at cost he does it at a loss, as his labor and skill go for nothing.

Has the druggist a right to push his own preparations, which yield him 100 per cent. profit, against those of the manufacturer which yield him 25 per cent.? Undoubtedly, he has as much right to recommend his own preparations over his counter as the other has his through the press.

Why does the patent medicine manufacturer raise the cry of substitution in the public press? Because he thinks by doing so he can induce the public to assist him in coercing the druggist into subserviency.

Is he wise in so doing? No; because druggists are too intelligent to submit to coercion, and know their rights too well to be made cats'-paws of.

THE
Toronto Pharmacal Co.
LIMITED

SPOONER'S POWDERED "PHENYLE"

KILLS GERMS

Awarded two Gold Medals at Chicago Fair in 1893, and Special Award from the Ladies' Bureau.
Holds Prof. Ellis' Certificate.

Deodorizer, Disinfectant *GERMICIDE*

THE IDEA, THEORY AND PRACTICE OF CORRECT SANITATION

No other can compare with it. Protect your homes from Contagious Disease.

To Prevent such Diseases is Easier, Cheaper and more Intelligent and Refined than to Heedlessly Breed them, and afterwards Endeavor to Cure them with Medicine.

It's Good for One *It's Good for All*

It is now adopted by the best families in Canada, by Hotels, Public Institutions, and by Boards of Health, by Breeders, Feeders and Raisers of Stock—Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, Dogs, etc. USED AND RECOMMENDED BY SEAGRAM'S STABLES. Sold everywhere by Drug, Hardware, and General Stores in barrels, 50-lb. pails and 1-lb. packages.

THE PHENYLE URINAL CUBE IS THE BEST THAT IS MADE.

ALONZO W. SPOONER, Maker, Port Hope, Ont.

The handsomest town in Canada, and "the only place in the world where COPPERINE is made."

Canadian Cameras.

A new company, consisting of Henry Sutherland, Robert Jaffray, Dr. W. H B Aikins, Bert Cox, E. R. C. Clarkson, T. F. Clougher, Rev. Dr. Warden, Percy Beatty, and J. A. M. Aikins, has been formed for the purpose of making cameras and other photographic apparatus in Toronto. It will take over the business of a Montreal company which started in Montreal.

New Purgative.

Hart recommends the oil from the seeds of *Omphalea megacarpa*, a Euphorbiaceous tree, as a purgative. Calmody describes the oil as mild and tasteless, with a strong purgative action, which follows in about three hours after taking the oil, but which is, however, only of short duration, and is not accompanied by any pain. The seed is described as being enveloped in a rough, black, and brittle shell, enclosing a sweet, nut-like nucleus. The fruit containing the seed has a diameter of about three and one-half inches; it is covered with a sticky, rough skin of a quarter to three-eighths of an inch thick; it is somewhat pulpy and streaked. Round the seed is a thin, parchment-like husk, which, however, does not completely envelop it. Underneath this is a layer of starchy matter about three-eighths of an inch thick. The seeds weighs 13-15 Gm., the starchy tissue 31.175 Gm., of which 50 per cent. is pure starch. The fruit ripens in February and March.—*Oest. Zeit. fur Pharm.* (*Pharm. Jl.*)

What to Do.

Croakers will tell you that the drug business offers no opportunities to the young man of to-day, said R. W. Lampa recently to the students in the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy. This is not true; there is just the same chance there ever was, but it is not in the beaten path. Put brains in your business, be original in your preparations. Do not carry the same line of preparations your neighbor does. Have a distinctive style of your own. Put up your own cough remedies and other household medicines, but be sure to have only meritorious articles whose composition you know. Then you can talk intelligently to a customer regarding their usefulness. Above all, be careful to handle only the finest drugs obtainable, and do not let your cupidity blind your reason. If you follow out these suggestions you cannot fail.—*Bulletin of Pharmacy.*

Satchet Powders.

HELIOTROPE.

	Parts.
Powdered storax	500
Tonka bean powder	250
Benzoe powder	125
Palisander wood powder	500
Powdered cloves	250
Vanilla tincture	150
Powdered musk grains	125
"Fleur de Cassis"	125
Musk tincture	60
Balsam of Peru	90
Neroli oil	10
Oil of bitter almonds	3

CHYPRE.

	Parts.
Oakbark moss	500
Rose leaves	155
Pure musk	15
Cassia cinnamon	20
Vanilla	12
Musk grains	45
Ambergris	5
Calcined bones	50

All powdered.

FRANGIPANI.

	Parts.
Starch	2250
Musk	8
Ambergris	10
Calcined bones	105

All powdered.

	Parts.
Powdered gum benzoin	1000
Residue from vanilla tincture	1000

MUSK.

	Parts.
Ambergris	15
Oakbark moss	1000
Musk grains	500
Pure musk	70
Nutmeg	2

All powdered.

AMBRA.

	Parts.
Chypre powder	125
Frangipani powder	250
Musk powder	125
Orange flowers (powdered)	310

—*Seifensieder Zeitung, Perfumer and Saponifer.*

Tooth Powders and Mouth Washes.

TOOTH POWDERS.

(1) Precipitated chalk	120 gms.
Cinchona bark	60 gms.
Powdered cuttlefish	60 gms.
Powdered myrrh	35 gms.
Oil of peppermint	15 drops.
(2) Strontium carbonate	15 gms.
Flowers of sulphur	15 gms.
Oil of roses	6 drops.

(This is a very smooth and agreeable powder)

TOOTH PASTE.

(3) Strontium carbonate	6 gms.
Flowers of sulphur	3 gms.
Medicinal soap	13 gms.
Oil of rose	6 drops.
Gum arabic and glycerine	q. s.

(As coloring matter use a very little of "phenol-safranine B. extra.")

The following mouth water is antiseptic, astringent, aromatic, and of good color:

Salol	2 gms.
Spirit of lavender	15 gms.
Spirit of melissa	15 gms.
Eau de Cologne	90 gms.
Tannin	2 gms.
Safranine hydrochloride	3 centigrammes.
Saccharin	25 centigrammes.
Oil of peppermint	12 drops.

A few drops of an alcoholic solution of safranine 1 : 1200 give a pink tint.

Safranine preparations do not stain either the brush or linen.

Another mouth water is prepared as follows:

Thymol	25 centigrammes.
Benzoic acid	4 gms.
Tincture of eucalyptus	15 gms.
Alcohol	100 gms.
Oil of wintergreen	25 drops.

(Dilute a teaspoonful in half a tumblerful of water.)

POWDER TO PREVENT TARTAR ON THE TEETH.

Potassium chlorate	14 gms.
Powdered borax, magnesia, and chalk, of each	28 gms.
Oil of peppermint	10 drops.

Avoid rubbing in a mortar.—*Zahn. Ref. Woch. (after La Revue Odontologique).*

COCKROACH POWDERS.

No. 1—Persian insect powder	oz.	5
Levant wormseed	oz.	5
No. 2—Dalmatian insect powder	oz.	9
Quillaja	oz.	1
No. 3—Borax	oz.	20
Sugar	oz.	6
Cacao	oz.	1
No. 4—Borax	oz.	4
Paris green	oz.	4
Sugar	oz.	2
No. 5—Wheat flour	oz.	2
Sugar	oz.	4
Borax	oz.	1
Unslaked lime	oz.	1

Keep dry!

No. 6—Angelica root	oz.	94
Oil eucalyptus	oz.	5
Naphthalin	oz.	1

This last one is said to drive out the insects by virtue of its powerful odor.

FRECKLE REMEDIES.

The following were given in a recent issue of the *Pharmaceutische Post*:

		Parts.
(1)	Distilled water	150
	Borax	4
	Glycerin	15
	Sodium sulphite	8
	Rose-water	q. s. ad 300

		Parts.
(2)	Citric acid	8
	Ferrous sulphate	2
	Camphor	0 12
	Elder-flower water	90
	Orange-flower water	390
	Cologne water	8
	Tincture of benzoin	30

		Parts.
(3)	Zinc oxide	30
	Borax	15
	Glycerin	60
	Extract of jasmine	30
	Bay rum	90
	Distilled water	q. s. ad 600

Lyman's Lightning Fly Paper

Clifton's Preservia
Caley's Fruit Drink
Cowan's Headache Powders
Koenig's Elixir Iron
" Iron Pills
" Herb Pills
Hutch, 10c., 25c. sizes
Kaskola Tablets
Electine Kidney Beans
Newton's Heave Remedy

LYMAN'S PAPER KAPA SALE
LIGHTNING FLY PAPER POISON
LIGHTNING FLY PAPER POISON
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LIGHTNING FLY PAPER POISON

Catarrhozone
Co-Bo
Phospho-Soda
Salatine
Hall's Teething Syrup
Lyman's Flavoring Extracts, 10c., 15c., 25c. sizes new style
Lyman's Syrup of Blackberry and Jamaica Ginger

THE LYMAN BROS. & CO., Limited, Toronto

Telephones 604, 1728, 8167

CAUTION!

"Montserrat"

(TRADE MARK)

LIME-FRUIT JUICE AND CORDIALS

The success of the above has caused many IMITATIONS to spring up, many of them UTTERLY WORTH LESS Concoctions. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance to Traders as well as the Public to see that the marks of the MONTSERRAT COMPANY (Limited), and the SOLE CONSIGNEES, are on the capsule of each Bottle. The word "Montserrat" is also duly registered as a trade mark. Legal proceedings will be instituted against all persons infringing the Trade Marks as above named.

SOLE CONSIGNEES

EVANS & SONS, LIMITED

Wholesale Druggists and Manfg. Pharmaceutical Chemists

MONTREAL and TORONTO, Canada, and BOSTON, Mass.

EVANS SONS & CO., Liverpool, Eng. EVANS, LESCHER & WEBB, London, Eng.

Canadian Cameras.

A new company, consisting of Henry Sutherland, Robert Jaffray, Dr. W. H B Aikins, Bert Cox, E. R. C. Clarkson, T. F. Clougher, Rev. Dr. Warden, Percy Beatty, and J. A. M. Aikins, has been formed for the purpose of making cameras and other photographic apparatus in Toronto. It will take over the business of a Montreal company which started in Montreal.

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Oil of bitter almonds	3

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	Parts.
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Rose leaves	155
Pure musk	15
Cassia cinnamon	20
Vanilla	12
Musk grains	45
Ambergris	5
Calcined bones	50

All powdered.

FRANGIPANI.

	Parts.
Starch	2250
Musk	8
Ambergris	10
Calcined bones	105

All powdered.

	Parts.
Powdered gum benzoin	1000
Residue from vanilla tincture	1000

MUSK.

	Parts.
Ambergris	15
Oakbark moss	1000
Musk grains	500
Pure musk	76
Nutmeg	2

All powdered.

AMERA.

	Parts.
Chypre powder	125
Frangipani powder	250
Musk powder	125
Orange flowers (powdered)	310

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(This is a very smooth and agreeable powder)

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Sugar	oz.	2
No. 5—Wheat flour	oz.	2
Sugar	oz.	4
Borax	oz.	1
Unslaked lime	oz.	1
Keep dry!		
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	Elder-flower water	90
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	Cologne water	8
	Tincture of benzoin	30
		Parts.
(3)	Zinc oxide	30
	Borax	15
	Glycerin	60
	Extract of jasmine	30
	Bay rum	90
	Distilled water q. s. ad	600

Questionable Taste.

It is questionable if the action of the council of the college in authorizing the issuance of the college announcement in the semi form of an advertising medium is good taste. We appreciate the fact that any criticism coming from journals which derive practically their entire sustenance from advertising may seem to come from a selfish motive, yet when we feel we are in the right we are not going to permit that to deter us from saying what we think.

The college is not a commercial or speculative institution. We do not think that its articles of incorporation give it any right to farm out advertising privileges, yet we do not deny its entry into the field of speculative journalism if its tastes incline it in this direction. The college could well afford to leave this style of enterprise to others. It is not so poor and needy as to require the money derived from this source, nor is it so generous to the drug journals now in existence that it can afford to eat their pie occasionally. The taste may be epicurean, but it is somewhat glutinous.

A Reputation.

It is one thing to make promises and quite another thing to fulfil them. At the foot of many of their recent ads. The Elliott & Co., Limited, Toronto, have noted, "Orders promptly shipped—Letter orders receive special care." That this undertaking is lived up to to the satisfaction of their customers may be judged from the receipt by this firm of acknowledgments, quite unsought we are assured, from correspondents in different parts of this province (Ontario). Such have been received from druggists located in Kent, Lanark, N. Muskoka and Dufferin, representing, as will be noted, the extreme west, extreme east, extreme north, and northwest portions of the province. It is most gratifying to them to receive unsolicited such testimony as this: "You *always* are exceedingly prompt." (The italics are not ours—this time.) Messrs. Elliot will endeavor to give the same good service during the summer months, in spite of vacation shorthandedness.

A man who lives on hope will spend his old age at somebody else's expense.

It is easier to sit upon forms than it is to stand upon ceremonies.

How to Retail Cigars in a Drug Store.

Of all conditions necessary to make the retailing of cigars a success, neatness and cleanliness of a store in general is one of the first considerations.

Take it for granted that such a condition exists in the store, the following additional circumstances ought, and do, bring about the desired result of this article:

First. Have a show case large enough to display goods properly; at the same time, let show case be one with a minimum amount of wood-work, which often obstructs view of contents and brands of cigars.

See that your show-case is never dusty, and as near air-tight as possible; as soon as the sun strikes the case, cover the part exposed with a heavy paper, thus protecting the goods, and at the same time letting your smokers know that you are keeping your cigars in the best condition. A great mistake which is invariably made by druggists is to keep the cigar cases' glass top loaded down with other goods, often more closely associated with the nursery than the taste of the fastidious smoker. Instead of corn medicines, easy passage lozenges, perfumes, cards, easels, tooth brushes, etc., let there be on top of a cigar case only a neat cigar mat and cigar cutter, but not a lighter, the best of which are a nuisance. In lieu thereof, have a small Swedish match stand and ash tray; if any more is to be added, let it be a bouquet of flowers, which does more talking on top of your case than all else for the sale of fine cigars.

Another important feature—never permit a customer to stand in front of your case, waiting to be served; nothing is more annoying to the smoker; he is often in a hurry, and will not wait long if not waited on, and soon finds another place, where he receives more attention.

It is, whenever the trade justifies it, very good to have a clerk of neat appearance constantly at, or near, the cigar counter; see that goods are skilfully displayed in the case, and then keep them that way, as well as keeping them fresh and supplied with moisture, for which purpose use some alcohol from time to time.

Catchy window displays, made of empty cigar boxes of your best sellers, attract great attention, and verify your previous claims on the sale of these goods.

Whenever you are taking hold of a new brand of cigars, send out invitations to your prospective customers, asking them to drop in and sample one of your new cigars for the price of their good judgment as to the quality of the new brand.

All these things will bring success, if you have not made a mistake in buying your goods.

When buying cigars, see that the jobber or manufacturer you buy from is as much interested in the success of his brands in your store as you are yourself; avoid all scheme goods, but pay your cash only for cigars, and let the concern alone who has silver and gold watches, bedsteads, and what not, that go with every $35 worth of their $17 cigars.

In some localities the cigar wheel (without blanks) sells, and helps the sale of cigars, and, being no scheme, is herein approved.

By all means, if you must handle them, keep cigarettes away from cigars; the average cigar smoker abhors these coffin nails.

For the clear Havana smoker, keep, if possible, a separate chest, in which their favorite brand is kept, in especially nice condition.

When you are satisfied that you have the best goods that money can buy, stick to your brands, for merit will win, and the goods have your confidence, and come to you from a reliable house.

If the provisions which I have here enumerated do not bring you a good cigar trade, throw out the cigars, and make a more profitable use of the space they occupy in your store.—*Henry Rallman, in Cigar Talk.*

"Tag, you're it?" cried the Microbe, playfully.

The Person was hereupon naturally much concerned.

"And you?" asked the Person, anxiously.

"Oh, I expect to be in it!" retorted the Microbe.

From the fact that wealth can not buy immunity from disease, it was already apparent that microbes have a sense of humor.—*Detroit Journal.*

"I had supposed until yesterday, doctor, that the days of the bleeding of patients were past." "And so they are. But what has changed your mind?" "The bill you sent me."—*Harper's Weekly.*

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Pharmacy in England.

William Martindale, President—B. P. Addendum—Palatable Castor Oil—Prescription for Dandruff—Eczema Remedy—Hydroquinone as Developer.

(By Our Own Correspondent.)

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English-speaking pharmacists are greatly indebted to Mr. Martindale, as he is an experimenter and practical worker of high attainments. Methods of dispensing difficult drugs in a satisfactory and palatable manner have constantly been published by him, and the ignorance on this subject displayed by modern physicians would disappear if they would only consult the "Extra-Pharmacopœia" a little oftener. He has made his establishment thoroughly efficient, all galenicals such as extracts, effervescing granules, capsules, etc., being prepared on the premises.

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What is evidently required is the addition of a few palatable ingredients that will not alter the character and appearance of the oil itself, which can then be sold as aromatic or aromatized castor oil. From some experiments mentioned to me lately by a practical pharmacist, it should be a very easy matter for each chemist to produce a pleasant article by the addition of saccharin, vanillin and oil of cassia, dissolved previously in a little absolute alcohol, to the tasteless oil itself. Some pharmacists prefer a more penetrating oil, such as wintergreen, with a small quantity of essential oil of almonds, which has been found very useful in cod liver oil emulsions. The great point should be to obtain a delicate, pleasant flavor without overloading it with spicy taste.

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a method of keeping a solution of hypo permanent! If developing and fixing are only occasionally performed one nearly always finds the solution of hypo-sulphite both discolored and fungoid. Perhaps the best method in this case is to use the granulated "hypo," put up in small packets of 2-oz. or 4 oz. all ready for solution, as by the addition of the contents of a packet to a pint of water the solution is made fresh in a few moments. Hypo is largely sold in this manner just now, and is very convenient for the amateur. In connection with this subject the "Year Book of Photography" for 1899 is a useful publication, brought out annually by *Photographic News*, at 25 cents, and is most valuable to those who are called upon for explanations, new formulæ, etc.; whilst the latest price lists of both the Ilford Company and the Imperial Company have numerous hints, processes and practical facts.

* * * * *

The election of a part of the council of the Pharmaceutical Society had more than ordinary interest from the fact that owing to the new Pharmacy Act the number of voters was greatly increased. In spite of this the result has been that six out of the seven members have been re-elected, the only unsuccessful old member being Mr. Bottle, of Dover. This seems rather ungracious, as he is one of the oldest members of former councils, but is probably a hint to the "father" of the old council that his days of retirement from active work have arrived. There was an impression abroad that a sweeping change was likely to take place, but this has proved erroneous. Only a determined effort on the part of the members of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association has secured the return of Mr. Glyn-Jones, who, as secretary to the association, has bulked larger in the eyes of the trade during the past few years than any other non-official pharmacist. It is some return for the courageous and oft-times thankless work that Mr. Glyn-Jones has been conducting. Briefly, during the past four years Mr. Glyn-Jones has been the champion and mainstay of the first organized attempt to prevent extreme cutting. To do this he has secured adhesion of some 2000 members, who are pledged to obtain full prices, and the agreement of some two dozen manufacturers of proprietary preparations that their articles shall be protected from excessive cutting. The list is not very formidable, but includes Collis Brown's chlorodyne, virol and a few other well-known articles, and the membership is not very large when we remember that there are upwards of 14,000 qualified pharmacists in the register. It is not anticipated, even by his admirers, that the new councillor will be able to effect reforms at Bloomsbury Square, but it is an undoubted success for those who favor protection in pharmacy.

Under the somewhat pompous title of British Analytical Control an association has been formed on the lines that similar associations exist in several European countries, with the express objects of showing up adulteration of food stuffs and drugs, and also of conferring analytical reports upon articles worthy of notice. The former is carried out in a publication called "British Food Journal," and the latter is supposed to be attained by affixing the official stamps upon all packets or packages of articles that have been submitted to and approved (for a consideration) by the analysts of the association. The association is professedly run by a judicious mixture of public analysts and medical officers of health, but in spite of its good intention has been severely attacked. At a recent meeting of the Institute of Chemistry it was considered in the official view that the association was embarking on an unprofessional course, as it was feared that it was intended to convey analyses to the experts of the association instead of allowing them to go in the ordinary manner. Naturally any attempt to filch away customers is resented by the bulk of professional analysts. But it must be admitted that there is not the slightest indication of this, as up to date the idea has fallen very flat and I have not heard of a single a ticle that is flaunting itself with these precious stamps. The stamp itself is not likely to raise admiration in the breast of a philatelist. It is printed in blue and red and is decidedly common looking. I fancy the idea, altogether, is not so bad as it has been painted. It would be a great advantage if the public could buy butter, milk and other articles guaranteed genuine, but it seems to me that the proper authority to carry this out is the local council in whose hands rest the authority of the Food and Drugs Acts. Again, if this same authority would arrange for cheap analyses of these ordinary articles, it would be a boon to the community, but it is hardly likely that people will pay $2.50 for the satisfaction of learning if the cow has been assisted by the pump or margarine has got mixed up with butter. The International Commission on Adulteration has Dr. Brouardel, of Paris, as president, and Prof. Hilger, of Munich, as vice-president, and the official English organ is run by the public analysts and medical officers of health already referred to, who also form the consulting scientific staff of the British Analytical Control. It will be interesting to note what progress is made, the date of the first issue of the journal being January, 1899, and it is apparently a monthly review.

Amongst the "side lines" frequently suggested to country chemists those of bicycles, photographic outfits, and veterinary remedies have proved here most successful Recently I visited a brother pill in a little Sussex village and learned that he was quite an authority on bicycles and photography, whilst on another day when I called I found that he had improved on the early closing of a Wednesday afternoon by closing at one o'clock. Outside were two farmers who were forcibly expressing their chagrin, as they required veterinary remedies and would have to send in again the next day. My friend does an excellent little business in all these, but just then he was doing better business by water-analysis. It appears that many of these Sussex farm-houses are let for many weeks during the summer months to London families who are always anxious to know that the water is beyond reproach. To facilitate this, the chemist takes a sample himself from the well and it is analyzed by a well-known London analyst, who allows him a substantial discount, and in this way he has become an essential feature in the letting of the principal farm-houses in his neighborhood. The only drawback to trade in bicycles is that he is frequently called upon to do mechanical work, but he does not mind it in the least, and repairs punctures at 25 cents, adjusts wheels and fixes on refractory tires at similar rates, and assures me that it pays well. This and photography are hobbies, and consequently are taken up as much for amusement as profit.

Sugar-coating of compressed drugs has now attained something like perfection and in the leading pharmacies drugs like quinine, cascara, etc., are always sold sugar-coated. There can be no question that the patients much prefer these sweet-coated elegant specimens of pharmaceutic art, and medical opinion favours them

This was omitted last month on account of the crowded state of our columns.

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Caustic Balsam
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The greatest veterinary remedy and blister in the market.

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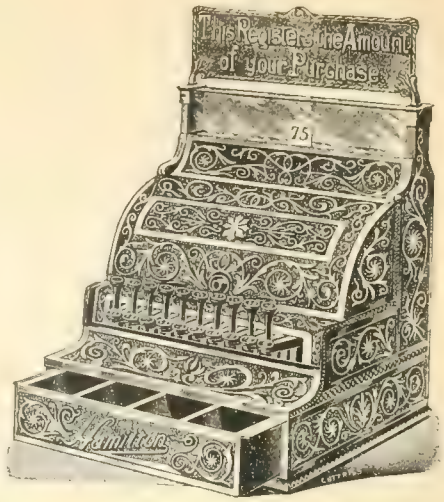

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Charles Austin Bates

Vanderbilt Building *New York*

"Mr. Bates' Masterpiece. It is interestingly and readably written—more readable than one would believe possible on so hackneyed a subject as advertising—and it is illustrated by pictures intended to lend a humorous turn to many of the sentences in the text. For those who want a general idea of advertising principles, the book will be found valuable, and even the readers to whom its subject is more than familiar will find it an interesting companion for a leisure hour. It is full of apothegms, every one of which rings with a true note."—*Geo. P. Rowell.*

"Excellent Work."—*Buffalo Evening News.*
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ASK FOR

Eddy's

Toilet Paper

FOR USE IN

ROLLS AND SHEETS

"Diamond" "Imperial"
"Standard" "Royal"
"Capital" "Clover Leaf"
Etc. Etc.

Send for Catalogue.

THE E. B. EDDY CO.
(Limited)
HULL. MONTREAL. TORONTO.

Outside the Combine

We Manufacture.....

Anti - Monopoly

Chimneys
and
Bottles

Green, Amber, and Flint.
Every Description.

GET OUR PRICES.

SYDENHAM GLASS CO.,
Of Wallaceburg, Limited.

INTERESTING NEWS.....
MOST PRACTICAL INFORMATION.

H. M. Whelpley, Ph. G., M. D., EDITOR. C. F. G. Meyer PUBLISHER.

Meyer Brothers Druggist

To New Subscribers.

Two Publications at the Price of One.

The MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST will be sent one year to any new subscriber with either one of the following publications at the price named:—

Birds	$1 50
Spatula	1 00
Recreation	1 00
Show Window	
Etidorhpa, by J. U. Lloyd	2 00
Universal Poison Register	1 00
Journal of Applied Microscopy	1 00
Pharmacognosy Notes, by O. A. Wall	1 50
The Right Side of the Car, by J. U. Lloyd	1 00
The Prescription (Third Edition), by O. A. Wall	1 00
Therapeutic Terms (Second Edition), by H. M. Whelpley	1 00
Chemical Lecture Notes (Fourth Edition), by H. M. Whelpley	1 00

Address MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST, 316 Clark Avenue, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

BEST PRICE LIST.....
MONEY MAKING ADVERTISEMENTS.

If You Want Rubber Goods

With special brands, and your name and address marked on the label, we shall be glad to receive your orders.

Atomizers
Fountain Syringes
Bulb Syringes
Combination Fountain Syringes
Hot Water Bottles (4 grades).

And a full line of druggists rubber sundries.

All in White or Grey Stock. We can give you the highest grade of goods on the market, or we can give you cheaper grades, which will meet any competition which may come your way.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

Canadian Rubber Company

Alpha Branch] [of Montreal

MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG

BENGER'S FOOD

FOR

INFANTS, INVALIDS

AND

THE AGED

THIS delicious and highly nutritive food has been used with remarkable success in the rearing of infants, and by delicate and aged persons in England for many years.

It is now advertised in the leading medical journals of Canada, and may be obtained of all wholesale houses, or of

Messrs. Evans & Sons

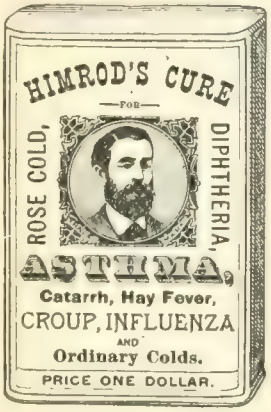
LIMITED

MONTREAL and TORONTO

who hold stock.

HIMROD'S ASTHMA CURE

NEVER FAILS



Cartons of Samples and Show Cards furnished on application.

HIMROD MFG. CO.

SOLE PROPRIETORS

No. 14-16 Vesey Street, - NEW YORK

CALVERT'S

CARBOLIC DISINFECTANTS (Fluid and Powders) SOAPS, OINTMENT, TOOTH POWDER, ETC.

Are the Original and Only Reliable

Have been awarded 100 Medals and Diplomas for Superior Excellence in competition with others.

Imported by

LYMAN, SONS & CO.; LYMAN, KNOX & CO.; and EVANS & SONS, LIMITED, Montreal.

LYMAN BROS. & CO., LIMITED, and EVANS & SONS, LIMITED, Toronto.

T. B. BARKER & SONS, St. John, N.B.

and other wholesale houses, who will be pleased to quote rates on application, or trade lists and circulars will be mailed direct by the manufacturers,

F. C. CALVERT & CO., MANCHESTER, ENG.

also. At one time there was an idea that the active ingredients had to be dried so very hard before the application of sugar that an insoluble drug resulted, but this is proved to be not the case. It is perhaps unfortunate that good specimens of the confectioners' art cannot be produced at the dispensing counter. Still the demand is all in favor of pleasant medication, and the druggist who does not supply sugar-coated tablets, pearl-coated pills or tasteless cachets is likely to be considered to be behind the times. In England we have Allen & Hanburys, Wyley & Co., and Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., all manufacturing sugar-coated tablets with superior finish and of exceptional quality.

In no department has the compressed tablet proved a greater success than in photography. Chemicals that will not keep for long in solution may be kept indefinitely in the compressed form if only stored in a dry place. Pyrogallic acid is an excellent case in point, and chemists who take up the sale of photographic chemicals should certainly include all the usual formulæ of developers, restrainers, toners, etc., so that exact and definite solutions can be readily prepared by the amateur. As they can be supplied at the rate of 50 or 100 tablets good prices can be obtained and no experience is necessary to successfully compress such bodies as pyro hydroquinone, etc.

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Most of the camphor is obtained in the forest of the island of Formosa, and the inhabitants of the interior are principally savages, who will, no doubt, have to be under the surveillance of government troops in order to prevent the spoilage of the forests and the purloining of the gum. The Japanese Government will plainly have a monopoly of the camphor industry, and unless their care of the forest and the increased production consequent thereupon, brings in a larger supply than demand calls for, the indications are that prices cannot be expected to remain even as at present.

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Delicate Reaction for Hydrogen Peroxide.—E. S. Barralet refers to the fact that solutions of hydrogen peroxide quickly oxidise the pale blue precipitate obtained by adding a solution of potassium ferrocyanide to a solution of a ferrous salt to "Prussian blue," and points out that, owing to the high colorific value of this pigment, the reaction may be used as a delicate test for the presence of hydrogen peroxide—in fact, for the detection of that compound in extremely minute quantities, since the oxidising agents, such as potassium bichromate, potassium permanganate, and calcium hypochlorite, cease to react.

Meta-Cresol Cinnamic Ester.—This body, which is used as a remedy for tuberculosis, may be prepared as follows: Meta-cresol 25, and cinnamic acid, 35, are dissolved in from three to five times their volume of toluol; phosphoros oxychloride, 20 to 25, is then added, and the mixture heated under a reflux condenser to 100 degrees or 120 degrees C., until no more hydrochloric acid is evolved. When cold, a resinoid red body separates out, from which the liquid is decanted. The solvent is driven off, leaving a slightly colored oil, which solidifies to crystals. These are purified by re crystallization from alcohol, when they melt at about 65 degrees Cr They are insoluble in water, but dissolve in most organic solvents.—*Apoth. Ver.*

Anison, the New Anesthetic.—This is a colorless, aqueous solution of trichlor-pseudobutyl-alcohol or aceton-chloroform, and corresponds to a 2 to 2.5 solution of cocain, but has none of the latter's local irritation and is non-toxic. As much as 17 grains have been used without after effects. The anesthetic effect is also immediate, with no interval, as with cocain. In suturing, a small amount of anison injected at the points where the stitches are to be taken will prevent pain. Even inflammatory phlegmonous processes can be rendered perfectly insensible if sufficient anison is used to keep them flooded all the time. The anesthesia was not perfect in all cases, but this can be said of all other anesthetics. L. Sternberge, of Berlin, concludes his report of a dozen tests of anison in the *Klin. Therap. Woch.*, of September 25th, by recommending it as a useful and safe anesthetic.—*Journ. Amer. Med. Assoc.*

Syrup of Calcium Lactophosphate with Iron and Manganese.—This may be prepared, according to a writer in the *Pharmaceutische Centralhalle*, by dissolving in 74 parts of water 20 parts of calcium lactophosphate, 5 parts of iron lactate and 1 part of manganese lactate, filtering and combining with 900 parts of syrup. Flavor with two drops of lemon oil.

Iodoformogene.—For this combination of iodoform and albumin, the following properties are claimed. It forms a very fine dry powder, which does not aggregate and form hard lumps. Being much less dense than iodoform it is more convenient to use. It possesses only a very slight odor, and exercises a remarkable power in promoting the healthy

granulation of wounds; if its action is less intense than that of iodoform it is more certain and more persistent. From its physical condition it is easy to introduce into all the irregular spaces of a cavity, so that its antiseptic properties come into play over the whole surface of the wound. It sometimes gives rise to slight smarting, and, like iodoform, is occasionally followed by an eczematous rash.—*Nouv. Rem.* (*Phar. H.*)

LANOLIN POWDER.—Lanolin powder, so-called, used as a surgical dressing, as well as cosmetic, is prepared (Il. Farm. Ital.) by dissolving lanolin in ether, chloroform, acetone, etc., adding this to a powder such as talcum, magnesium carbonate, zinc oxid, etc., and then exposing in shallow vessels, reducing the dry residue to an impalpable powder. These powders may be further medicated.

TANNOPIN.—This condensation product of tannin and urotropin was first favorably reported on by Schrieber as a remedy in intestinal catarrh. G. Joachim now states that it is a most valuable remedy in infantile diarrhœa, cholera nostra, and enteritis. In choleraic diarrhœa the effect of the remedy is increased by combining it with a minute dose of calomel, thus: tannopin, 30 to 50 centigrammes, calomel, 5 milligrammes. In certain tuberculous cases, tannopin was given in doses of 1 to 2 grammes per diem without any ill effect. The author finds that the remedy is quite harmless to the youngest children in doses of 30 to 50 centigrammes four times in twenty-four hours; older children and adults may take from ½ to 1 gramme.—*Therap. Monats.*

Revision of the U.S. Pharmacopœia.

At the national convention for revision of the United States Pharmacopœia, held at Washington in 1890, it was decided to hold a convention for the purpose of such revision in May, 1900.

The president of the convention, Dr. H. C. Wood, has, therefore, called a meeting for the first Wednesday in May, 1900, the representatives being from State medical and pharmaceutical associations and the medical departments of the army and navy.

Willie: "Pa, can anyone see through glass?"

Pa: "Certainly, Willie."

Willie: "Then why can't Uncle Henry see through his glass eye?"

Practical Hints on Advertising.

By CHARLES AUSTIN BATES, New York.

A common complaint with retail advertisers in small towns is that the local paper is so poorly equipped with type that good display cannot be secured. This is a mistake. Good display can be secured with any outfit of type I ever saw, and I have seen some pretty bad ones. As a matter of fact, local dealers worry too much about display. The era of big display lines is fast giving way to an era of pictures. The object of a display line is to make the ad. prominent and attractive. Both of these things are better secured by the use of a handsome picture. Under the system of duplication or syndication, the work of the very best artists is available for the use of retail dealers at the most insignificant prices. If a merchant is using pictures in his advertisements the display problem is practically solved so far as he is concerned. He can fill the rest of his ad. with solid type if he wants to. People will read it if they are interested; they will not read it if they are not interested, no matter how short or how long it may be.

* * *

The best estimate that I can make on the amount of money paid for advertising every year in America is in the neighborhood of six hundred million dollars. That is about ten dollars for each inhabitant. It is possible that these figures are a little bit high, but I don't believe it can be figured down much lower than five hundred million dollars. Sometimes I think that nine-tenths of this money is misspent, but perhaps that is only when I am feeling misanthropic on Monday morning. I should say that fifty per cent. of it was wasted at even the best. Most of this waste will be avoided when business men realize what the simple problem of advertising really is, after all. When they once come to the plain understanding of what they should expect from advertising they will make fewer mistakes. Just as long as they think it is a mystery or gamble they will go into things blindly, and so long as they do that there will be losses.

There are different problems in advertising, just as there are in other businesses. A man can lose money at any business if he goes at it blindly. There are "fakirs" in every line of business. There are people in every line who want to sell nothing for something.

There is very little theory and a great deal of certainty in advertising. The people who enshroud it with mystery do so for their own advantage. There is a right way to advertise any business, and it is comparatively easy to find this right way. There need be no unreasonable chances taken. The advertiser's problem is simply to get his story before the people most likely to be interested—simply a plain, straightforward statement of what he wishes to do for them. To be sure, it requires thought and judgment to do this in the right way, but no more than any other department of a business.

* * *

Some time ago a merchant said to me: "We have been advertising for fifteen years and we have never had any direct evidence that the advertising brought results. We have taken it on faith." There was a man who had too much faith. Advertising that does not bring results is not good advertising.

If you cannot see that you are getting returns you had better quit or change your method. This is particularly true in retail businesses. I have never yet seen a retail business that was not quickly susceptible to the influence of advertising. There is no retail business in the United States that is managed on half-way rational business principles that will not respond almost immediately to good advertising. The retail dealer who is not getting direct returns is not getting what he is entitled to. He has no business to take his advertising on faith. He ought to expect to see his money coming back very quickly. He ought to see some results immediately. I don't mean to say that he will not occasionally put in an advertisement that will produce no results. Sometimes these things are inexplicable, but take the advertising as a whole, from week to week and from month to month, and the returns should be prompt and easily traceable.

* * *

It is a perfectly simple thing. You have a proposition to make that you think is acceptable. You offer people the worth of their money. You offer them something they need at the price they ought to pay. If you place your proposition before a number of people you will surely find some one who will accept it. If you are trying something that the people don't want, or if you are trying to get an unreasonable price for it, you cannot expect to sell it. But there

"Short Talks on Advertising"

224 pages, 123 illustrations; sent postpaid on receipt of price.
Paper binding, lithographed cover, 25 cents.
Cloth and gold, gold top, uncut edges, $1.00.

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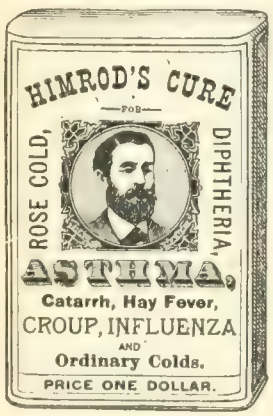

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Iodoformogene.—For this combination of iodoform and albumin, the following properties are claimed. It forms a very fine dry powder, which does not aggregate and form hard lumps. Being much less dense than iodoform it is more convenient to use. It possesses only a very slight odor, and exercises a remarkable power in promoting the healthy

granulation of wounds; if its action is less intense than that of iodoform it is more certain and more persistent. From its physical condition it is easy to introduce into all the irregular spaces of a cavity, so that its antiseptic properties come into play over the whole surface of the wound. It sometimes gives rise to slight smarting, and, like iodoform, is occasionally followed by an eczematous rash.—*Nouv. Rem.* (*Phar. H.*)

LANOLIN POWDER.—Lanolin powder, so-called, used as a surgical dressing, as well as cosmetic, is prepared (Il. Farm. Ital.) by dissolving lanolin in ether, chloroform, acetone, etc., adding this to a powder such as talcum, magnesium carbonate, zinc oxid, etc., and then exposing in shallow vessels, reducing the dry residue to an impalpable powder. These powders may be further medicated.

TANNOPIN.—This condensation product of tannin and urotropin was first favorably reported on by Schrieber as a remedy in intestinal catarrh. G. Joachim now states that it is a most valuable remedy in infantile diarrhœa, cholera nostra, and enteritis. In choleraic diarrhœa the effect of the remedy is increased by combining it with a minute dose of calomel, thus: tannopin, 30 to 50 centigrammes, calomel, 5 milligrammes. In certain tuberculous cases, tannopin was given in doses of 1 to 2 grammes per diem without any ill effect. The author finds that the remedy is quite harmless to the youngest children in doses of 30 to 50 centigrammes four times in twenty-four hours; older children and adults may take from ½ to 1 gramme.—*Therap. Monats.*

Revision of the U.S. Pharmacopœia.

At the national convention for revision of the United States Pharmacopœia, held at Washington in 1890, it was decided to hold a convention for the purpose of such revision in May, 1900.

The president of the convention, Dr. H. C. Wood, has, therefore, called a meeting for the first Wednesday in May, 1900, the representatives being from State medical and pharmaceutical associations and the medical departments of the army and navy.

Willie: "Pa, can anyone see through glass?"

Pa: "Certainly, Willie."

Willie: "Then why can't Uncle Henry see through his glass eye?"

Practical Hints on Advertising.

By CHARLES AUSTIN BATES, New York.

A common complaint with retail advertisers in small towns is that the local paper is so poorly equipped with type that good display cannot be secured. This is a mistake. Good display can be secured with any outfit of type I ever saw, and I have seen some pretty bad ones. As a matter of fact, local dealers worry too much about display. The era of big display lines is fast giving way to an era of pictures. The object of a display line is to make the ad. prominent and attractive. Both of these things are better secured by the use of a handsome picture. Under the system of duplication or syndication, the work of the very best artists is available for the use of retail dealers at the most insignificant prices. If a merchant is using pictures in his advertisements the display problem is practically solved so far as he is concerned. He can fill the rest of his ad. with solid type if he wants to. People will read it if they are interested; they will not read it if they are not interested, no matter how short or how long it may be.

* * *

The best estimate that I can make on the amount of money paid for advertising every year in America is in the neighborhood of six hundred million dollars. That is about ten dollars for each inhabitant. It is possible that these figures are a little bit high, but I don't believe it can be figured down much lower than five hundred million dollars. Sometimes I think that nine-tenths of this money is misspent, but perhaps that is only when I am feeling misanthropic on Monday morning. I should say that fifty per cent. of it was wasted at even the best. Most of this waste will be avoided when business men realize what the simple problem of advertising really is, after all. When they once come to the plain understanding of what they should expect from advertising they will make fewer mistakes. Just as long as they think it is a mystery or gamble they will go into things blindly, and so long as they do that there will be losses.

There are different problems in advertising, just as there are in other businesses. A man can lose money at any business if he goes at it blindly. There are "fakirs" in every line of business. There are people in every line who want to sell nothing for something.

There is very little theory and a great deal of certainty in advertising. The people who enshroud it with mystery do so for their own advantage. There is a right way to advertise any business, and it is comparatively easy to find this right way. There need be no unreasonable chances taken. The advertiser's problem is simply to get his story before the people most likely to be interested—simply a plain, straightforward statement of what he wishes to do for them. To be sure, it requires thought and judgment to do this in the right way, but no more than any other department of a business.

* * *

Some time ago a merchant said to me: "We have been advertising for fifteen years and we have never had any direct evidence that the advertising brought results. We have taken it on faith." There was a man who had too much faith. Advertising that does not bring results is not good advertising.

If you cannot see that you are getting returns you had better quit or change your method. This is particularly true in retail businesses. I have never yet seen a retail business that was not quickly susceptible to the influence of advertising. There is no retail business in the United States that is managed on half-way rational business principles that will not respond almost immediately to good advertising. The retail dealer who is not getting direct returns is not getting what he is entitled to. He has no business to take his advertising on faith. He ought to expect to see his money coming back very quickly. He ought to see some results immediately. I don't mean to say that he will not occasionally put in an advertisement that will produce no results. Sometimes these things are inexplicable, but take the advertising as a whole, from week to week and from month to month, and the returns should be prompt and easily traceable.

* * *

It is a perfectly simple thing. You have a proposition to make that you think is acceptable. You offer people the worth of their money. You offer them something they need at the price they ought to pay. If you place your proposition before a number of people you will surely find some one who will accept it. If you are trying something that the people don't want, or if you are trying to get an unreasonable price for it, you cannot expect to sell it. But there

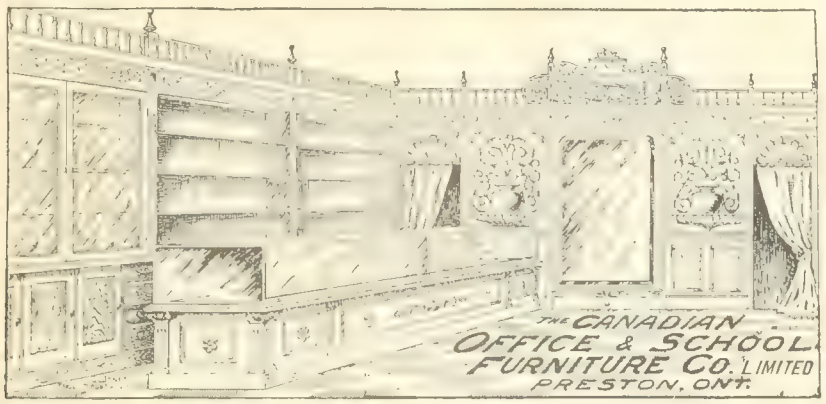
Labatt's Indian Pale Ale

Is an excellent nutrient tonic. Physicians desiring to prescribe will hardly find anything superior to this.—*Health Journal.*

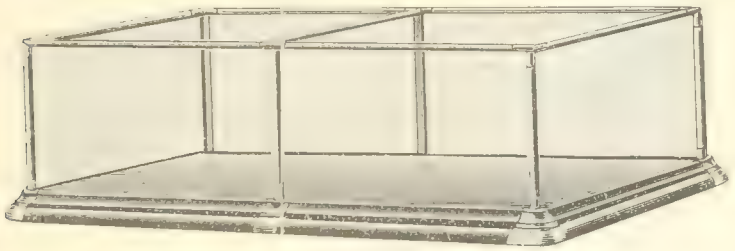
"We find that the Ale uniformly well agreed with the patients, that it stimulated the appetite, and thereby increased nutrition. The taste likewise was always highly spoken of. In nervous women, we found that a glass at bedtime acted as a very effective and harmless hypnotic."—*Superintendent of large United States Hospital.*

ORDER IT FROM YOUR MERCHANT AND SEE THAT YOU GET IT.

JOHN LABATT,
Brewer, LONDON



London Show Case Works



Manufacturers of Show Cases in all the latest designs

673 BATHURST ST. - LONDON, ONT.

JOSEPH E. SEAGRAM

Waterloo, Ontario.

MANUFACTURER OF

ALCOHOL

Pure Spirits

Rye and Malt Whiskies

"OLD TIMES" AND "WHITE WHEAT"

A LARGE AND INCREASING SALE ON THE CONTINENT IS THE BEST PROOF OF THE MERITS OF

CODY'S
Cocoa Wine

Get our price. It will interest you.

C. C. CODY & CO.,
Kingston, Jamaica, W. I.

J. S. HAMILTON & CO., Brantford
Agents for Canada.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN." LINIMENT

Sold from Halifax to Victoria

BY

HALIFAX { Brown & Webb. Simson Bros. & Co. Forsyth, Sutcliffe & Co
ST. JOHN—T. B. Barker & Sons.
YARMOUTH—C. C. Richards & Co.

MONTREAL { Kerry, Watson & Co. Lyman Sons & Co. Evans Sons & Co. Lyman, Knox & Co.
KINGSTON—Henry Skinner & Co.
TORONTO { Lyman Bros. & Co. Evans Sons & Co. Northrop & Lyman. Elliot & Co. T. Milburn & Co.
HAMILTON—Archdale Wilson & Co. J. Winer & Co.
LONDON—London Drug Co. Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.
WINNIPEG—Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.
NEW WESTMINSTER—D. S. Curtis & Co.

VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER.—Langley & Henderson Bros.
QUEBEC. W. Brunet et Cie.
ST. JOHN.—Canadian Drug Co. S. McDiarmid & Co
PRESCOTT.—T. W. Chamberlain & Co.
MONTREAL.—Huden, Huber & Co.

W. A. GILL & CO. COLUMBUS, OHIO, U.S.A.

PLAIN, LACQUERED **BOXES** AND DECORATED

MAKE THE BEST SEAMLESS TIN

• IN • THE • MARKET •

For sale at Manufacturers' Prices by the leading wholesale druggists and druggists' sundrymen throughout Canada.

Complete Illustrated Price List free on Application

Self-Toning Photo-Paper

Samples Free with Instructions.

N. WAITE, SOLE CANADIAN AGENT
HARRISTON, ONT.

WE PAY $100

cash for a small stamp like cut. We pay $5 to $50 each for many postage stamps [illegible] Send 15 cents and look up your old letters and send us [illegible] We pay [illegible] stamps worth [illegible]

TO DEALERS IN PHOTO MATERIALS

The **Canadian Druggist**

[illegible] Publishers Canadian Druggist, Amateur-Photographer [illegible]

Have you anything to announce to them

Hutch Tablets.

The Woodward Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto, has recently placed a new preparation on the market for the cure of dyspepsia and stomach troubles, called Hutch Tablets. The well-known energy and business enterprise of this firm has been entirely discounted by their work on this tablet, and an object lesson may be drawn therefrom. After the valuableness of the preparation had been demonstrated and its efficacy placed beyond peradventure, the firm went through all the preliminary work and had the remedy ready for the market, then the advertising started, and use was made of some of the large buildings at the wharf in this city for huge displays of Hutch, billboards throughout the city were pressed into use for most attractive three sheets, and the press commenced work, the like of which for its effectiveness has not been seen for a long time in Toronto. Where it is possible, beautiful electric displays have been introduced in some of the retail drug establishments, and the field thoroughly covered. In the meantime, from their efficiency, the sale of Hutch Tablets has been enormous. From the best-informed sources the most favorable and complimentary reports have been received, and we can state confidently that Hutch Tablets have in prospect a most glowing future. From the sales already made the Woodward Medicine Co. feel well satisfied that their great expenditure has been well advised.

Manual of Pharmaceutical Testing.

We are just in receipt from the publishers of a copy of the second edition of "A Manual of Pharmaceutical Testing," by Barnard S. Proctor, F.I.C. The careful and conscientious pharmacist will always endeavor to see that the chemicals in stock are quite up to the standard required by the authorized text-books, and it should be an invariable rule that a test should be made at frequent intervals of goods received into his establishment. No simpler nor more practical guide, we believe, could he have in this work than the volume now before us, which deals thoroughly with the chemicals enumerated in the British Pharmacopœia, and in this edition is made to conform in every particular with the last edition of that work. The book is published at the offices of *The Chemist and Druggist*, London, Eng.

DRUGGISTS

WHO AIM AT THE BEST CLASS OF TRADE

will always have in stock

TEABERRY FOR THE TEETH

It finds a place on the dressing table of the best class of people, for it stands first on the list as a perfect tooth powder.

SOLD AT 25 CENTS A BOTTLE

The Zopesa Chemical Co.

TORONTO

Victory ! Victory !

The Victory Pile Remedy of Dr. Lewis, the most wonderful of the nineteenth century. Six boxes will cure the most obstinate case, if directions are followed. Why suffer? Get well and enjoy life. Sample box free. Try it at once and you will be the happiest person living.

A. LEWIS

Manager for Canada,
207 Mail and Empire Bldg., Toronto

THE OLDEST - THE BEST

Received Medal and Diploma at Province of Quebec Exposition, Montreal, 1897.

This Ink has been known to the trade since 1835
PAYSON'S
INDELIBLE INK.
For Marking Linen, Silk & Cotton
WITH A COMMON PEN
Without a Preparation

Trade supplied by all leading Drug Houses in the Dominion.

Mail and Business Practice

is the most interesting course of study in Book keeping. It is so arranged that the student is interested all the time and doesn't want to leave it.

Shorthand and Typewriting

are taught by a certified Pitman teacher of long experience, which accounts for the success of those who have graduated.

Are you interested? If so, write for circulars.

FALL TERM will commence Monday, Aug. 28

Guelph Business College and Shorthand Inst.
Guelph, Ont.

J. SHARP, Principal.

TORONTO—ST. CATHARINES LINE

PALACE STEAMERS **LAKESIDE LINCOLN**

3 —TIMES DAILY EACH WAY— 3
8 A.M. 2 P.M. 6 P.M.

Leaving Milloy's Wharf, Toronto (foot of Yonge St.), commencing June 12th.

Tickets and information at Company's office on dock.

'Phone 2553.

R. W. HAMLIN, Manager

20 trips book $5.00

—STEAMER—

Garden City

Leaves Geddes' Wharf, West Side of Yonge Street,

Every Thursday at 5 p.m. FOR **Port Hope Cobourg Lakeport**

Every Friday at 5 p.m FOR **Whitby Oshawa Bowmanville Newcastle**

Every Saturday at 2 p.m FOR **Whitby Oshawa and Bowmanville**

Fare for Round Trip, 50 cts.

T. NIHAN, Manager

Phone 2947

GINSENG ROOT

We solicit your shipments. Send for our Circular "D," giving present quotations.

BACH, BECKER & CO.,
103, 105, 107 Michigan St.,
Chicago, Ill.

N.B.—There is no duty on Ginseng Root from Canada to the United States.

NOW READY.

CHEMISTRY FOR PHOTOGRAPHERS,

BY

Charles F. Townsend, F.R.P.S.

This work will be found a valuable little handbook not only to the professional but to the amateur, as it treats the subject in such a simple yet comprehensive manner.

160 pages, 12mo., cloth, 75 cts.

Mailed free on receipt of price.

Canadian Druggist
Toronto, Can.

Formulary.

CHOLERA MIXTURES.

	Parts.
1. Tincture of opium	2
Tincture of camphor	2
Spirit of ether compound	2
Tincture of peppermint	1
Tincture of ginger	1

Mix. Dose from 10 drops to a tea spoonful.

	Parts.
2. Tincture of opium	1
Tincture of ginger	1
Tincture of cardamom	1
Tincture of capsicum	1

Mix. Dose from 10 to 40 drops.

	Parts.
3. Tincture of opium	2
Tincture of rhubarb	2
Tincture of catechu	2
Tincture of camphor	2
Tincture of peppermint	2
Tincture of capsicum	1

Mix. Dose 25 to 60 drops.

SQUIBBS' COMPOUND TINCTURE OF OPIUM.

This, sometimes called "Squibbs' Cholera Mixture," has the following formula:

	Parts.
Tincture of opium	8
Tincture of camphor	8
Tincture of capsicum	8
Cholorform	3
Brandy, enough to make	40

Mix. Dose from 10 drops to a teaspoonful.

RUSSIAN CHOLERA DROPS.

	Parts.
Oil of peppermint	2
Tincture of opium	8
Wine of ipecacuanha	25
Ethereal tincture of valerian	50

Mix. Dose from 10 to 20 minims.

This is a variation of the old and excellent formula given to the Swedish Pharmacopœia as *Mistura Thielemanni*, as follows:

	Parts.
Oil of peppermint	3
Alcohol	22
Wine of opium and saffron	10
Wide of ipecacuanha	25
Ethereal tincture of valerian	40

Mix.

The "wine of opium and saffron" of the same Pharmacopœia consists of 1 part each of bruised cinnamon and cloves, 5 parts of Spanish saffron and 15 parts of powdered opium, macerated in 150 parts of Malaga wine for 5 days.

Hager gave another formula under the name of Thielemann (*Tincture anticholerisa Thielemanni*) as follows:

Tincture of ipecac	8 parts.
Oil of peppermint	8 "
Tincture of crocated opium	4 "
Ethereal tincture of valerian	16 "

Mix. Dose 10 to 30 minims.

AUSTRALIAN CHOLERA SPECIFIC.

The following is said to have been used in Australia in the great cholera epidemic of 1869:

Sulphuric acid	32 parts.
Nitric acid	20 "
Sugar	24 "
Gum arabic	24 "
Water to make	750 "

Mix the acids, and add them to 500 parts of the water. Dissolve the sugar and gum in the rest of the water, then mix the solutions.

INDIA CHOLERA MIXTURE.

Camphor	1 part.
Kino	16 parts.
Catechu	4 "
Cinnamon, in powder	16 "
Cloves, in powder	8 "
Capsicum, in powder	16 "
Brandy, q. s.	

Moisten the powders with brandy, pack in a percolator, macerate for 48 hours, and percolate 144 parts. To this add

	Parts.
Tincture of opium	20
Chloroform	8

Dose. one teaspoonful.

LONDON BOARD OF HEALTH CHOLERA MIXTURE.

	Parts.
Aromatic powder, B.P.	3
Ammonia water	3
Tincture of catechu	10
Tincture of cardamom compound	6
Tincture of opium	8
Chalk mixture, sufficient to make	80

Dose, from one to two tablespoonfuls.

ASIATIC CHOLERA TINCTURE.

	Parts.
Opium, powdered	1
Camphor	1
Oil of clove	1
Capsicum, powdered	1
Hoffman's anodyne	20

Macerate 2 weeks, and filter. Dose, from 20 drops to a teaspoonful.

SPANISH CHOLERA REMEDIES.

Spain, especially in her Mediterranean ports, and her colonies, has waged an almost sempiternal battle against cholera and kindred troubles, and hence the opinions of her physicians should be of value. We, therefore, translate the following collated from various sources:

ELIXIR OF ALMEIDA ACERDO.

	Parts.
Cardamom seed	12
Angelica root	12
Calamus	8
Canella	8
Chamomile	8
Aloes, socotrine	7
Myrrh	4
Camphor	7
Saffron	1
Brandy	800

Mix and macerate for 14 days, shaking frequently. Decant and express. Dose as indicated.

This preparation is regarded by the average Spaniard of education, as well as by the masses, as "specific" in cholera and an absolute prophylactic against an attack of it. Some wonderful stories are told of its efficacy in both directions, and, while most of these should be accepted with reserve, the writer of this has seen enough of the action of the compound, during five years of almost constant contact with cholera, to give him a very high opinion of its merits. The total absence of opium, catechu, kino and other high-power astringents, and of capsicum, cloves and other powerfully excitant substances, is very significant.

MIXTURE OF DARGELAS.

Sulphuric ether	20 parts.
Sydenham's laudanum	20 "
Tincture of peppermint	15 "
Honey, strained	15 "

Mix. Dose *pro re nata.*

JAVAN ELIXIR.

Sulphuric ether	4 parts.
Laudanum of Sydenham	2 "
Orangeflower water	10 "

Mix. Dose *pro re nata.*

LEREBOULLETS' POTION.

Tincture of valerianated ether	10 parts.
Laudanum of Sydenham	6 "
Tincture of honey	6 "
Oil of peppermint q.s. or about 20 drops to the ounce.	

MIXTURE OF CANEZ.

Ether	4 parts.
Laudanum	3 "
Extract of rhatany	4 "
Syrup of bitter orange-peel	120 "
Honey water	480 "

Mix. Dose *pro re nata.*

—*Nat. Druggist.*

An adult man exhales 17 ozs. of carbonic acid gas every twenty-four hours.

Photographic Notes.

What Exposure Shall I Give?

Every amateur has, no doubt, asked himself this important question many times, especially during the earlier part of his photographic career.

It may be said that the majority of amateur pictures are made in a bright light, on quick plates or films, on what may be called average subjects. As most of the hand cameras on the market are fitted with shutters, with degrees of speed marked on them it may perhaps help the beginner to give him a few approximate exposures as a guide. The following are calculated for the summer months, good light and quick plates, on average subjects, time between 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.:

Stop F. 8. $\frac{1}{25}$ second.
" " 11. $\frac{1}{15}$ "
" " 16. $\frac{1}{10}$ "
" " 22. $\frac{1}{6}$ "
" " 32. $\frac{1}{3}$ "

From 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. the light has lost much of its actinic power and the exposure would be:

Stop F. 8. $\frac{1}{15}$ second.
" " 11. $\frac{1}{10}$ "
" " 16. $\frac{1}{6}$ "
" " 22. $\frac{1}{4}$ "
" " 32. $\frac{1}{2}$ "

On subjects where there is much sky and water considerably shorter exposure may be given. For an ordinary street scene a speed of $\frac{1}{15}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ of a second will be found quite fast enough with Stop F. 11 or F. 16. Those who are desirous to photograph moving objects of various kinds cannot do better than read the information given by the Thornton Pickard Shutter Co. in this year's *British Journal of Photography*. The use of exposure tables has a tendency to take away the amateur's self-reliance, and, in conclusion, a quotation from "Bothamley's Manual of Photography" will be in place: "The photographer must learn to rely upon his own judgment, guided by the nature of the subject, with especial regard to the proportion and depth of the shadows; the apparent brightness of the image on the ground glass, and the time of year and time of day; the character of the light, especially with regard to the presence of clouds—even light ones—between the sun and the earth. Sufficient exposure should always be given for the dark parts of the subject; the brightly illuminated parts will take care of themselves."

The exposure given will also depend on the character of the result required; very short exposure increases the contrast, and long exposure reduces the contrast.

J. C. D.

Telling the Daisies.

RED STAINS ON PRINTS.—Having a batch of prints which were of a reddish hue when dry, W. T. was at a loss to find out where the discoloration came from until he had been developing with pyro one day, and had some toning to do afterwards, which let him into the trouble. He thoroughly believes in the maxim, Cleanliness is next to godliness," and has everything clean and well washed both before and after using. His solutions were new and clean, but he had a pyro stain on his fingers which would not give way to soap and water, and that caused all the mischief, for, after finishing toning, he found the sulphocyanide had removed the pyro from his fingers and deposited it on the prints, turning them pink.—*Amateur Photographer.*

SUBSTITUTES.—It is a very good thing to know that, should a certain chemical, or portion of our photographic kit, suddenly go astray, we have only to go into another room, or some other part of the house, to find something which will take its place. That, of course, we cannot always do, but there are, nevertheless, several things used below stairs which, in case of accident, come in wonderfully handy. For instance, Brunswick black usually kept in the housemaid's cupboard, and periodically used on the grates, is a fine thing for blocking out skies or any other portion of a negative. Apply the black as thin as possible, and, if in good condition, it will dry in a few minutes.—*T. P., in Amateur Photographer.*

TO CLEAN OLD NEGATIVE GLASS FOR ENAMELLING.—The usual method is to soak in strong soda solution, when the film will sometimes come off in one piece, but with soft gelatin (or when the negative has not been alumed) it comes away in fragments, or forms a soft, sticky

Labatt's Indian Pale Ale

Is an excellent nutrient tonic. Physicians desiring to prescribe will hardly find anything superior to this.—*Health Journal.*

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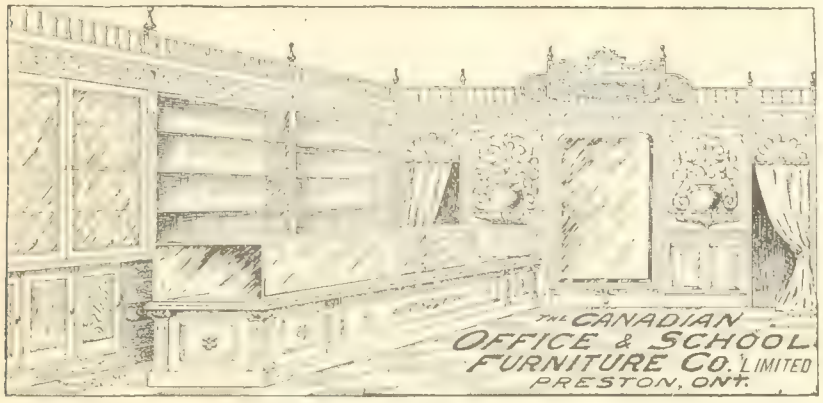

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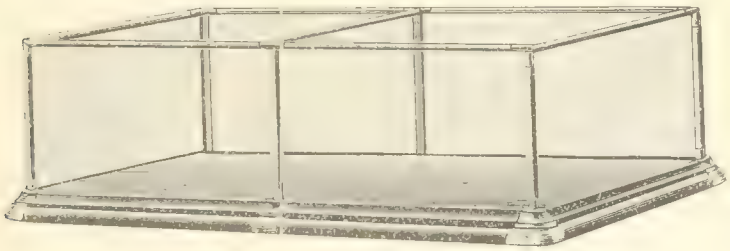

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MONTREAL { Kerry, Watson & Co. Lyman Sons & Co. Evans Sons & Co. Lyman, Knox & Co.
KINGSTON—Henry Skinner & Co.
TORONTO { Lyman Bros. & Co. Evans Sons & Co. Northrop & Lyman. Elliot & Co. T. Milburn & Co.
HAMILTON—Archdale Wilson & Co. J. Winer & Co.
LONDON—London Drug Co. Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.
WINNIPEG—Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.
NEW WESTMINSTER—D. S. Curtis & Co.

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W. A. GILL & CO. COLUMBUS, OHIO, U.S.A.

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Complete Illustrated Price List free on Application

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Samples Free with Instructions.

N. WAITE, SOLE CANADIAN AGENT
HARRISTON, ONT.

WE PAY $100

cash for a single stamp like cut. We pay $5.00 for 5c. used, but rarely postage stamps issued. Send 4c. and 10 cents for our 100 page illustrated price list, and we will send you this stamp and many others. Highest prices paid for all rare stamps. Large lists bought and sold on commission.

TO DEALERS IN PHOTO MATERIALS

The **Canadian Druggist**

Have you anything to sell to dealers in Photo Materials? If so, you should advertise in the Canadian Druggist.

Hutch Tablets.

The Woodward Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto, has recently placed a new preparation on the market for the cure of dyspepsia and stomach troubles, called Hutch Tablets. The well-known energy and business enterprise of this firm has been entirely discounted by their work on this tablet, and an object lesson may be drawn therefrom. After the valuableness of the preparation had been demonstrated and its efficacy placed beyond peradventure, the firm went through all the preliminary work and had the remedy ready for the market, then the advertising started, and use was made of some of the large buildings at the wharf in this city for huge displays of Hutch, billboards throughout the city were pressed into use for most attractive three sheets, and the press commenced work, the like of which for its effectiveness has not been seen for a long time in Toronto. Where it is possible, beautiful electric displays have been introduced in some of the retail drug establishments, and the field thoroughly covered. In the meantime, from their efficiency, the sale of Hutch Tablets has been enormous. From the best-informed sources the most favorable and complimentary reports have been received, and we can state confidently that Hutch Tablets have in prospect a most glowing future. From the sales already made the Woodward Medicine Co. feel well satisfied that their great expenditure has been well advised.

Manual of Pharmaceutical Testing.

We are just in receipt from the publishers of a copy of the second edition of "A Manual of Pharmaceutical Testing," by Barnard S. Proctor, F.I.C. The careful and conscientious pharmacist will always endeavor to see that the chemicals in stock are quite up to the standard required by the authorized text-books, and it should be an invariable rule that a test should be made at frequent intervals of goods received into his establishment. No simpler nor more practical guide, we believe, could he have in this work than the volume now before us, which deals thoroughly with the chemicals enumerated in the British Pharmacopœia, and in this edition is made to conform in every particular with the last edition of that work. The book is published at the offices of *The Chemist and Druggist*, London, Eng.

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TEABERRY
FOR THE
TEETH

It finds a place on the dressing table of the best class of people, for it stands first on the list as a perfect tooth powder.

SOLD AT
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The Zopesa Chemical Co.

TORONTO

Victory ! Victory !

The Victory Pile Remedy of Dr. Lewis, the most wonderful of the nineteenth century. Six boxes will cure the most obstinate case, if directions are followed. Why suffer? Get well and enjoy life. Sample box free. Try it at once and you will be the happiest person living.

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Manager for Canada,
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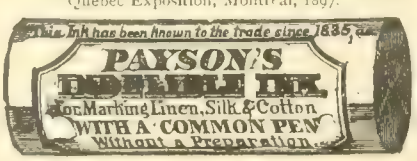
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Canadian Druggist
Toronto, Can.

Formulary.

CHOLERA MIXTURES.

	Parts.
1. Tincture of opium	2
Tincture of camphor	2
Spirit of ether compound	2
Tincture of peppermint	1
Tincture of ginger	1

Mix. Dose from 10 drops to a teaspoonful.

	Parts.
2. Tincture of opium	1
Tincture of ginger	1
Tincture of cardamom	1
Tincture of capsicum	1

Mix. Dose from 10 to 40 drops.

	Parts.
3. Tincture of opium	2
Tincture of rhubarb	2
Tincture of catechu	2
Tincture of camphor	2
Tincture of peppermint	2
Tincture of capsicum	1

Mix. Dose 25 to 60 drops.

SQUIBBS' COMPOUND TINCTURE OF OPIUM.

This, sometimes called "Squibbs' Cholera Mixture," has the following formula:

	Parts.
Tincture of opium	8
Tincture of camphor	8
Tincture of capsicum	8
Chloroform	3
Brandy, enough to make	40

Mix. Dose from 10 drops to a teaspoonful.

RUSSIAN CHOLERA DROPS.

	Parts.
Oil of peppermint	2
Tincture of opium	8
Wine of ipecacuanha	25
Ethereal tincture of valerian	50

Mix. Dose from 10 to 20 minims.

This is a variation of the old and excellent formula given to the Swedish Pharmacopœia as *Mistura Thielemanni*, as follows:

	Parts.
Oil of peppermint	3
Alcohol	22
Wine of opium and saffron	10
Wide of ipecacuanha	25
Ethereal tincture of valerian	40

Mix.

The "wine of opium and saffron" of the same Pharmacopœia consists of 1 part each of bruised cinnamon and cloves, 5 parts of Spanish saffron and 15 parts of powdered opium, macerated in 150 parts of Malaga wine for 5 days.

Hager gave another formula under the name of Thielemann (*Tincture antidysenterisa Thielemanni*) as follows:

Tincture of ipecac	8 parts.
Oil of peppermint	8 "
Tincture of crocated opium	4 "
Ethereal tincture of valerian	16 "

Mix. Dose 10 to 30 minims.

AUSTRALIAN CHOLERA SPECIFIC.

The following is said to have been used in Australia in the great cholera epidemic of 1869:

Sulphuric acid	32 parts.
Nitric acid	20 "
Sugar	24 "
Gum arabic	24 "
Water to make	750 "

Mix the acids, and add them to 500 parts of the water. Dissolve the sugar and gum in the rest of the water, then mix the solutions.

INDIA CHOLERA MIXTURE.

Camphor	1 part.
Kino	16 parts.
Catechu	4 "
Cinnamon, in powder	16 "
Cloves, in powder	8 "
Capsicum, in powder	16 "
Brandy, q. s.	

Moisten the powders with brandy, pack in a percolator, macerate for 48 hours, and percolate 144 parts. To this add

	Parts.
Tincture of opium	20
Chloroform	8

Dose. one teaspoonful.

LONDON BOARD OF HEALTH CHOLERA MIXTURE.

	Parts.
Aromatic powder, B.P.	3
Ammonia water	3
Tincture of catechu	10
Tincture of cardamom compound	6
Tincture of opium	8
Chalk mixture, sufficient to make	80

Dose, from one to two tablespoonfuls.

ASIATIC CHOLERA TINCTURE.

	Parts.
Opium, powdered	1
Camphor	1
Oil of clove	1
Capsicum, powdered	1
Hoffman's anodyne	20

Macerate 2 weeks, and filter. Dose, from 20 drops to a teaspoonful.

SPANISH CHOLERA REMEDIES.

Spain, especially in her Mediterranean ports, and her colonies, has waged an almost sempiternal battle against cholera and kindred troubles, and hence the opinions of her physicians should be of value. We, therefore, translate the following collated from various sources:

ELIXIR OF ALMEIDA ACEBEDO.

	Parts.
Cardamom seed	12
Angelica root	12
Calamus	8
Canella	8
Chamomile	8
Aloes, socotrine	7
Myrrh	4
Camphor	7
Saffron	1
Brandy	800

Mix and macerate for 14 days, shaking frequently. Decant and express. Dose as indicated.

This preparation is regarded by the average Spaniard of education, as well as by the masses, as "specific" in cholera and an absolute prophylactic against an attack of it. Some wonderful stories are told of its efficacy in both directions, and, while most of these should be accepted with reserve, the writer of this has seen enough of the action of the compound, during five years of almost constant contact with cholera, to give him a very high opinion of its merits. The total absence of opium, catechu, kino and other high power astringents, and of capsicum, cloves and other powerfully excitant substances, is very significant.

MIXTURE OF DARGELAS.

Sulphuric ether	20 parts.
Sydenham's laudanum	20 "
Tincture of peppermint	15 "
Honey, strained	15 "

Mix. Dose *pro re nata*.

JAVAN ELIXIR.

Sulphuric ether	4 parts.
Laudanum of Sydenham	2 "
Orangeflower water	10 "

Mix. Dose *pro re nata*.

LEREBOULLETS' POTION.

Tincture of valerianated ether	10 parts.
Laudanum of Sydenham	6 "
Tincture of honey	6 "

Oil of peppermint q.s. or about 20 drops to the ounce.

MIXTURE OF CANEZ.

Ether	4 parts.
Laudanum	3 "
Extract of rhatany	4 "
Syrup of bitter orange-peel	120 "
Honey water	480 "

Mix. Dose *pro re nata*.

—*Nat. Druggist.*

An adult man exhales 17 ozs. of carbonic acid gas every twenty-four hours.

Photographic Notes.

What Exposure Shall I Give?

Every amateur has, no doubt, asked himself this important question many times, especially during the earlier part of his photographic career.

It may be said that the majority of amateur pictures are made in a bright light, on quick plates or films, on what may be called average subjects. As most of the hand cameras on the market are fitted with shutters, with degrees of speed marked on them it may perhaps help the beginner to give him a few approximate exposures as a guide. The following are calculated for the summer months, good light and quick plates, on average subjects, time between 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.:

Stop F. 8. $\frac{1}{25}$ second.
" " 11. $\frac{1}{15}$ "
" " 16. $\frac{1}{10}$ "
" " 22. $\frac{1}{6}$ "
" " 32. $\frac{1}{4}$ "

From 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. the light has lost much of its actinic power and the exposure would be:

Stop F. 8. $\frac{1}{15}$ second.
" " 11. $\frac{1}{10}$ "
" " 16. $\frac{1}{6}$ "
" " 22. $\frac{1}{4}$ "
" " 32. $\frac{1}{2}$ "

On subjects where there is much sky and water considerably shorter exposure may be given. For an ordinary street scene a speed of $\frac{1}{15}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ of a second will be found quite fast enough with Stop F. 11 or F. 16. Those who are desirous to photograph moving objects of various kinds cannot do better than read the information given by the Thornton Pickard Shutter Co. in this year's *British Journal of Photography*. The use of exposure tables has a tendency to take away the amateur's self-reliance, and, in conclusion, a quotation from "Bothamley's Manual of Photography" will be in place: "The photographer must learn to rely upon his own judgment, guided by the nature of the subject, with especial regard to the proportion and depth of the shadows; the apparent brightness of the image on the ground glass, and the time of year and time of day; the character of the light, especially with regard to the presence of clouds—even light ones—between the sun and the earth. Sufficient exposure should always be given for the dark parts of the subject; the brightly illuminated parts will take care of themselves."

The exposure given will also depend on the character of the result required; very short exposure increases the contrast, and long exposure reduces the contrast.

J. C. D.

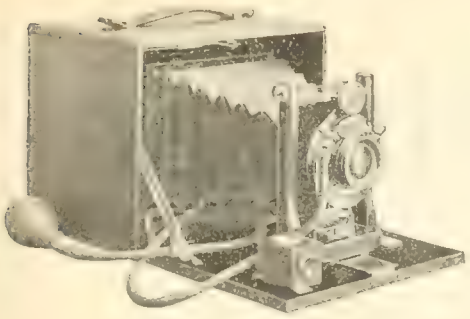
Telling the Daisies.

RED STAINS ON PRINTS.—Having a batch of prints which were of a reddish hue when dry, W. T. was at a loss to find out where the discoloration came from until he had been developing with pyro one day, and had some toning to do afterwards, which let him into the trouble. He thoroughly believes in the maxim, Cleanliness is next to godliness," and has everything clean and well washed both before and after using. His solutions were new and clean, but he had a pyro stain on his fingers which would not give way to soap and water, and that caused all the mischief, for, after finishing toning, he found the sulphocyanide had removed the pyro from his fingers and deposited it on the prints, turning them pink.—*Amateur Photographer.*

SUBSTITUTES.—It is a very good thing to know that, should a certain chemical, or portion of our photographic kit, suddenly go astray, we have only to go into another room, or some other part of the house, to find something which will take its place. That, of course, we cannot always do, but there are, nevertheless, several things used below stairs which, in case of accident, come in wonderfully handy. For instance, Brunswick black usually kept in the housemaid's cupboard, and periodically used on the grates, is a fine thing for blocking out skies or any other portion of a negative. Apply the black as thin as possible, and, if in good condition, it will dry in a few minutes.—*T. P., in Amateur Photographer.*

TO CLEAN OLD NEGATIVE GLASS FOR ENAMELLING.—The usual method is to soak in strong soda solution, when the film will sometimes come off in one piece, but with soft gelatin (or when the negative has not been alumed) it comes away in fragments, or forms a soft, sticky

Wizard Cameras



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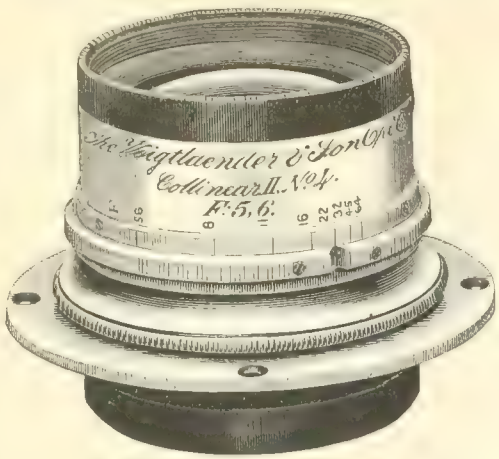

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COCAINE, PEPSINE, NARCEINE

The ANTIGASTRALGIQUE WINCKLER, is the most effective remedy known to medical science for Diseases of the Stomach, Cramps, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Gastralgia, Vomiting after meals, and during Pregnancy.

DOSE: One or two tablespoonfuls fifteen minutes before meals, or when symptoms appear.

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COCAINE, PEPSINE, NARCEINE

Same direction as for the WINCKLER ANTIGASTRALGIQUE.

DOSE: One or two pills fifteen minutes before meals, or when symptoms appear. This is specially recommended to the people who can't stand the preparations lightly alcoholized.

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A Stimulating Tonic. It Strengthens the Entire System.

Perfect specific for Albuminuria, Nervous Irritability, Phosphaturia, Neuralgia, Consumption, General Debility, Exhaustions.

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CASTOR-FLUID
For the hair.

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An excellent antiseptic tooth wash.

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For burning in diphtheritic cases.

SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE
An excellent antiseptic dentifrice.

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All of which have been well advertised, more particularly the "Castor-Fluid," may be obtained at all the wholesale houses at Manufacturer's price.

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Containing full instructions for making one's own apparatus, and simple practical directions for exposing, developing, printing, mounting, choice of plates, papers, chemicals, lantern slides, flash lights, pin-hole and instantaneous photography, enlarging, X ray photography and every branch of photographic work.

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ONE YOU WANT.

It contains receipts for cooling summer drinks, flavor, extract, essence, fruit juices, punches, meads, mixed drinks, phosphates, lactarts, fruit juice shakes, fruit syrup, &c.

Ask for Dubelle's Soda Fountain Requisites.

Price, by mail, $2.00.

Canadian Druggist
Toronto, Can.

mass, very difficult to remove. After soaking the negative in the soda solution stand it up to dry without washing, then at any time afterwards, by simply placing it in warm water, the film will float off in one piece.—*C. A.M., in Amateur Photographer.*

Improving Defective Negatives.

HARSHNESS.

Harshness of negatives is a defect which gives the photographer a lot of trouble, and is usually caused by under-exposure and consists of dense high lights, clear shadows and very little half-tones. Negatives that are harsh give prints that are very black and white, and are usually known as the chalk and soot process. These negatives may be modified by a great number of methods, so as to give more pleasing and less brilliant results. Harsh negatives may be divided into two classes: General harshness (that is, all over the negative), and local harshness (such as the whole of one side of an interior being dense and the other side thin and void of detail). One of the best methods of improving negatives of the former class is that recommended by Mr. T. N. Armstrong. The negative to be modified by his method must first be bound. This is done by placing a clean glass against the film and binding the edges together by means of lantern slide binding-strips. When set, the glasses should be carefully cleaned, so as to remove any finger marks or dirt. Then flow over the glass side of the negative a little gelatine chloride print-out emulsion. The negative should then be laid flat in a dark place, free from dust, to dry. When dry, place in the ordinary printing frame, with the glass side out, and the P.O. emulsion against the back of the frame, close the springs of the frame and clean the glass. Then put in a brilliant light to print. This should be carried on till it is judged to be about the depth of a finished P.O.P. print. All that remains to be done now is to fix it. This may be done by going over the emulsion several times with a flat camel-hair brush dipped in a strong solution of hypo. When it is judged to have been fixed enough, it should be quickly swilled under the tap and brushed over with alum solution, again swilled and placed to dry. Care should be taken that none of the above solutions are allowed to go through the binding and touch the film. The negative should now be unbound and placed in the frame, the original film side in. On the glass side of the negative will be found a positive image. If the light is allowed to pass through this while printing it will considerably harmonize the result.

Another method, not so complicated as the above, but will give equally good results: Well wash the negative to be treated in water, and then place in a solution of:

Bromide of potassium	1 drm.
Bichromate of potash	30 gr.
Water	6 oz.

It should be left in the solution till it is bleached right through to the glass, wash, and redevelop with hydroquinone developer. Any good formula suitable for developing plates will do, but the following is recommended:

A.—Hydroquinone	1 drm.
Sulphite of soda	4 "
Acetic acid	1½ "
Water	5 oz.
B.—Carbonate of potassium	2 drm.
Water	2½ oz.

The development should be carried on till the details in the shadows begin to appear. By holding it up to transmitted light, the results can easily be judged. When the high lights and shadows harmonise, the negative should be taken out, washed, and placed in an ordinary fixing bath for negatives. By this method either a soft or plucky negative may be obtained. Another formula for harmonizing negatives is:

Potassium bichromate	30 gr.
Alum	150 "
Hydrochloric acid	2 drm.
Water	8 oz.

Negatives placed in this solution require the same treatment and development as detailed above.

Negatives may also be stained so as to harmonize the result. The only objection to this method is that the negatives take longer to print. The negative requiring treatment must first be placed in a solution of:

Bichromate of potassium	2 drm.
Water	8 oz.

for five minutes, after which it should be taken out and dried in the dark. When dry, it should be placed, face down, on a piece of black cloth, and exposed to strong daylight for ten minutes, after which it should be well washed. The light has now influenced the high lights in such a way that they will not soak up any color, and the half-tones and shadows will soak up in proportion. The negative must now be placed in a weak aqueous solution of some pigment—blue or green, or a mixture of both. It will then absorb the color in proportion to the silver reduced in the film. If too much color has been absorbed, it can easily be reduced by carefully washing under the tap. Another very good method, which will answer quite as well as the above, but it is rather tedious, is to coat the back of the negative with matt varnish, or to cover it with a sheet of tracing paper, and with a stump and some Conte chalk, go over the shadows—that is, the thin parts; black lead will do quite as well as the chalk.

Tissue-paper will also do in the place of tracing-paper, but the high lights must be gone over afterwards with a brush dipped in vaseline, so as to render them transparent. Negatives that are dense one side and thin the other may be remedied in printing by stretching across the printing frame a piece of tissue paper, covering only the side that is thin. Negatives sometimes have nice clouds in them, but they will not print out, because of the density of the sky. These clouds may be obtained in the print by covering up the lower portion of the negative with a piece of cardboard till the clouds are a nice depth, then remove the cardboard, and allow the lower portion to print. If a negative gives too brilliant a print, softer prints may be obtained from it by printing on Ilford Special P.O.P., or by using ordinary P.O.P.; but before printing, expose it to the light till slightly tinted. This will, to a considerable extent, get rid of the chalkiness in the print.

The Optical Institute of Canada will hold its next primary class, commencing Aug. 8th, to be immediately followed by an advanced class on retinoscopy and muscle troubles commencing on Aug. 22nd. Students must secure their seats in advance.

By the time this journal reaches you Dr. W. E. Hamill will have removed his office to 11 King street west, Toronto, where communications to him in future should be addressed. The doctor still continues to conduct the Druggist Exchange for the convenience of those who wish to dispose of or buy a drug stock.

"You say the operation for appendicitis was successful?"

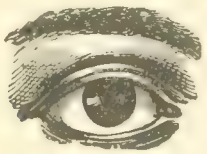
"Yes; eminently so."

"But did not the patient die? I understood that was the case."

"That is true. He had not sufficient strength to recover from the shock; but the operation itself was a beautiful one in every respect and eminently successful."—*Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.*

Optical Department

In charge of W. E. Hewitt, M.D., Principal of the Optical Institute of Canada.



Correspondents should note that for an intelligent answer to be given to their inquiries it is necessary in every case to give the following information relative to their patient: (1) Sex, (2) age, (3) occupation, (4) near point of distinct vision for small type with each eye alone, (5) how their eyes trouble them, *i.e.*, their asthenopic symptoms, (6) vision of each eye at twenty feet alone without glasses, (7) best vision obtainable with glasses, naming correction.

Example.—J.S., male; age, 18; bookkeeper; can read small type to within five inches of each eye; complains of much headache through the day and evening; eyes feel sore and water a good deal, look red and inflamed, etc., etc.

R.E.V. $\frac{20}{60}$ with $+1.50 = \frac{20}{20}$
L.E.V. $\frac{20}{20}$ with $+1.50 = \frac{20}{20}$

The above example is taken to illustrate about how we desire inquiries to be made.

S.A.H.—In some cases of astigmatism customers say they can see one end of the lines of the clock-face plainer than they can the other end of the same lines. Again a few state that they can only see one-half of any object with one eye at a time—please explain.

Answer.—We think the difference in the distinctness of the two ends of the same line of the clock-face is due in most cases to the illumination being different. We have noticed the same thing and by moving the light up or down, in or out, so as to get the reflection as even as possible that the discrepancy of appearance disappears. Of course if a very pronounced difference is present it may be due to irregular astigmatism or scotomata. When only one-half of an object can be seen then evidently there must be something wrong with that part of the retina, which should receive the rays of light from the object. This is presuming, of course, that there is no opacity of the dioptrics. We had such a case lately where in the field of vision of the left eye the patient complained of a dark space about the size of the hand. When the eye moved the dark space moved, thus obscuring some part of every object she looked at. Upon examination with the ophthalmoscope there was plainly evident a scotoma corresponding to the cloud in the field of vision. These cases, of course, are beyond the province of the optician, but it is gratifying for any optician to be able to diagnose these cases if only for his own satisfaction.

L.E.F.—Recently a case presented with severe asthenopia and vision in each eye $\frac{20}{60}$ which a minus cylinder of 2.00 D. Corrected axis, in left eye, 10; axis, 170 in right eye. These gave $V = \frac{20}{20}$ with relief for all eye symptoms and headache but everything he looks at seems to slant and makes him dizzy and he cannot wear them long at a time.

Answer—Another case probably of a correct fit but not enough time has elapsed to allow the eyes to become accustomed to the new and correct order of things. Slanting of objects is a common complaint with astigmatics when they first get their astigmatism corrected and all that is necessary is to advise your customer to persevere in their use as long as possible each day and the slanting effect will become less and less until it is not noticed and the glasses can be worn constantly.

Visual Optics in Theory and Practice.—III.

By Lionel Laurance,

Instructor of Visual Optics at the Official Classes of the Worshipful Company of Spectacle Makers, formerly Principal of the Optical Institute of Canada.

A distance of 6 metres is that which is most convenient for testing the sight, because it is the nearest to the eyes from which light proceeds in parallel rays. From any nearer place the pencils of light from luminous points have an appreciable divergence, so that accommodation has to be exerted in order that they be brought to a focus at the retina of an emmetropic eye; whereas those from 6 metres have no appreciable divergence, and the retina of the emmetropic eye is situated at the focus of the rays after refraction by the dioptric media. It visual optics a distance of 6 metres is regarded as the same as infinity.

The faculty which the eye possesses of receiving on the retina images of external objects, and transmitting to the brain the impressions so received, is called visual acuity, and is represented by the letter V. The visual acuity is properly the faculty possessed of distinguishing or recognizing objects under the most favorable conditions, and must not be confused with either the range of vision or with the refractive condition of the eye. Thus there might be considerable refractive error, and the range of vision might be considerably reduced, and yet the eye might possess exceedingly good sight. Still it is usual in testing the sight to record the visual acuity unaided by glasses, so that O.D.V. = 6/6 means that the right eye sees number 6 line at 6 metres without the aid of glasses.

A record of each case should always be kept by opticians who prescribe or dispense glasses. For the first, systematic recording is very necessary, as even while making a test of the sight it is not easy to remember exactly all the details, such as the extent of vision of each eye unaided, which has the better vision, what can be seen through the pin-hole, etc. It is advisable also to note what glasses, if any, have previously been used, and the best corrections found by tests made by different methods or at different times should be entered in the record immediately they are made. The various details pertaining to a case are needed so that a comprehensive and correct judgment be made as to what corrections or advice ought to be given.

While any book will serve for recording, yet it is much better to use one specially prepared, as the optician is then less liable to overlook entering various details needed. In cases that present any difficulty a final selection of lenses should not be made as the result of a single test. The correction found at the first test should be entered, and the second one commenced with it. Between the first and the second, if necessary, temporary spherical lenses might be given; they are particularly useful in cases of high hypermetropia or hypermetropic astigmatism, as they serve to render latent hypermetropia manifest, and make the accommodation more passive at the second test. The record serves also as a reference when a customer needs a pair of glasses similar to those already provided, or when he comes a year or two later to get fresh lenses.

It is always good to know what changes have taken place in the eye. For instance, how much of a total hypermetropia has become manifest in the period that

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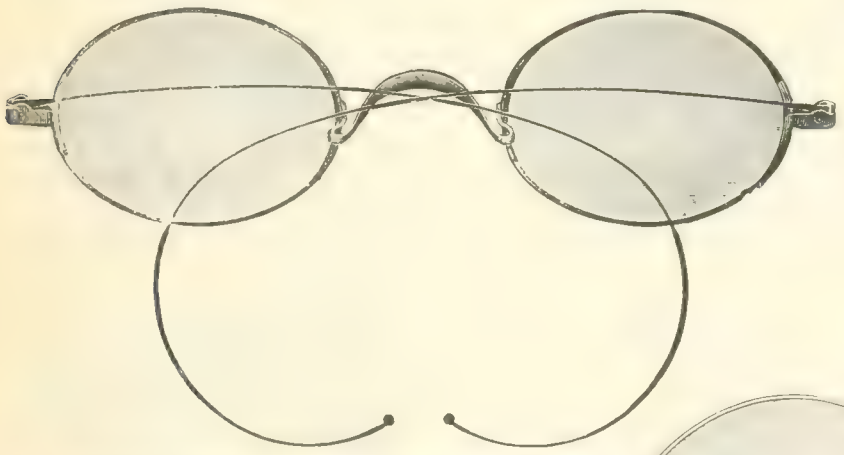

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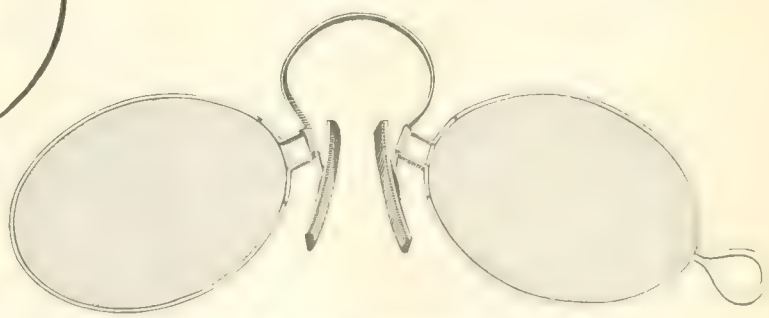

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has elapsed since the first glasses were supplied, or whether myopia has progressed, or whether an apparent myopia has decreased. It is also useful to know whether insufficiency of the motor muscles has become more or less marked, and whether in a case of presbyopia the increase in the power of the glasses needed for reading be only such as would naturally be expected.

The names of customers should be indexed so that a record can be looked up without undue waste of time, and customers who are satisfied with corrective lenses always feel pleased if they know that they can obtain another pair in case of loss or accident to them. And, indeed, a customer should always be told that it is merely necessary to send in his name and address in order to obtain another spectacle or *pince-nez* if it be needed. The mere entering of details has on customers a beneficially impressive effect.

The visual acuity of the right eye should be first taken, and then that of the left ; then these details should be entered in the book, the one eye being occluded while the other is being tested. The optician finds out what is the smallest line of letters legible on the test card at a distance of six metres ; these letters represent the visual acuity.

A complete set of test types consists of a series of letters graduated in size according to the greatest distance at which they are supposed to be able to be read. Each letter is called according to this distance, and the largest, number 60, is of that size which represents the smallest sized object which can be distinguished by the averge normal eye at a distance of 60 metres. The smallest on the distance card is number 3, and this should be legible at 3 metres. Between number 60 and number 3 there are numbers 36, 24, 18, 12, 9, 6, and 4·5 visible respectively at 36, 24, 18, 12, 9, 6, and 4·5 metres. the average normal eye can distinguish between two luminous points when they subtend on an angle of not lest than 1′, and the arms or part of each letter subtends this angle, the whole of each letter subtending an angle of 5′.

Proper distance test types are always made " block," and each part is in diameter 1-5 of the whole letter. Under angles of less than 5′ and 1′ letters might be seen as black objects, but they would not be made distinguishable as certain letters ; thus confusion might be between a B and an E or a G and an O. It is better that the largest letters on the test card should be above, so that the smaller ones be more nearly on the level with the customer's eyes, and if the card be used at a distance of 6 metres there should be letters that represent the normal visual acuity for a shorter distance, say, 4·5 metres, and if the card be used at 4.5 metres the type should be graduated down to number 3.

It being understood that each letter represents the smallest object that ought to be distinguishable at its respective distance, and the test of the visual acuity being made at 6 metres, then if an eye can only see, say, number 18, its vision equals 6/18 ; which means that at a distance of 6 metres the eye can only distinguish that sized ob ect which it ought to be able to see at 18 metres. If number 36 is the smallest or number 9 or number 6, then vision equals 6/36, 6/9, or 6/6. When vision equals 6/6 it is normal ; it is able to see at 6 metres that which the average normal eye ought to see. But vision equal to 6/6 is not, under all circumstances, normal vision, for most eyes, if there be no high degree of error, can see, up to about fifty years of age, number 4·5 at 6 metres. Therefore, in such eyes normal vision is 6/4·5. On the other hand, when there is a high degree of refractive error, it is rare that so good a sight is obtainable, and normal vision must be taken as 6/6 or even 6/9. Also after fifty years of age, 6/6 must be taken as normal, and later in life 6/9 or 6/12, because with age the visual acuity decreases.

When rays of light come to a focus at the retina there is a clear, sharp, retinal image, and on the size of the retinal image depends whether an object be seen or not. Now the retinal image is to an object in size as the distance between the nodal point and the retina is to the distance between the nodal point and the object. Consequently, the shorter the distance of the object, or the greater the distance between the nodal point and the retina, the smaller is the object that can be seen. When the latter is increased, as in the long myopic eye, the visual acuity is greater than it is in emmetropia or in hypermetropia, and other things being equal, the myope, with corrected refraction, can see small objects beyond their normal distance, and therefore, can see objects under smaller angles than 5′ and 1′. The hypermetrope of low degree can also see rather better than the normal, because, exerting accommodation for distance, he can make the focus at the retina very exact.

Those people who have, owing to uncorrected astigmatism and hypermetropia, never been accustomed to sharp retinal images, cannot appreciate them, and they require larger retinal images in order to recognize objects, and so have lower visual acuity.

If some letters on a certain line be read, but not others, say on number 9 line, then the sight should be recorded as vision equals—6/9. If a line is particularly clearly seen, but the next is not legible, vision might be recorded as +6/9, or whatever the line might be. If the test be made at 4 metres instead of 6 the visual acuity would be recorded as 4/9 or 4/18, as the case might be.

Some opticians prefer to use the English instead of the metric measurements. If the test be made at 20 feet, vision would be recorded as 20/40, 20/60, etc., and the types on the care are called numbers 200, 120, 80, 60, 40, 30, 20, 15. and 10, they being letters which subtend angles of 5′ and 1′ at these distances in feet.

As each letter on the card subtends precisely the same angle at its respective distance, it follows that, if number 6 be legible at 6 metres, then number 20 would be legible at 20 metres, number 60 at 60 metres, and anything at any distance would be seen by such an eye as well as it could be seen by any average emmetropic eye. When no letter on the card is visible at 6 metres the card must be approached to the customer or the customer approached to the card until number 60 can be read. Suppose this to be only visible at a distance of 2 metres, then vision equals 2/60, but generally the same purpose is served by roughly measuring the distance at which fingers can be counted, because the diameter of figures is about equal to the diameter of the parts of number 60 type. The hand test types for determining near vision used to be square letters subtending the same angles as the distance ones. but it has been found more convenient to use ordinary type graduated in size, and these are generally called number 1, 2, 3, etc., number 1 being the smallest and number 3 being the same as newspaper type.

If an optician has to deal with people who cannot read, or who, being dumb, cannot express very well the recognition of letters, or children, he should employ what is called the " ignoramus " card,

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which consists of a series of graduated letters E turned up and down, right and left, the customer being given to understand that he has to tell in what direction the arms of the letter are pointed.

O.D. stands for the right eye, and O.S. for the left eye, and the visual acuteness of a person's eyes would be expressed in this way. O.D.V. = 6/48, with – 1 50 Sph. V. = 6/4·5. O.S.V. = 6/36, with – 1 D. Sph. V. = 6/4·5. This means to say the right eye unaided can see at 6 metres that size letters which should be legible at 48 metres, and that the – 1·50 Sph. improves the sight to the best normal acuteness. The left eye can see unaided at 6 metres only an object which should have been distinguishable at 36 metres, but that with a – 1 Sph. the sight is improved like the right eye.

It should be noted that the two eyes together almost invariably have a better visual acuity than each eye separately, also that care must be taken that if the sight be tested on different occasions the illumination be equal; otherwise a customer will not be able to see so well in the dull light as he would when the light is bright. For this reason, artificial illumination, which is always the same, is perhaps better than ordinary daylight. People who are in the habit of exercising their eyes considerably for distance, such as the inhabitants of the country, as compared with city people, or those who live much in the open air, as compared with those who do not, have generally a greater keenness of perception for distant objects.

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ALLSPICE, lb	13	15
Powdered, lb	15	17
ALOIN, oz	40	45
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs	50	55
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb	40	45
St. Vincent, lb	15	18
BALSAM, Fir, lb	45	50
Copaiba, lb	70	85
Peru, lb	3 25	3 50
Tolu, can or less, lb	70	75
BARK, Barberry, lb	22	25
Bayberry, lb	15	18
Buckthorn, lb	15	17
Canella, lb	15	17
Cascara Sagrada	25	30
Casarilla, select, lb	18	20
Cassia, in mats, lb	25	28
Cinchona, red, lb	60	65
Powdered, lb	65	70
Yellow, lb	35	40
Pale, lb	40	45
Elm, selected, lb	18	20
Ground, lb	17	20
Powdered, lb	20	28
Hemlock, crushed, lb	18	20
Oak, white, crushed lb	15	17
Orange peel, bitter, lb	15	16
Prickly ash, lb	35	40
Sassafras, lb	15	16
Soap (quillaya), lb	13	15
Wild cherry, lb	13	15
BEANS, Calabar, lb	45	50
Tonka, lb	1 20	1 75
Vanilla, lb	8 00	15 00
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb	20	25
powdered, lb	25	30
Juniper, lb	7	10
Ground, lb	12	14
Prickly ash, lb	40	45
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb	55	60
Cassia, lb	25	30
BUTTER, Cacao, lb	60	65
CAMPHOR, lb	65	75
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb	1 40	1 50
Powdered, lb	1 50	1 60
CAPSICUM, lb	25	30
Powdered, lb	$ 30	$ 35
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb	15	16
CARMINE, No. 40, oz	30	40
CASTOR, Fibre, lb	20 00	20 00
CHALK, French, powdered, lb	10	12
Precip., see Calcium, lb	10	12
Prepared, lb	5	
CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb	4	5
Willow, powdered, lb	20	25
CLOVE, lb	17	20
Powdered, lb	18	22
COCHINEAL, S.G., lb	40	45
COLLODION, lb	75	80
Cantharidal, lb	2 50	2 75
CONFECTION, Senna, lb	40	45
CREOSOTE, Wood, lb	1 30	2 50
CRENASOL (JEYES) 4-oz. bottles, per doz.		4 50
" " 12-oz. bottles, per doz.		10 80
CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb	25	30
DEXTRINE, lb	10	12
DOVER'S POWDER, lb	1 50	1 60
ERGOT, Spanish, lb	75	80
Powdered, lb	90	1 00
Ergotin, Keith's, oz	2 00	2 10
EXTRACT LOGWOOD, bulk, lb	13	14
Pounds, lb	14	17
FLOWERS, Arnica, lb	15	20
Calendula, lb	55	60
Camomile, Roman, lb	25	30
German, lb	40	45
Elder, lb	20	22
Lavender, lb	12	15
Rose, red, French, lb	1 60	2 00
Rosemary, lb	25	30
Saffron, American, lb	65	70
Spanish, Val'a, oz	1 00	1 25
GELATINE, Cooper's, lb	75	80
French, white, lb	35	40
GLYCERINE, lb	17	20
GUARANA	1 00	1 10
Powdered, lb	1 25	1 35
GUM ALOES, Cape, lb	18	20
Barbadoes, lb	30	50
Socotrine, lb	65	70
Asafœtida, lb	40	45
Arabic, 1st, lb	70	75
Powdered, lb	80	95
Sifted sorts, lb	45	50
Sorts, lb	30	35
Benzoin, lb	50	1 00
Catechu, Black, lb	9	20
Gamboge, powdered, lb	1 20	1 25
Guaiac, lb	50	1 00
Powdered, lb	90	
Kino, true, lb	$ 4 25	$4 50
Myrrh, lb	45	48
Powdered, lb	55	60
Opium, lb	4 50	4 75
Powdered, lb	5 75	6 00
Scammony, pure Resin, lb	12 80	13 00
Shellac, lb	35	40
Bleached, lb	40	45
Spruce, true, lb	30	35
Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb	85	90
Powdered, lb	1 10	1 25
Sorts, lb	55	70
Thus, lb	8	10
HERB, Althea, lb	27	35
Bitterwort, lb	36	40
Burdock, lb	16	18
Boneset, oz., lb	15	17
Catnip, oz., lb	17	20
Chiretta, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	20	38
Feverfew, oz., lb	53	55
Grindelia robusta, lb	45	50
Horehound, oz., lb	18	20
Jaborandi, lb	45	50
Lemon Balm, lb	38	40
Liverwort, German, lb	38	40
Lobelia, oz., lb	15	20
Motherwort, oz., lb	20	20
Mullein, German, lb	17	20
Pennyroyal, oz., lb	18	22
Peppermint, oz., lb	21	20
Rue, oz., lb	30	30
Sage, oz., lb	18	22
Spearmint, lb	21	25
Thyme, oz., lb	18	20
Tansy, oz., lb	15	15
Wormwood, oz	20	20
Yerba Santa, lb	38	48
HONEY, lb	13	12
HOPS, fresh, lb	20	24
INDIGO, Madras, lb	75	85
INSECT POWDER, lb	35	35
ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb	2 00	2 10
Russian, true, lb	6 00	6 58
LEAF, Aconite, lb	25	30
Bay, lb	18	20
Belladonna, lb	25	30
Buchu, long, lb	50	40
Short, lb	35	40
Coca, lb	35	25
Digitalis, lb	15	70
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" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Tar, Licorice, and Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
LUPULIN, oz.	30	35
LYCOPODIUM, lb	70	80
MACE, lb.	1 20	1 25
MANNA, lb.	1 60	1 75
Moss, Iceland, lb.	9	10
Irish, lb.	12	13
MUSK, Tonquin, oz.	46 00	50 00
NUTGALLS, lb.	21	25
Powdered, lb.	25	30
NUTMEGS, lb.	1 00	1 10
NUX VOMICA, lb.	10	12
Powdered, lb.	20	25
OAKUM, lb.	12	15
OINTMENT, Merc., lb. ½ and ½.	70	75
Citrine, lb.	45	50
PARALDEHYDE, oz.	20	22
PEPPER, black, lb.	16	18
Powdered, lb.	18	20
PITCH, black, lb.	3	4
Bergundy, true, lb.	10	12
PLASTER, Calcined, bbl. cash	1 25	3 25
Adhesive, yd.	12	1
Belladonna, lb	65	3 70
Galbanum Comp., lb.	80	85
Lead, lb.	25	30
POPPY HEADS, per 100	1 00	1 10
ROSIN, Common, lb.	2½	
White, lb.	3½	3 4
RESORCIN, white, oz.	25	0
ROCHELLE SALT, lb.	25	28
ROOT, Aconite, lb.	22	
Althea, cut, lb.	30	25
Belladonna, lb.	25	35
Blood, lb.	18	30
Bitter, lb.	27	25
Blackberry, lb.	15	30
Burdock, crushed, lb.	18	18
Calamus, sliced, white, lb.	20	20
Canada Snake, lb.	30	25
Cohosh, black, lb.	15	35
Colchicum, lb.	40	20
Columbo, lb.	20	45
Powdered, lb.	25	22
Coltsfoot, lb.	38	30
Comfrey, crushed, lb.	20	40
Curcuma, powdered, lb.	13	25
Dandelion, lb.	20	
Elecampane, lb.	15	
Galangal, lb.	15	
Gelsemium, lb.	22	
Gentian or Genitan, lb.	12	13
Ground, lb.	13	25
Powdered, lb.	13	14
Ginger, African, lb.	18	15
Po., lb.	20	20
Jamaica, blchd., lb.	30	22
Po., lb.	35	35
Ginseng, lb.	4 50	4 38
Golden Seal, lb.	1 00	1 75
Gold Thread, lb.	90	10
Hellebore, white, powd., lb.	15	95
Indian Hemp	18	18
Ipecac, lb.	4 75	5 00
Powdered, lb.	5 00	5 25
Jalap, lb.	40	50
Powdered, lb.	45	45
Kava Kava, lb.	40	50
Licorice, lb.	12	90
Powdered, lb.	13	15
Mandrake, lb.	13	1
Masterwort, lb.	16	18
Orris, Florentine, lb.	30	40
Powdered, lb.	40	35
Pareira Brava, true, lb.	40	45
Pink, lb.	40	45
Parsley, lb.	30	45
Pleursey, lb.	20	35
Poke, lb.	15	25
Queen of the Meadow	18	18
Rhatany, lb	$ 20	$ 30
Rhubarb, lb	75	2 50
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb.	45	50
Cut, lb.	50	55
Senega, lb.	55	65
Squill, lb	13	15
Stillingia, lb.	22	25
Powdered, lb.	25	27
Unicorn, lb.	38	40
Valerian, English, lb. true.	20	25
Virginia, Snake, lb	40	45
Yellow Dock, lb.	15	18
RUM, Bay, gal.	2 50	2 75
Essence, lb.	3 00	3 25
SACCHARIN, oz.	1 25	1 50
SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb.	13	15
Star, lb.	35	40
Burdock, lb.	30	35
Canary, bag or less, lb.	4	5
Caraway, lb.	10	13
Cardamom, lb	1 15	1 25
Celery	25	30
Colchicum	50	60
Coriander, lb.	10	12
Cumin, lb.	15	20
Fennel, lb.	15	17
Fenugreek, powdered, lb.	7	9
Flax, cleaned, lb.	3½	4
Ground, lb.	4	5
Hemp, lb.	3½	4
Mustard, white, lb.	11	12
Powdered, lb	15	20
Pumpkin	25	30
Quince, lb.	65	70
Rape, lb.	5	6
Strophanthus, oz.	50	55
Worm, lb.	22	25
SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb.	25	30
SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb.	10	12
White, Conti's, lb.	15	16
Powdered, lb.	25	40
Green (Sapo Viridis), lb.	25	40
SPERMACETI, lb.	60	65
TURPENTINE, Chian, oz.	75	80
Venice, lb	10	12
WAX, White, lb.	50	75
Yellow	40	45
WOOD, Guaiac, rasped	5	6
Quassia chips, lb.	10	12
Red Saunders, ground, lb.	5	6
Santal, ground, lb.		6

CHEMICALS.

ACID, Acetic, lb.		13
Glacial, lb	45	50
Benzoic, English, oz.	20	25
German, oz.	10	12
Boracic, lb.	12	13
Carbolic Crystals, lb.	30	35
Calvert's No. 1, lb	2 10	2 15
No. 2, lb.	1 35	1 40
Citric,	60	65
Gallic	10	12
Hydrobromic, diluted, lb.	30	35
Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles doz.	1 50	1 60
Lactic, concentrated, oz.	8	10
Muriatic, lb	3	5
Chem. pure, lb.	18	20
Nitric, lb.	10½	13
Chem. pure, lb.	25	30
Oleic, purified, lb.	75	80
Oxalic, lb.	12	13
Phosphoric, glacial, lb.	1 00	1 10
Dilute, lb.	13	17
Pyrogallic, oz.	30	35
Salicylic, white, lb.	80	85
Sulphuric, carboy, lb.	2¼	2½
Bottles, lb.	4	5
Chem. pure, lb.	18	20
Tannic, lb.	80	85
Tartaric, powdered, lb.	38	40
ACETANILID, lb.	65	70
ACONITINE, grain	4	5
ALUM, cryst., lb.	1¾	3
Powdered, lb.	3	4
AMMONIA, Liquor, lb., .880.	10	12
AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb.	1 05	1 10
Carbonate, lb.	14	15
Iodide, oz.	35	40
Nitrate crystals, lb.	40	45
Muriate, lb.	12	16
Valerianate, oz.	55	60
AMYL, Nitrite, oz.	16	18
ANTINERVIN, oz.	$ 85	$ 00
ANTIKAMNIA	1 35	1 40
ANTIPYRIN, oz.	0 55	0 65
ARISTOL, oz.	1 85	2 00
ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb.	25	30
Fowler's sol., lb.	10	13
Iodide, oz.	50	55
White, lb.	6	7
ATROPINE, Sulp. in ⅛ ozs. 80c., oz.	6 00	6 25
BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz.	40	45
Iodide, oz.	55	60
Salicylate, oz.	25	30
Subcarbonate, lb.	2 00	2 25
Subnitrate, lb.	1 80	2 00
BORAX, lb.	7	8
Powdered, lb.	8	9
BROMINE, oz	8	13
CADMIUM, Bromide, oz.	20	25
Iodide, oz.	45	50
CAFFEINE, oz.	55	60
Citrate, oz.	35	40
CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb.	1 60	1 65
Iodide, oz.	95	1 00
Phosphate, precip., lb.	35	38
Sulphide, oz.	5	6
CERIUM, Oxalate, oz.	10	12
CHINOIDINE, oz.	15	10
CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb.	1 25	1 38
Croton, oz.	75	80
CHLOROFORM, lb.	60	1 90
CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz.	25	30
CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz.	28	30
COCAINE, Mur., oz.	4 50	5 00
CODEIA, ⅛ oz	75	80
COLLODION, lb.	65	70
COPPER, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb.	8	10
Iodide, oz.	65	70
COPPERAS, lb.	1	3
DIURETIN, oz.	1 60	1 65
ETHER, Acetic, lb.	75	80
Sulphuric, lb.	40	50
EXALGINE, oz.	1 00	1 10
HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
IODINE, lb.	4 50	5 00
IODOFORM, lb.	5 25	5 50
IODOL, oz.	1 40	1 50
IRON, by Hydrogen	80	85
Carbonate, Precip., lb.	15	16
Sacch., lb.	30	35
Chloride, lb.	45	55
Sol., lb.	13	16
Citrate, U.S.P., lb.	90	1 00
And Ammon., lb.	70	75
And Quinine, lb.	1 65	3 50
Quin. and Stry., oz.	25	35
And Strychnine, oz.	13	15
Dialyzed, Solution, lb.	50	50
Ferrocyanide, lb.	55	60
Hypophosphites, oz.	25	35
Iodide, oz.	40	45
Syrup, lb.	40	45
Lactate, oz.	5	6
Pernitrate, solution, lb.	15	16
Phosphate scales, lb.	1 25	1 30
Sulphate, pure, lb.	7	9
Exsiccated, lb.	8	10
And Potass. Tartrate, lb.	80	85
And Ammon Tartrate, lb.	80	85
JEYES' FLUID, 25c. bottles, per doz.		2 28
" 50c. bottles, per doz		4 50
LEAD, Acetate, white, lb.	13	15
Carbonate, lb.	7	8
Iodide, oz.	35	40
Red, lb.	7	9
LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb.	4	5
In packages, lb	6	7
LITHIUM, Bromide, oz.	30	35
Carbonate, oz.	30	35
Citrate, oz	25	30
Iodide, oz.	50	55
Salicylate, oz.	35	40
MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb.	55	60
Carbonate, lb.	18	20
Citrate, gran., lb.	35	40
Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb.	1¾	3
MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb.	5	0
MENTHOL, oz.	25	87
MERCURY, lb.	80	85
Ammon (White Precip.)	1 30	1 35
Chloride, Corrosive, lb.	1 05	1 15
Calomel, lb.	1 20	1 30
With Chalk, lb.	50	55

is not our intention, we can only touch on some general features. To assert that the new line excels those of the past seems but a repetition of former statements, but never was there more reason for the firm to make this claim than this year. They fully realize that it is not their personal opinion they have to count on but the verdict of the trade at large, but in sending out the new samples they feel that their own estimate of their productions will be fully confirmed by their many customers. The samples have in fact been shown already to the jobbers, and all agree that the line is admirably adapted for the Canadian trade, and comprises a selection every pattern of which is of merit, and every coloring practical and saleable. An up-to-date line of wall paper should satisfy one's innate love of the beautiful, and to be successful commercially it must be a well directed appeal to distinctly understood wants. M. Staunton & Co.'s designs and colorings appear to be based upon a full knowledge of the wants and of the cash limits of their customers, and the predominant thought through the entire sampling season has been to produce a line of papers that will be "quick sellers," and at the same time artistic and beautiful. In this the firm seem to have entirely succeeded.

The business of the past season was noticeable for the demand for better goods, owing to the improved trade conditions, and it is to be presumed that this demand will continue for some years. In order to be fully prepared to cater to this class of trade, unusually attractive things have been provided in the better grade of goods. A feature which will be welcome is, that the patterns in these better goods are not sampled in the cheaper grades.

Among the very first to attract attention is the extensive range of shades in plain 30-inch ingrains, with the matched friezes and ceilings in flitter gilt, the friezes all on beautifully blended grounds. If there was one feature more than another in the past season's business that the firm are proud of, it was the immense increase in the sales of their ingrain combinations, and the reputation they have acquired in respect to these goods is enviable. Every shade of ingrain has several friezes and ceilings to match, each distinct from the other in design and coloring.

The most exacting cannot fail to be pleased with what is offered in the gilt and embossed gilt papers. The variety seems endless. The full gamut of color treatment seems to have been utilized, running from the light shades in creamy white, soft greens and pearly tints in all the richer tones in yellows, greens, browns, old blues, reds, etc., etc., now so much sought after. While following the general return to darker wall hangings, M. Staunton & Co. have been careful to keep their samples bright and cheerful; the duller shades of ground being relieved by a liberal use of richly-colored bronzes with telling effects. The 22-inch goods are most attractive. Superb is the only word to correctly describe them. A Louis XVI. parlor paper catches the eye at once. All styles exhibit artistic skill and appreciation of detail in design in coloring. An artistic combination of the Rococo and the floral is No. 1,301, another essentially parlor pattern in all the popular colorings. No. 1,298 is a Renaissance scroll of the Italian order, the richer colorings adapted for dining rooms and libraries, and the lighter workings for parlors and reception-rooms. Some cleverly-executed tapestry effects also challenge admiration. The other designs will all appeal to the dealer looking for good things.

The 20 inch gilt and embossed papers are also replete with decorative ideas. 1,284 EA is a dainty chintz, with the flowers in bright pink on a pure white ground, and for a bedroom paper gives that desirable impression of repose and cleanliness.

Pattern No. 1,282 is a floral spray supported by an ornamental scroll. Every coloring is of merit. There will be big sales from this every-day seller.

No. 1,305 is a pretty foliage and scroll in exceptionally bright effects, and well colored for general purposes. The red and green ways are specially catchy.

A stencil design, 1,285, with two-band blended border, is in some styles very suitable for church decoration. One of the most conspicuous is the indigo blue coloring.

No. 1,304 is adaptable for entrance halls, stores, and rooms where a set pattern is desirable; the GD way in red and the GF in blue presenting good textural effects.

No. 1,287 is of the new order of design, the pattern appearing against a supplementary background pattern, producing a novel and pleasing effect. In the lighter styles the background in glimmer gives an appearance of silk, and in the deeper-toned workings the effects of a leather treatment is obtained.

No. 1,300 has some striking color schemes employing bronze.

A pretty Marie Antoinette stripe is No. 1,322; some colorings decidedly French. It is a good parlor pattern, and where a pink room is wanted it would be hard to excel the GD style of this pattern.

A handsome dining-room paper is the crimson working of No. 1,290, made quite brilliant by the use of several colored bronzes.

No. 1,293 is a Persian design well covered; one way, on an ultramarine blue ground, producing a perfect Eastern effect.

A good design for parlors is No. 1,294, one coloring in self tones of yellow enhanced with gilt on a white ground, being very chaste and delicate. Two other very meritorious colorings are GE, a greyish blue, and GF, a warm yellow.

For bedrooms No. 1288 will prove attractive. This is a dainty floral with small Rococo scroll. Another Oriental design in a large range of appropriate colorings is No. 1,317, useful and decorative for smoking dens, billiard rooms, etc.

A handsome tapestry paper is No. 1,239 WL, a rich floral effect on a deep Bengal blue ground.

In passing through the line the beautiful effects attained in the blended and clouded friezes will strike the eye, as being above the average production in this class.

An extensive range is shown in white blanks and glimmers, including all that the trade can desire in these goods. Bright and attractive colorings in bright, medium and dark shades are plentiful, and quick sellers can be read on the face of them. M. Staunton & Co. believe in giving good value in their lower-priced papers as well as in the better ones, and this year is no exception in this respect.

A special line of glimmers on extra heavy stock will interest dealers wanting high class decorative papers at a low cost. The designs are larger and bolder than the ordinary, and show very elegant effects.

Good kitchen papers are always in demand, and for this purpose a granite pattern and also an oak pattern are shown, which are sure to be popular.

M. Staunton & Co. have every confidence that the business of the coming season will even surpass that of last year, and are now engaged in making arrangements to handle the anticipated increase of trade.

Superstition never keeps people from accepting thirteen for a dozen.

BOOKS FOR DRUGGISTS.

Any of the following books will be mailed on receipt of price named —

British Pharmacopoeia, 1898	$2 50	Scoville's Art of Compounding	$2 50
National Formulary	1 00	Bartley's Medical Chemistry	3 00
Practical Dispensing	50	Duane's Medical Dictionary	3 00
Minor Ailments	1 50	Gould's Medical Dictionary	3 25
Practical Dentistry	50	Robinson's Latin Grammar	1 75
Heebner's Practical Synopsis of B.P.	1 00	Beasley's Receipt Book	2 00
Heebner's Manual of Pharmacy	2 00	Practical Perfumery	50
Harrop's Monograph on Fluid Extracts	2 00	Hare's Practical Therapeutics	3 75
Caspari's Treatise on Pharmacy	4 50		
Oldberg's Home Study in Pharmacy	3 00		
Sayre's Organic Materia Medica and Pharmacognosy	4 50	Refraction of the Eye (Morton)	1 00
Culbreth's Materia Medica and Pharmacognosy	4 00	Diseases of the Eye (Hunsell & Bell)	50
		Spectacles and Eyeglasses (Phillips)	1 00

— THE —

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Toronto, Canada.

Often in the morning there comes a feeling of weariness, indescribable; not exactly ill, nor fit to work, but too near well to remain idle.

A Ripans Tabule taken at night, before retiring, or just after dinner, has been known to drive away that weariness for months.

WANTED:— A case of bad health that R·I·P·A·N·S will not benefit. Send five cents to Ripans Chemical Co., No. 10 Spruce Street, New York, for 10 samples and 1,000 testimonials. R·I·P·A·N·S, 10 for 5 cents, or 12 packets for 48 cents, may be had of all druggists who are willing to sell a standard medicine at a moderate profit. **They banish pain and prolong life. One gives relief. Note the word R·I·P·A·N·S on the packet. Accept no substitute.**

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has elapsed since the first glasses were supplied, or whether myopia has progressed, or whether an apparent myopia has decreased. It is also useful to know whether insufficiency of the motor muscles has become more or less marked, and whether in a case of presbyopia the increase in the power of the glasses needed for reading be only such as would naturally be expected.

The names of customers should be indexed so that a record can be looked up without undue waste of time, and customers who are satisfied with corrective lenses always feel pleased if they know that they can obtain another pair in case of loss or accident to them. And, indeed, a customer should always be told that it is merely necessary to send in his name and address in order to obtain another spectacle or *pince-nez* if it be needed. The mere entering of details has on customers a beneficially impressive effect.

The visual acuity of the right eye should be first taken, and then that of the left ; then these details should be entered in the book, the one eye being occluded while the other is being tested. The optician finds out what is the smallest line of letters legible on the test card at a distance of six metres ; these letters represent the visual acuity.

A complete set of test types consists of a series of letters graduated in size according to the greatest distance at which they are supposed to be able to be read. Each letter is called according to this distance, and the largest, number 60, is of that size which represents the smallest sized object which can be distinguished by the averge normal eye at a distance of 60 metres. The smallest on the distance card is number 3, and this should be legible at 3 metres. Between number 60 and number 3 there are numbers 36, 24, 18, 12, 9, 6, and 4·5 visible respectively at 36, 24, 18, 12, 9, 6, and 4·5 metres. the average normal eye can distinguish between two luminous points when they subtend on an angle of not lest than 1′, and the arms or part of each letter subtends this angle, the whole of each letter subtending an angle of 5′.

Proper distance test types are always made " block," and each part is in diameter 1-5 of the whole letter. Under angles of less than 5′ and 1′ letters might be seen as black objects, but they would not be made distinguishable as certain letters ; thus confusion might be between a B and an E or a G and an O. It is better that the largest letters on the test card should be above, so that the smaller ones be more nearly on the level with the customer's eyes, and if the card be used at a distance of 6 metres there should be letters that represent the normal visual acuity for a shorter distance, say, 4·5 metres, and if the card be used at 4.5 metres the type should be graduated down to number 3.

It being understood that each letter represents the smallest object that ought to be distinguishable at its respective distance, and the test of the visual acuity being made at 6 metres, then if an eye can only see, say, number 18, its vision equals 6/18 ; which means that at a distance of 6 metres the eye can only distinguish that sized ob ect which it ought to be able to see at 18 metres. If number 36 is the smallest or number 9 or number 6, then vision equals 6/36, 6/9, or 6/6. When vision equals 6/6 it is normal ; it is able to see at 6 metres that which the average normal eye ought to see. But vision equal to 6/6 is not, under all circumstances, normal vision, for most eyes, if there be no high degree of error, can see, up to about fifty years of age, number 4·5 at 6 metres. Therefore, in such eyes normal vision is 6/4·5. On the other hand, when there is a high degree of refractive error, it is rare that so good a sight is obtainable, and normal vision must be taken as 6/6 or even 6/9. Also after fifty years of age, 6/6 must be taken as normal, and later in life 6/9 or 6/12, because with age the visual acuity decreases.

When rays of light come to a focus at the retina there is a clear, sharp, retinal image, and on the size of the retinal image depends whether an object be seen or not. Now the retinal image is to an object in size as the distance between the nodal point and the retina is to the distance between the nodal point and the object. Consequently, the shorter the distance of the object, or the greater the distance between the nodal point and the retina, the smaller is the object that can be seen. When the latter is increased, as in the long myopic eye, the visual acuity is greater than it is in emmetropia or in hypermetropia, and other things being equal, the myope, with corrected refraction, can see small objects beyond their normal distance, and therefore, can see objects under smaller angles than 5′ and 1′. The hypermetrope of low degree can also see rather better than the normal, because, exerting accommodation for distance, he can make the focus at the retina very exact.

Those people who have, owing to uncorrected astigmatism and hypermetropia, never been accustomed to sharp retinal images, cannot appreciate them, and they require larger retinal images in order to recognize objects, and so have lower visual acuity.

If some letters on a certain line be read, but not others, say on number 9 line, then the sight should be recorded as vision equals—6/9. If a line is particularly clearly seen, but the next is not legible, vision might be recorded as +6/9, or whatever the line might be. If the test be made at 4 metres instead of 6 the visual acuity would be recorded as 4/9 or 4/18, as the case might be.

Some opticians prefer to use the English instead of the metric measurements. If the test be made at 20 feet, vision would be recorded as 20/40, 20/60, etc., and the types on the care are called numbers 200, 120, 80, 60, 40, 30, 20, 15, and 10, they being letters which subtend angles of 5′ and 1′ at these distances in feet.

As each letter on the card subtends precisely the same angle at its respective distance, it follows that, if number 6 be legible at 6 metres, then number 20 would be legible at 20 metres, number 60 at 60 metres, and anything at any distance would be seen by such an eye as well as it could be seen by any average emmetropic eye. When no letter on the card is visible at 6 metres the card must be approached to the customer or the customer approached to the card until number 60 can be read. Suppose this to be only visible at a distance of 2 metres, then vision equals 2/60, but generally the same purpose is served by roughly measuring the distance at which fingers can be counted, because the diameter of figures is about equal to the diameter of the parts of number 60 type. The hand test types for determining near vision used to be square letters subtending the same angles as the distance ones. but it has been found more convenient to use ordinary type graduated in size, and these are generally called number 1, 2, 3, etc., number 1 being the smallest and number 3 being the same as newspaper type.

If an optician has to deal with people who cannot read, or who, being dumb, cannot express very well the recognition of letters, or children, he should employ what is called the " ignoramus " card,

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which consists of a series of graduated letters E turned up and down, right and left, the customer being given to understand that he has to tell in what direction the arms of the letter are pointed.

O.D. stands for the right eye, and O.S. for the left eye, and the visual acuteness of a person's eyes would be expressed in this way. O.D.V. = 6/48, with – 1·50 Sph. V. = 6/4·5. O.S.V. = 6/36, with – 1 D. Sph. V. = 6/4·5. This means to say the right eye unaided can see at 6 metres that size letters which should be legible at 48 metres, and that the – 1·50 Sph. improves the sight to the best normal acuteness. The left eye can see unaided at 6 metres only an object which should have been distinguishable at 36 metres, but that with a – 1 Sph. the sight is improved like the right eye.

It should be noted that the two eyes together almost invariably have a better visual acuity than each eye separately, also that care must be taken that if the sight be tested on different occasions the illumination be equal; otherwise a customer will not be able to see so well in the dull light as he would when the light is bright. For this reason, artificial illumination, which is always the same, is perhaps better than ordinary daylight. People who are in the habit of exercising their eyes considerably for distance, such as the inhabitants of the country, as compared with city people, or those who live much in the open air, as compared with those who do not, have generally a greater keenness of perception for distant objects.

Amongst Our Advertisers.

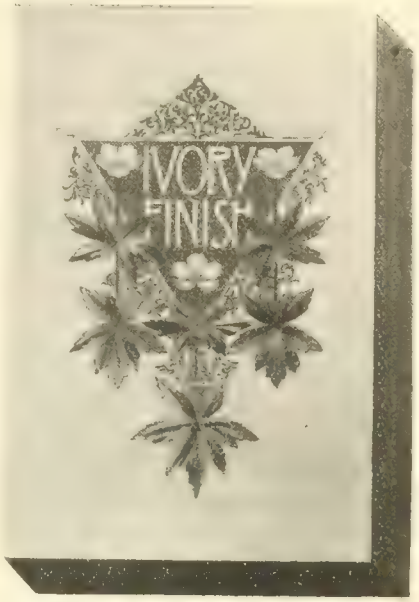
Helpepper.

The manufacturers of this preparation, which has an exceedingly hot name, call the attention of the drug trade to it in this issue. They claim that vermin of all kinds vanish where Helpepper is used. See advt.

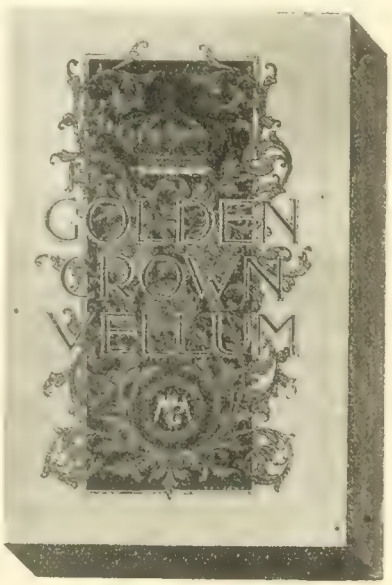
Pure Tobacco—Good Cigars.

Read what the National Cigar Co. say in this issue in reference to tobacco and cigars. It will interest and instruct you

These cuts represent two of the many new lines of tablets recently added to the



list of Buntin, Gillies & Co., Hamilton. The ivory finish contains heavy smooth paper. The Golden Crown Vellum (as



the name suggests) contains Vellum paper of good body. Both come in the three popular sizes.

The growth of bacteria is described as one bacteria breaking into two, and each half growing until it becomes the size of the original.

The metric system is growing in popularity in Russia.

M. Staunton & Co.'s Attractive Offering.

The new line of samples which this firm's salesmen will have out on the road when this issue is in the hands of our readers is such as calls for some extended remarks.

It is a matter of some difficulty to present for the consideration of the dealer a description of a line of goods so various as this in character that will do justice to such an excellent collection of samples, and, as a description of the line in detail

WANTS, FOR SALE, ETC.

FOR SALE.

DRUG BUSINESS FOR SALE—THE DRUG business known as the White Drug Store, Brantford, is for sale. This is one of the best paying drug stores in Canada. Cash sales last year over $15,000.00. Rent only $23 per month, without taxes. Cause for selling, ill-health Apply to McGregor & Co., Brantford.

FOR SALE—THE BRUNSWICK AV. PHARMACY, cor. Brunswick Av. and Harbord St., Toronto. Stock and fixtures in good order, old established business, good neighborhood and thickly populated, terms moderate, good reasons for selling. Apply on the premises, or to Messrs. Reed & Wood, Freehold Loan Building, City.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED--POSITION BY GRADUATE O.C.P. Good references Strictly temperate. Five years' experience. Address E. J. Dunsmoor, Phm. B., 50 King Street West.

We Solicit Your Trade

We offer a well-assorted stock of

Drugs
Chemicals
Patent Medicines
Perfumery
Toilet Articles
etc.

CALL AND SEE US

JAMES A. KENNEDY & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
423 Richmond St., LONDON Ont.

SEELY'S MEDICATED SOAP

A Pure Olive Oil Soap. Especially recommended for the Complexion, Toilet, Bath and Nursery. Relieves irritation and insures soft skin. Cures Eczema and Facial Blemishes.

AS A SHAMPOO

Removes all dandruff and stimulates growth of hair.

Retail price: 15 cents a Cake; 25c. Box.
Sold to Druggists ONLY at $1 per Doz.
or $11 per Gross.

Manufactured only by **SEELY** *Manufacturing Company*

"The American Perfumer."

DETROIT, MICH. WINDSOR, ONT.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to July 8th, 1899.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

ALCOHOL, gal	$4 75	$5 00
Methyl	1 90	2 00
ALLSPICE, lb	13	15
Powdered, lb	15	17
ALOIN, oz	40	45
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs	50	55
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb	40	45
St. Vincent, lb	15	18
BALSAM, Fir, lb	45	50
Copaiba, lb	70	85
Peru, lb	3 25	3 50
Tolu, can or less, lb	70	75
BARK, Barberry, lb	22	25
Bayberry, lb	15	18
Buckthorn, lb	15	17
Canella, lb	15	17
Cascara Sagrada	25	30
Casarilla, select, lb	18	20
Cassia, in mats, lb	25	28
Cinchona, red, lb	60	65
Powdered, lb	65	70
Yellow, lb	35	40
Pale, lb	40	45
Elm, selected, lb	18	20
Ground, lb	17	20
Powdered, lb	20	28
Hemlock, crushed, lb	18	20
Oak, white, crushed lb	15	17
Orange peel, bitter, lb	15	16
Prickly ash, lb	35	40
Sassafras, lb	15	16
Soap (quillaya), lb	13	15
Wild cherry, lb	13	15
BEANS, Calabar, lb	45	50
Tonka, lb	1 20	1 75
Vanilla, lb	8 00	15 00
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb	20	25
powdered, lb	25	30
Juniper, lb	7	10
Ground, lb	12	14
Prickly ash, lb	40	45
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb	55	60
Cassia, lb	25	30
BUTTER, Cacao, lb	60	65
CAMPHOR, lb	65	75
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb	1 40	1 50
Powdered, lb	1 50	1 60
CAPSICUM, lb	25	30
Powdered, lb	$ 30	$ 35
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb	15	16
CARMINE, No. 40, oz	30	40
CASTOR, Fibre, lb	20 00	20 00
CHALK, French, powdered, lb	10	12
Precip., see Calcium, lb	10	12
Prepared, lb	5	
CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb	4	5
Willow, powdered, lb	20	25
CLOVE, lb	17	20
Powdered, lb	18	22
COCHINEAL, S.G., lb	40	45
COLLODION, lb	75	80
Cantharidal, lb	2 50	2 75
CONFECTION, Senna, lb	40	45
CREOSOTE, Wood, lb	1 30	2 50
CRENASOL (JEYES) 4-oz. bottles, per doz.		4 50
" " 12-oz. bottles, per doz.		10 80
CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb	25	30
DEXTRINE, lb	10	12
DOVER'S POWDER, lb	1 50	1 60
ERGOT, Spanish, lb	75	80
Powdered, lb	90	1 00
Ergotin, Keith's, oz	2 00	2 10
EXTRACT LOGWOOD, bulk, lb	13	14
Pounds, lb	14	17
FLOWERS, Arnica, lb	15	20
Calendula, lb	55	60
Camomile, Roman, lb	25	30
German, lb	40	45
Elder, lb	20	22
Lavender, lb	12	15
Rose, red, French, lb	1 60	2 00
Rosemary, lb	25	30
Saffron, American, lb	65	70
Spanish, Val'a, oz	1 00	1 25
GELATINE, Cooper's, lb	75	80
French, white, lb	35	40
GLYCERINE, lb	17	20
GUARANA	1 00	1 10
Powdered, lb	1 25	1 35
GUM ALOES, Cape, lb	18	20
Barbadoes, lb	30	50
Socotrine, lb	65	70
Asafœtida, lb	40	45
Arabic, 1st, lb	70	75
Powdered, lb	80	95
Sifted sorts, lb	45	50
Sorts, lb	30	35
Benzoin, lb	50	1 00
Catechu, Black, lb	9	20
Gamboge, powdered, lb	1 20	1 25
Guaiac, lb	50	1 00
Powdered, lb	90	
Kino, true, lb	$ 4 25	$4 50
Myrrh, lb	45	48
Powdered, lb	55	60
Opium, lb	4 50	4 75
Powdered, lb	5 75	6 00
Scammony, pure Resin, lb	12 80	13 00
Shellac, lb	35	40
Bleached, lb	40	45
Spruce, true, lb	30	35
Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb	85	90
Powdered, lb	1 10	1 25
Sorts, lb	55	70
Thus, lb	8	10
HERB, Althea, lb	27	35
Bitterwort, lb	36	40
Burdock, lb	16	18
Boneset, oz., lb	15	17
Catnip, oz., lb	17	20
Chiretta, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	20	38
Feverfew, oz., lb	53	55
Grindelia robusta, lb	45	50
Horehound, oz., lb	18	20
Jaborandi, lb	45	50
Lemon Balm, lb	38	40
Liverwort, German, lb	38	40
Lobelia, oz., lb	15	20
Motherwort, oz., lb	20	20
Mullein, German, lb	17	20
Pennyroyal, oz., lb	18	22
Peppermint, oz., lb	21	20
Rue, oz., lb	30	30
Sage, oz., lb	18	22
Spearmint, lb	21	25
Thyme, oz., lb	18	20
Tansy, oz., lb	15	15
Wormwood, oz	20	20
Yerba Santa, lb	38	48
HONEY, lb	13	12
HOPS, fresh, lb	20	24
INDIGO, Madras, lb	75	85
INSECT POWDER, lb	35	35
ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb	2 00	2 10
Russian, true, lb	6 00	6 58
LEAF, Aconite, lb	25	30
Bay, lb	18	20
Belladonna, lb	25	30
Buchu, long, lb	50	40
Short, lb	35	40
Coca, lb	35	25
Digitalis, lb	15	70
Eucalyptus, lb	18	20
Hyoscyamus	20	55
Matico, lb	70	25

Senna, Alexandria, lb	$ 25	$ 30
Tinnevelly, lb	15	25
Stramonium, lb	20	25
Uva Ursi, lb	15	18
LEECHES, Swedish, doz	1 00	1 10
LICORICE, Solazzi	48	50
Pignatelli	35	40
Grasso	30	35
Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.	27	30
" Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75
" Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Tar, Licorice, and Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
LUPULIN, oz	30	35
LYCOPODIUM, lb	70	80
MACE, lb	1 20	1 25
MANNA, lb	1 60	1 75
Moss, Iceland, lb	9	10
Irish, lb	12	13
MUSK, Tonquin, oz	46 00	50 00
NUTGALLS, lb	21	25
Powdered, lb	25	30
NUTMEGS, lb	1 00	1 10
NUX VOMICA, lb	10	12
Powdered, lb	20	25
OAKUM, lb	12	15
OINTMENT, Merc., lb. ½ and ½	70	75
Citrine, lb	45	50
PARALDEHYDE, oz	20	22
PEPPER, black, lb	16	18
Powdered, lb	18	20
PITCH, black, lb	3	4
Bergundy, true, lb	10	12
PLASTER, Calcined, bbl. cash	1 25	3 25
Adhesive, yd	12	1 3
Belladonna, lb	65	70
Galbanum Comp., lb	80	85
Lead, lb	25	30
POPPY HEADS, per 100	1 00	1 10
ROSIN, Common, lb	2½	
White, lb	3½	3
RESORCIN, white, oz	25	4
ROCHELLE SALT, lb	25	0
ROOT, Aconite, lb	22	28
Althea, cut, lb	30	25
Belladonna, lb	25	35
Blood, lb	18	30
Bitter, lb	27	25
Blackberry, lb	15	30
Burdock, crushed, lb	18	18
Calamus, sliced, white, lb	20	20
Canada Snake, lb	30	25
Cohosh, black, lb	15	35
Colchicum, lb	40	20
Columbo, lb	20	45
Powdered, lb	25	22
Coltsfoot, lb	38	30
Comfrey, crushed, lb	20	40
Curcuma, powdered, lb	13	25
Dandelion, lb	20	
Elecampane, lb	15	
Galangal, lb	15	
Gelsemium, lb	22	
Gentian or Genitan, lb	12	13
Ground, lb	13	25
Powdered, lb	13	14
Ginger, African, lb	18	15
Po., lb	20	20
Jamaica, blchd., lb	30	22
Po., lb	35	35
Ginseng, lb	4 50	4 38
Golden Seal, lb	1 00	1 75
Gold Thread, lb	90	10
Hellebore, white, powd., lb	15	95
Indian Hemp	18	18
Ipecac, lb	4 75	5 00
Powdered, lb	5 00	5 25
Jalap, lb	40	50
Powdered, lb	45	45
Kava Kava, lb	40	50
Licorice, lb	12	90
Powdered, lb	13	15
Mandrake, lb	13	1
Masterwort, lb	16	18
Orris, Florentine, lb	30	40
Powdered, lb	40	35
Pareira Brava, true, lb	40	45
Pink, lb	40	45
Parsley, lb	30	45
Pleursey, lb	20	35
Poke, lb	15	25
Queen of the Meadow	18	18
Rhatany, lb	$ 20	$ 30
Rhubarb, lb	75	2 50
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb	45	50
Cut, lb	50	55
Senega, lb	55	65
Squill, lb	13	15
Stillingia, lb	22	25
Powdered, lb	25	27
Unicorn, lb	38	40
Valerian, English, lb. true	20	25
Virginia, Snake, lb	40	45
Yellow Dock, lb	15	18
RUM, Bay, gal	2 50	2 75
Essence, lb	3 00	3 25
SACCHARIN, oz	1 25	1 50
SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb	13	15
Star, lb	35	40
Burdock, lb	30	35
Canary, bag or less, lb	4	5
Caraway, lb	10	13
Cardamom, lb	1 15	1 25
Celery	25	30
Colchicum	50	60
Coriander, lb	10	12
Cumin, lb	15	20
Fennel, lb	15	17
Fenugreek, powdered, lb	7	9
Flax, cleaned, lb	3½	4
Ground, lb	4	5
Hemp, lb	3½	4
Mustard, white, lb	11	12
Powdered, lb	15	20
Pumpkin	25	30
Quince, lb	65	70
Rape, lb	5	6
Strophanthus, oz	50	55
Worm, lb	22	25
SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb	25	30
SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb	10	12
White, Conti's, lb	15	16
Powdered, lb	25	40
Green (Sapo Viridis), lb	25	40
SPERMACETI, lb	60	65
TURPENTINE, Chian, oz	75	80
Venice, lb	10	12
WAX, White, lb	50	75
Yellow	40	45
WOOD, Guaiac, rasped	5	6
Quassia chips, lb	10	12
Red Saunders, ground, lb	5	6
Santal, ground, lb		6

CHEMICALS.

ACID, Acetic, lb		13
Glacial, lb	45	50
Benzoic, English, oz	20	25
German, oz	10	12
Boracic, lb	12	13
Carbolic Crystals, lb	30	35
Calvert's No. 1, lb	2 10	2 15
No. 2, lb	1 35	1 40
Citric,	60	65
Gallic	10	12
Hydrobromic, diluted, lb	30	35
Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles		
doz	1 50	1 60
Lactic, concentrated, oz	8	10
Muriatic, lb	3	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Nitric, lb	10½	13
Chem. pure, lb	25	30
Oleic, purified, lb	75	80
Oxalic, lb	12	13
Phosphoric, glacial, lb	1 00	1 10
Dilute, lb	13	17
Pyrogallic, oz	30	35
Salicylic, white, lb	80	85
Sulphuric, carboy, lb	2¼	2½
Bottles, lb	4	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Tannic, lb	80	85
Tartaric, powdered, lb	38	40
ACETANILID, lb	65	70
ACONITINE, grain	4	5
ALUM, cryst., lb	1¾	3
Powdered, lb	3	4
AMMONIA, Liquor, lb., .880	10	12
AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb	1 05	1 10
Carbonate, lb	14	15
Iodide, oz	35	40
Nitrate crystals, lb	40	45
Muriate, lb	12	16
Valerianate, oz	55	60
AMYL, Nitrite, oz	16	18
ANTINERVIN, oz	$ 85	$ 00
ANTIKAMNIA	1 35	1 40
ANTIPYRIN, oz	0 55	0 65
ARISTOL, oz	1 85	2 00
ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb	25	30
Fowler's sol., lb	10	13
Iodide, oz	50	55
White, lb	6	7
ATROPINE, Sulp. in ⅛ ozs. 80c., oz	6 00	6 25
BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz	40	45
Iodide, oz	55	60
Salicylate, oz	25	30
Subcarbonate, lb	2 00	2 25
Subnitrate, lb	1 80	2 00
BORAX, lb	7	8
Powdered, lb	8	9
BROMINE, oz	8	13
CADMIUM, Bromide, oz	20	25
Iodide, oz	45	50
CAFFEINE, oz	55	60
Citrate, oz	35	40
CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb	1 60	1 65
Iodide, oz	95	1 00
Phosphate, precip., lb	35	38
Sulphide, oz	5	6
CERIUM, Oxalate, oz	10	12
CHINOIDINE, oz	15	10
CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb	1 25	1 38
Croton, oz	75	80
CHLOROFORM, lb	60	1 90
CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz	25	30
CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz	28	30
COCAINE, Mur., oz	4 50	5 00
CODEIA, ⅛ oz	75	80
COLLODION, lb	65	70
COPPER, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb.	8	10
Iodide, oz	65	70
COPPERAS, lb	1	3
DIURETIN, oz	1 60	1 65
ETHER, Acetic, lb	75	80
Sulphuric, lb	40	50
EXALGINE, oz	1 00	1 10
HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
IODINE, lb	4 50	5 00
IODOFORM, lb	5 25	5 50
IODOL, oz	1 40	1 50
IRON, by Hydrogen	80	85
Carbonate, Precip., lb	15	16
Sacch., lb	30	35
Chloride, lb	45	55
Sol., lb	13	16
Citrate, U.S.P., lb	90	1 00
And Ammon., lb	70	75
And Quinine, lb	1 65	3 50
Quin. and Stry., oz	25	35
And Strychnine, oz	13	15
Dialyzed, Solution, lb	50	50
Ferrocyanide, lb	55	60
Hypophosphites, oz	25	35
Iodide, oz	40	45
Syrup, lb	40	45
Lactate, oz	5	6
Pernitrate, solution, lb	15	16
Phosphate scales, lb	1 25	1 30
Sulphate, pure, lb	7	9
Exsiccated, lb	8	10
And Potass. Tartrate, lb	80	85
And Ammon Tartrate, lb	80	85
JEYES' FLUID, 25c. bottles, per doz		2 28
" 50c. bottles, per doz		4 50
LEAD, Acetate, white, lb	13	15
Carbonate, lb	7	8
Iodide, oz	35	40
Red, lb	7	9
LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb	4	5
In packages, lb	6	7
LITHIUM, Bromide, oz	30	35
Carbonate, oz	30	35
Citrate, oz	25	30
Iodide, oz	50	55
Salicylate, oz	35	40
MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb	55	60
Carbonate, lb	18	20
Citrate, gran., lb	35	40
Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb	1¾	3
MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb	5	0
MENTHOL, oz	25	87
MERCURY, lb	80	85
Ammon (White Precip.)	1 30	1 35
Chloride, Corrosive, lb	1 05	1 15
Calomel, lb	1 20	1 30
With Chalk, lb	50	55

is not our intention, we can only touch on some general features. To assert that the new line excels those of the past seems but a repetition of former statements, but never was there more reason for the firm to make this claim than this year. They fully realize that it is not their personal opinion they have to count on but the verdict of the trade at large, but in sending out the new samples they feel that their own estimate of their productions will be fully confirmed by their many customers. The samples have in fact been shown already to the jobbers, and all agree that the line is admirably adapted for the Canadian trade, and comprises a selection every pattern of which is of merit, and every coloring practical and saleable. An up-to-date line of wall paper should satisfy one's innate love of the beautiful, and to be successful commercially it must be a well directed appeal to distinctly understood wants. M. Staunton & Co.'s designs and colorings appear to be based upon a full knowledge of the wants and of the cash limits of their customers, and the predominant thought through the entire sampling season has been to produce a line of papers that will be "quick sellers," and at the same time artistic and beautiful. In this the firm seem to have entirely succeeded.

The business of the past season was noticeable for the demand for better goods, owing to the improved trade conditions, and it is to be presumed that this demand will continue for some years. In order to be fully prepared to cater to this class of trade, unusually attractive things have been provided in the better grade of goods. A feature which will be welcome is, that the patterns in these better goods are not sampled in the cheaper grades.

Among the very first to attract attention is the extensive range of shades in plain 30-inch ingrains, with the matched friezes and ceilings in flitter gilt, the friezes all on beautifully blended grounds. If there was one feature more than another in the past season's business that the firm are proud of, it was the immense increase in the sales of their ingrain combinations, and the reputation they have acquired in respect to these goods is enviable. Every shade of ingrain has several friezes and ceilings to match, each distinct from the other in design and coloring.

The most exacting cannot fail to be pleased with what is offered in the gilt and embossed gilt papers. The variety seems endless. The full gamut of color treatment seems to have been utilized, running from the light shades in creamy white, soft greens and pearly tints in all the richer tones in yellows, greens, browns, old blues, reds, etc., etc., now so much sought after. While following the general return to darker wall hangings, M. Staunton & Co. have been careful to keep their samples bright and cheerful; the duller shades of ground being relieved by a liberal use of richly-colored bronzes with telling effects. The 22-inch goods are most attractive. Superb is the only word to correctly describe them. A Louis XVI. parlor paper catches the eye at once. All styles exhibit artistic skill and appreciation of detail in design in coloring. An artistic combination of the Rococo and the floral is No. 1,301, another essentially parlor pattern in all the popular colorings. No. 1,298 is a Renaissance scroll of the Italian order, the richer colorings adapted for dining rooms and libraries, and the lighter workings for parlors and reception-rooms. Some cleverly-executed tapestry effects also challenge admiration. The other designs will all appeal to the dealer looking for good things.

The 20 inch gilt and embossed papers are also replete with decorative ideas. 1,284 EA is a dainty chintz, with the flowers in bright pink on a pure white ground,and for a bedroom paper gives that desirable impression of repose and cleanliness.

Pattern No. 1,282 is a floral spray supported by an ornamental scroll. Every coloring is of merit. There will be big sales from this every-day seller.

No. 1,305 is a pretty foliage and scroll in exceptionally bright effects, and well colored for general purposes. The red and green ways are specially catchy.

A stencil design, 1,285, with two-band blended border, is in some styles very suitable for church decoration. One of the most conspicuous is the indigo blue coloring.

No. 1,304 is adaptable for entrance halls, stores, and rooms where a set pattern is desirable; the GD way in red and the GF in blue presenting good textural effects.

No. 1,287 is of the new order of design, the pattern appearing against a supplementary background pattern, producing a novel and pleasing effect. In the lighter styles the background in glimmer gives an appearance of silk, and in the deeper-toned workings the effects of a leather treatment is obtained.

No. 1,300 has some striking color schemes employing bronze.

A pretty Marie Antoinette stripe is No. 1,322; some colorings decidedly French. It is a good parlor pattern, and where a pink room is wanted it would be hard to excel the GD style of this pattern.

A handsome dining-room paper is the crimson working of No. 1,290, made quite brilliant by the use of several colored bronzes.

No. 1,293 is a Persian design well covered; one way, on an ultramarine blue ground, producing a perfect Eastern effect.

A good design for parlors is No. 1,294, one coloring in self tones of yellow enhanced with gilt on a white ground, being very chaste and delicate. Two other very meritorious colorings are GE, a greyish blue, and GF, a warm yellow.

For bedrooms No. 1288 will prove attractive. This is a dainty floral with small Rococo scroll. Another Oriental design in a large range of appropriate colorings is No. 1,317, useful and decorative for smoking dens, billiard rooms, etc.

A handsome tapestry paper is No. 1,239 WL, a rich floral effect on a deep Bengal blue ground.

In passing through the line the beautiful effects attained in the blended and clouded friezes will strike the eye, as being above the average production in this class.

An extensive range is shown in white blanks and glimmers, including all that the trade can desire in these goods. Bright and attractive colorings in bright, medium and dark shades are plentiful, and quick sellers can be read on the face of them. M. Staunton & Co. believe in giving good value in their lower-priced papers as well as in the better ones, and this year is no exception in this respect.

A special line of glimmers on extra heavy stock will interest dealers wanting high class decorative papers at a low cost. The designs are larger and bolder than the ordinary, and show very elegant effects.

Good kitchen papers are always in demand, and for this purpose a granite pattern and also an oak pattern are shown, which are sure to be popular.

M. Staunton & Co. have every confidence that the business of the coming season will even surpass that of last year, and are now engaged in making arrangements to handle the anticipated increase of trade.

Superstition never keeps people from accepting thirteen for a dozen.

Iodide, oz	$ 35	$ 40
Bin., oz	25	30
Oxide, Red, lb	1 30	1 35
Pill (Blue Mass), lb	70	75
Milk Sugar, powdered, lb	30	35
Morphine, Acetate, oz	1 80	1 90
Muriate, oz	1 80	1 90
Sulphate, oz	1 80	1 90
Pepsin, Saccharated, oz	35	40
Phenacetine, oz	25	30
Pipocarpine, Muriate, grain	7	8
Pherin, oz	1 00	1 10
Phosphorus, lb	90	1 10
Potassa, Caustic, white, lb	60	65
Potassium, Acetate, lb	35	40
Bicarbonate lb	15	17
Bichromate, b	12	13
Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb	25	28
Bromide, lb	70	75
Carbonate, lb	12	13
Chlorate, Eng., lb	18	20
Powdered, lb	20	22
Citrate, lb	70	25
Cyanide, lb	40	50
Hypophosphites, oz	12	15
Iodide, lb	3 50	3 75
Nitrate, gran, lb	8	10
Permanganate, lb	40	45
Prussiate, Red, lb	50	55
Yellow, lb	32	35
And Sod. Tartrate, lb	25	30
Sulphuret, lb	25	30
Prophylamine, oz	35	46
Quinine, Sulph, bulk	45	55
Ozs., oz	55	60
Quinidine, Sulphate, ozs., oz	16	20
Salicin, lb	4 50	5 00
Santonin, oz	20	22
Silver, Nitrate, cryst, oz	80	85
Fused, oz	85	90
Sodium, Acetate, lb	30	35
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb	2 75	3 00
Bromide, lb	85	90
Carbonate, lb	3	6
Hypophosphite, oz	12	15
Hyposulphite, lb	3	6

Iodide, oz	$ 40	$ 4
Salicylate, lb	1 00	1 10
Sulphate, lb	2	5
Sulphite, lb	8	10
Somnal, oz	85	00
Spirit Nitre, lb	38	68
Strontium, Nitrate, lb	18	20
Strychnine, crystals, oz	80	85
Sulfonal, oz	50	55
Sulphur, Flowers of, lb	2½	4
Pure precipitated, lb	13	20
Tartar Emetic, lb	50	55
Thymol (Thymic acid), oz	55	60
Veratrine, oz	2 00	2 10
Zinc, Acetate, lb	70	75
Carbonate lb	25	30
Chloride, granular, oz	13	15
Iodide, oz	60	65
Oxide, lb	13	60
Sulphate, lb	9	11
Valerianate, oz	25	30
ESSENTIAL OILS.		
Oil, Almond, bitter, oz	75	80
Sweet, lb	40	50
Amber, crude, lb	40	45
Rec't, lb	60	65
Anise, lb	2 75	3 00
Bay, oz	50	60
Bergamot, lb	3 25	3 50
Cade, lb	90	1 00
Cajuput, lb	1 60	1 70
Capsicum, oz	60	65
Caraway, lb	2 75	3 00
Cassia, lb	2 00	2 25
Cedar	55	85
Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz	2 75	3 00
Citronella, lb	80	85
Clove, lb	1 20	1 30
Copaiba, lb	1 75	2 00
Croton, lb	1 50	1 75
Cubeb, lb	2 50	3 00
Cumin, lb	5 50	6 00
Erigeron, oz	20	25
Eucalyptus, lb	1 50	1 75
Fennel, lb	1 60	1 75

Geranium, oz	$1 75	$1 85
Rose, lb	3 20	3 50
Juniper berries (English), lb	4 50	5 50
Wood, lb	70	75
Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb	3 00	3 50
Garden, lb	75	1 50
Lemon, lb	1 50	1 60
Lemongrass, lb	1 50	1 00
Mustard, Essential, oz	60	60
Neroli, oz	4 25	4 60
Orange, lb	2 75	3 75
Sweet, lb	2 75	3 00
Origanum, lb	65	50
Patchouli, oz	80	50
Pennyroyal, lb	2 00	2 25
Peppermint, lb	1 60	1 75
Pimento, lb	2 60	2 05
Rhodium, oz	80	85
Rose, oz	7 50	11 30
Rosemary, lb	70	50
Rue, oz	25	50
Sandalwood, lb	5 50	7 70
Sassafras, lb	75	00
Savin, lb	1 60	1 58
Spearmint, lb	3 75	4 79
Spruce, lb	65	00
Tansy, lb	4 25	4 85
Thyme, white, lb	1 80	1 87
Wintergreen, lb	1 75	1 85
Wormseed, lb	3 50	3 75
Wormwood, lb	4 25	4 50
FIXED OILS.		
Castor, lb	11	13
Cod Liver, N.F., gal	90	95
Norwegian, gal	1 50	1 60
Cottonseed, gal	1 10	1 20
Lard, gal	90	1 00
Linseed, boiled, gal	56	59
Raw, gal	55	58
Neatsfoot, gal	1 20	1 30
Olive, gal	1 30	1 35
Salad, gal	2 50	2 60
Palm, lb	12	13
Sperm, gal	1 50	1 60
Turpentine, gal	75	85

Drug Reports.

Canada.

Business is quite up to the average for this season of the year.

Citric acid, as we suggested last month, has taken a decided advance and is worth to-day sixty to sixty-five cents per lb. All the preparations into which this article enters will, of course, be advanced in proportion, notably at this season *true citrate* magnesia. We *italicize* these two words, as the probabilities are this article will be sold at old price, having been made from other acids than citric.

Tartaric acid in sympathy is exceedingly firm, tendency of the market being upward.

Opium stiffening up in price, outlook uncertain.

Ipecac root is exceedingly scarce, price is very firm at advance.

Quinine is unchanged.

Cinchonidia is much advanced.

No other changes of importance to note.

English Market Report.

London, June 24th, 1899.

The phenomenal rise in ipecacuanha has at last stopped and this week shows a decline owing to large arrivals. Kino has dropped very quickly and the price is now much more reasonable, although still dear compared with two or three years ago. Hydrastis is scarce and dear, cascara firm, senna still dear for low quality. Opium is a trifle dearer and quinine a fraction firmer. Among chemicals, sulphate of ammonia and all ammonia salts are slightly advanced. Citric acid is at high price. Copper sulphate hardly so firm at recent rapid advances, yet much above the average price.

Aminoform is a synonym for usotropin, also known as formin.

Caffeine from Kola nuts.—L. Bernegau has succeeded in subliming pure caffeine from kola-nuts by carefully heating the freshly-sliced drug. This shows that caffeine exists in the drug in the free state. Bernegau considers Keller's assay process the best (*Ber. Deut. Ph. Gesell.*, 1898).

Strophanthin from Alpine Rose.—Dubigadoux and Durien have examined the milky juice which exudes from incisions made in the branches of the Algerian Alpine rose, and have isolated from it a bitter principle which by chemical and physiological tests they proved to be strophanthin.

Druggists

WILL find the **Student's Imperial Dictionary** the very best one for use in home or dispensary. It is reliable, up-to-date, and authoritative. No other dictionary can be obtained for less than three times its price which contains the latest information in all departments of study and investigation. It is the most satisfactory and most complete working dictionary yet printed.

Handsomely bound in half morocco Price, only $4.50.

THE BRYANT PRESS
Publishers
44-46 Richmond St. W., Toronto

Canadian Druggist

Devoted to the interests of the General Drug Trade and to the Advancement of Pharmacy.

VOL. XI. TORONTO, AUGUST, 1899. No. 7

"APENTA"

NATURAL HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER

Bottled at the Springs, Buda Pest, Hungary.

The Best and Most Reliable Household Aperient.

FOR CONTINUOUS USE BY THE BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, GOUTY, AND OBESE.

"APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL PURGATIVE WATER

These Springs and their exploitation are under the scientific supervision of Professor DR. JOSEPH DE FODOR, Director of the Hygienic Institute, Royal University, Buda Pest.

PRICES TO RETAILERS:

$5.50 per case of 25 large glass bottles.
$8.50 per case of 50 small glass bottles.

See that the Labels bear the well-known RED DIAMOND MARK of the

SOLE EXPORTERS:
THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, Ltd.,
LONDON.

CANADIAN SUB-AGENTS:
WALTER R. WONHAM & SONS,
Montreal.

Canadian Druggist

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER.

Subscription $1 per year in advance.
Advertising rates on application.

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63 YONGE STREET,
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EUROPEAN AGENCIES:
London, England: 145 Fleet Street, E.C.
Paris France: 18 Rue de la Grange Bateliere

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Publishers' Notices.

The steadily increasing demand on our advertising space makes it necessary that we should urge upon our patrons the necessity of sending in their advertisements so as to reach us not later than the 7th of each month. This applies to change of advts. as well as to new ones.

Our issue of September 15th will be an especially desirable one for advertisers, as the fall trade opens out about that date, and it is well to be prominently before the retail trade at that time. Everything indicates a very large and prosperous business during the coming fall and winter. Crops are excellent, prices of farm produce are satisfactory and the increased volume of money in circulation is bound to give an impetus to business generally.

Business Habits.

The man of business habits will be almost certain to achieve success in the business enterprise in which he may be engaged. The more closely he can approach to a regular and systematic method of governing his affairs the more surely will he be able to shape his business destiny. It is certainly easier for some persons to conform to methods which develop into clock-work habits, but few persons are naturally so constituted that they are exempt from learning the lessons which experience teaches by costly methods.

The habits of prudence, industry, self-denial and frugality are not learned in a day, but only result from the formation of good and strong resolutions, evolved from the intricacies of reflection. Of all habits those needed in the pursuit of business are the most difficult to acquire. The man of business must be affable, genial, attentive, watchful, industrious, cautious, frugal, and be ready and willing at all times to adapt himself to the opportunities for advancement which may happen in his way. In business affairs

sentiment gets but scanty consideration—the survival of the fittest is a truism which is fittingly applied and it is rarely applied to the individual who is lacking in the qualities above mentioned. The true business man makes as many friends and as few enemies as possible. He early learns to realize that the display of little attention to his customers is appreciated, and that a bow, a smile and an obliging expression will go a long way towards peopling his store with customers. Pleasant habits are as easily acquired as unpleasant ones, and the results to be obtained from their use are so prolific in personal benefits that no excuse can be allowed for the churl who feels that all the world owes him and he owes nothing. The world owes us all that we can get out of it by honest and tactful means, and the person who will not take pains to learn the habits which will readiest get him a large share of the good things of this life deserves only the portion which is otherwise allotted to him.

Mr. Alexis Robert.

Mr. Alexis Robert, the recently elected president of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, is probably the youngest president who has presided over that body. Mr. Robert was born in Montreal in 1861 and was educated at St. Laurent College, graduating in 1876. He served his apprenticeship with Mr. J. B. Tressider, and for some time also with Mr. J. B. Bennett. He was a graduate of the Montreal College of Pharmacy class of 1883. In 1886 Mr. Robert commenced business on his own account, occuping a store on St. Lawrence street, and three years afterwards moved to the elegant pharmacy now occupied by him at the corner of St. Lawrence and Craig streets. He has always taken a lively interest in matters pertaining to pharmacy, etc., and in 1889, during an extensive tour through Europe, visited some of the leading laboratories, notably in Paris and Marseilles. As a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association he has been an active worker, and has been the main promoter of the newly organized society of Retail Druggists of Quebec. He is personally very popular and his selection by his confreres as president is an acknowledgment of his ability and energy.

Mr. Alexis Robert,
President Pharmaceutical Association of Province of Quebec.

Comments on the Ontario Council Proceedings.

The inaugural meeting of the newly elected members of the Council was so amicably harmonious that its labors were terminated with greater despatch than usual. The selection of Messrs. Karn and Roberts, as president and vice-president, respectively, was a deserved tribute to energy and ability and a compliment to the young members of the profession. We are satisfied these two gentlemen will worthily fill the positions vacated by their experienced and talented predecessors.

The motion introduced by Mr. J. M. Hargreaves *re* apprentices seems to be, at first glance, rather an arbitrary one; but, apart from the reason given by that gentleman for its introduction, we are satisfied that the practice indulged in by many articled apprentices, in leaving one employer for another, required either legal interposition or such a penalty as has been suggested in order to put a stop to it.

The registrar's report is, as usual, full of information which shows growth and prosperity. The number of medical practitioners who are taking out registration seems to be beyond the proportion of new graduates who do the same in a similar period. A thoughtful consideration of this condition will teach a valuable object lesson.

We regret that our confreres of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec have again seen fit to repel the reapproachment of the Ontario body for reciprocal recognition of diplomas, and we must at the same time commend the Ontario Council for their display of continued desire to accomplish so desirable an object. We wish them future success. The action of the other provinces in expressing compliance indicates a tendency to federate interests which augurs well for the future of Canadian pharmacy.

The treatment by the Council of the communication received from the licensing department of the Ontario Government, *re* sales extract of malt, will doubtless meet with the approbation of their fellow druggists. The Council has no power to take prohibitive action at any rate, even though the complaint was essentially true, and it certainly would not be likely to admit that it should act as a protector of the retail liquor dealers' association of the Province of Ontario, which lodged the complaint.

The creating of Professor Heebner, dean of the college, an honorary member of it is a somewhat tardy recognition of his naturalization, but we hope that the worthy professor will feel none the less gratified by the lack of haste.

The Council, in its reply to the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Montreal, *re* the Canadian Addendum to the British Pharmacopœpia, has definitely placed itself on record in favor of a Dominion Pharmacopœia, and in doing so has vindicated the judgment of this journal, which has always felt that medicine and pharmacy were sufficiently advanced in Canada to adopt a standard which would make them more independent of text books issued to the south of us.

The new Council has taken the initiative towards the preparation of amendments to the Pharmacy Act, and as the body is composed of young and energetic members, there is little doubt but that fresh fighting for our living is in view.

That bugbear in pharmacy—the tax on alcohol—has again been under discussion and again been shelved. Apparently the only privilege which the druggist has under the circumstances is to raise his price. He can't hope to govern the

Put Up Your Own

.....IN.....

Lawson & Jones

Containers

The way goods are done up has as much to do with the sales as any other part of advertising.

Lawson & Jones

LABEL PRINTERS and BOX MAKERS

London, Ont.

We Sell

THE FOLLOWING LINES, ALL OF WHICH ARE USED BY DRUGGISTS:

Round and Square Pill Boxes
Shoulder Powder Boxes
Slide Powder Boxes
Seidlitz Powder Boxes
Suppository Boxes
Impervious Boxes
Folding Bottle Cartons
Folding Cough Drop Cartons
Condition Powder Boxes
Bird Seed Boxes
Baking Powder Boxes
Lithographed Labels
Printed Labels
Stickers and Cork Seals
Powder Papers
Prescription Blanks
Prescription Blank Covers
Prescription Envelopes
Seidlitz Powder Envelopes
Pleated Paper Bottle Caps
Letter, Note, Bill and Statement Heads
Business Cards

Dominion

Paper Box Co.

38-40 ADELAIDE ST. WEST, TORONTO

Cool Your Heated Blood

WITH

GRAPE SALINE

RELIEVES

BILIOUSNESS
CONSTIPATION
DYSPEPSIA

Large Bottles **25c.**

PURIFIES THE BLOOD

ABOVE is the matter of a neat window card we have gotten up to help the sale of **GRAPE SALINE,** the only good value Fruit Salt on the market. Try it yourself and you can then recommend it. Sample on application. Price, **$1.80** per doz.

"Diamond"

$3.20 per case

3 per cent. 30 days

Ground Scented **Lye**

DIAMOND LYE is a very satisfactory article all round, because, when sold at 10c., it pays a full profit and the customer gets the best to be had at any price. The package and "get up" indicate the general care exercised to produce a superior preparation.

Elliot's Steam-Refined Concentrated Lye (solid) is still in demand—**$2.75** per case.

For a **Nerve Tonic** and **Corrective,** indicated in cases of nervous exhaustion, sleeplessness, nervous headache, etc., or for a **Preventive of Seasickness,** we commend to your attention our

Effervescent

Hydrobromate Caffeine

with Bromide of Potassium

1 oz. size, 75c. dozen; 5 oz. size, $1.00 dozen; 16 oz. size, 60c. each.

The ELLIOT & CO., Limited
TORONTO

Staunton

Popular papers—quick sellers—at a good profit.

Wall Papers

—Our "1900" line is a winning line.

—Our Travellers are covering Canada as rapidly as possible.

—Our order books are proving every day that "Staunton" papers are popular papers.

—Our Traveller will see you—wait—it will pay you.

M. STAUNTON & CO., Manufacturers, TORONTO

CAUTION!

"Montserrat"

(TRADE MARK)

LIME-FRUIT JUICE AND CORDIALS

The success of the above has caused many IMITATIONS to spring up, many of them UTTERLY WORTHLESS Concoctions. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance to Traders as well as the Public to see that the marks of the MONTSERRAT COMPANY (Limited), and the SOLE CONSIGNEES, are on the capsule of each Bottle. The word "Montserrat" is also duly registered as a trade mark. Legal proceedings will be instituted against all persons infringing the Trade Marks as above named.

SOLE CONSIGNEES

EVANS & SONS, LIMITED

Wholesale Druggists and Manfg. Pharmaceutical Chemists

MONTREAL and TORONTO, Canada, and BOSTON, Mass.

EVANS SONS & CO., Liverpool, Eng. EVANS, LESCHER & WEBB, London, Eng.

Government, but he can try to govern his own affairs.

The regulation of quiz classes is likely to result from the opposition which has been engendered to them by the action of some of the members of the faculty trying to derive additional revenue from them. The feeling of the drug trade is decidedly averse to the additional boxing of their apprentices for college tuition, and we are of the opinion that as medical influence dominates the holding of these classes, trouble is likely to arise sooner or later as a result, and that the professors will suffer in consequence.

The vote of thanks tendered to Mr. Watters, the retiring president, was well deserved. Few men in the profession of pharmacy in Canada have taken a more active interest in what pertains to the advancement of pharmacy and the welfare of their fellows than Mr. Watters, and none could be better appreciated by their immediately surrounding confreres than he.

The acquirement by the Council of the property, extending from the rear of the present building to McGill street, indicates an early extension of accommodation for the large classes which are annually taking the course. While we are pleased to note the increasing popularity of our college, we cannot but express our regret that some means cannot be adopted to prevent her graduates from giving their services to departmental stores, and thus creating a condition which, without their aid, could not otherwise exist. It is too bad that the druggists' money should be expended in providing training to undo them.

Mr. W. A. Karn.

For the second time in the history of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, a Woodstock druggist has been honored by being appointed president of the council. The first was the late John J. Hall. The present is Mr. W. A. Karn, who has represented district No. 10 for the past five years, and who is recognized as one of the most genial and popular members of the council. Mr. Karn has well earned the honor which was unanimously tendered him by the council on August 1st, for he has always been a hard worker and possessed of first-class executive ability.

Mr. W. A. Karn,
President Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy.

In the west he is widely known and respected as a public spirited citizen no less than as a prominent member of his profession, and his election is everywhere hailed with genuine satisfaction.

Mr. Karn served his apprenticeship with Messrs. T. Scott & Son, of Woodstock, from 1875 to 1880. In 1879 he graduated from the Ontario College of Pharmacy in a distinguished manner, standing first on the list of graduates, and as an evidence of this achievement was presented by the council with a handsome volume of the National Dispensatory, which is still treasured.

As long ago as 1881, Mr. Karn commenced business in his present location in Woodstock by purchasing the old-established medical dispensary of Messrs. Comfort & Co.

In 1894 he was elected to represent District No. 10, comprising the counties of Oxford, Norfolk and Perth, which he has since represented continuously and with such eminent success. In addition to the active interest which Mr. Karn takes in his chosen profession, he has for some time been prominent in municipal matters in Woodstock, and in anything tending to promote the development of the town.

Woodstock men have played no important part in the history of the college. In addition to sending two presidents, the town has also contributed two members to the Board of Examiners in the persons of Mr. J. T. Pepper and the late Mr. D. A. White, while Dr. Graham Chambers, of East Oxford, is a member of the faculty, being professor of physics and analytical chemistry.

The Canadian Addendum.

It is with pleasure that we publish the draft of the proposed Canadian Addendum, copies of which were sent to the presidents of all the medical and pharmaceutical societies of Canada in order that the matter might be brought before their respective bodies and discussed. An effort is being made by certain parties for their own ends to insinuate that this was not done, that the Medico Chirurgical Society attempted to arrogate to itself the right to speak for all Canada, but this is not so.

The question is open for discussion, and it is the duty of every Canadian pharmacist, as well as physician, to help the committee which has charge of the work by their criticisms or suggestions as to additions or deletions. We shall be happy to publish any such, or they can be sent to the secretary of the committee, Dr. A. T. Bazin, Richmond Square, Montreal.

ELIXIR SIMPLEX.

(*Simple Elixir.*)

Tincture of Orange....	2 ozs.	100 ccs.
Tincture of Lemon ...	½ "	25 "
Orange Flower Water.	2 "	100 "
Alcohol (90 per cent.).	3 "	150 "
Kaolin } Water }	Of each a sufficient quantity.	

Mix the tincture of orange, tincture of lemon, orange flower water, alcohol, syrup and four fluid ounces (or two hundred cubic centimetres) of water with two ounces of kaolin; set aside for twenty-four hours; filter; wash the filter with sufficient water to make twenty fluid ounces (or one thousand cubic centimetres) of simple elixir.

NOTE.—In response to a demand for a simple dilutent.

EMULSUM OLEI MORRHUAE.

(*Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil.*)

Cod liver oil.....	8 ozs	500 ccs.
Gum acacia (in powder).....	2 "	125 grammes.
Syrup.....	1 "	62½ ccs.
Oil of bitter almonds.	5 minims	12 minims.
Water.....	a sufficient quantity.	

Triturate the cod liver oil and gum acacia together; add five ounces (or three hundred and thirteen cubic centimetres) of water, and stir briskly; when the emulsion is formed of bitter add the oil alm-

mond, the syrup and sufficient water to make sixteen fluid ounces (or one thousand cubic centimetres).

NOTE.—For the administration of cod liver oil, or as a basis for combination with the hypophosphites, creosote, quinine, etc.

EXTRACTUM APOCYNI LIQUIDUM.
(Liquid Extract of Apocynum.)

Apocynum (in No. 60 powder)	20 ozs.	1000 grammes
Glycerine	2 "	100 ccs.
Alcohol (90 per cent.) a sufficient quantity to make	20 fld. ozs.	1000 ccs.

Process the same as for liquid extract of Hamamelis.

Dose—2 to 5 minims.

NOTE—Valuable diuretic and cardiac stimulant. Occasionally used.

EXTRACTUM BUCHU LIQUIDUM.
(Liquid Extract of Buchu.)

Buchu leaves (in No. 40 powder	20 ozs.,	1000 grammes
Alcohol (90 per cent.) a sufficient quantity to make	20 fld. ozs.,	1000 ccs.

Process the same as for liquid extract of Hamamelis.

NOTE.—The tincture is rarely used in Canada, as it contains too much alcohol. The fluid extract is frequently prescribed.

EXTRACTUM HYOSCYMI LIQUIDUM.
(Liquid Extract of Henbane.)

Henbane leaves (in No. 40 powder) 20 ozs. 1000 grms.
Alcohol (60 per cent.) a sufficient quantity.

Same as Buchu.

NOTE—More reliable than the succus as obtained in Canada, and contains less alcohol than the tincture.

EXTRACTUM TRITICI LIQUIDUM.
(Liquid Extract of Couch Grass.)

Couch grass (cut small)	20 ozs.	1000 grammes
Boiling water	a sufficient quantity.	
Alcohol (90 per cent)	5 ozs.	250 ccs.

Digest the couch grass with one hundred ounces (or five litres) of boiling water for six hours; strain; repeat the operation twice; mix the infusions and evaporate to fifteen ounces (or eight hundred cubic centimetres); add the alcohol; let stand twenty-four hours and filter.

Dose—1 to 2 drachms.

NOTE—Very often used. All the principles are in solution.

EXTRACTUM GRINDELIÆ LIQUIDUM.
(Liquid Extract of Grindelia.)

Grindelia (in No. 40 powder)	20 ozs.	1000 grms.
Sodium carbonate	2 ozs.	100 "
Water	10 ozs.	500 "
Alcohol (80 per cent.)	a sufficient quantity.	

Moisten the grindelia with eight ounces (or four hundred cubic centimetres of alcohol); macerate in a closed vessel for twenty-four hours; pack the moistened powder in a percolator, and add sufficient menstruum to saturate it thoroughly; when the liquid begins to drop, close the lower orifice of the percolator; set aside for twenty-four hours; then allow percolation to proceed, gradually adding menstruum till the grindelia is exhausted. Recover the alcohol by distillation, and dissolve the residue in the water containing the sodium bicarbonate, and after effervescence ceases add sufficient alcohol to make twenty ounces (or one thousand cubic centimetres) of liquid extract.

Dose 10 to 20 minims.

This preparation mixes clear with watery fluids, as the resins are saponified by means of the sodium carbonate. It is preferable to the alcoholic fluid extract.

EXTRACT SENEGÆ LIQUIDUM.
(Liquid Extract of Senega)

Senega (in No. 40 powder)	20 ozs.	1000 gms.
Solution of soda	2 ozs.	100 ccs.
Alcohol (70 per cent.)	a sufficient quantity.	

Moisten the powdered senega with the solution of soda and six ounces of alcohol; pack the moistened powder in a percolator, etc., the same as for Buchu.

Dose—5 to 20 minims.

Note—Is in considerable demand.

The non-volatile alkali is preferable to the ammonia directed in the U.S.P. formula.

EXTRACTUM SANGUINARIÆ LIQUIDUM.
(Liquid Extract of Blood Root.)

Blood root (in No. 60 powder)	20 ozs.	1000 grms.
Glycerine	2 "	50 ccs.
Acid acetic	¼ "	26 ccs.
Alcohol (80 per cent.)	a sufficient quantity.	

Mix the glycerine and acetic acid with eight ounces (or four hundred cubic centimetres) of alcohol. Moisten the blood root with the mixture; pack the moistened powder in a percolator; and proceed as with buchu.

Dose—3 to 10 minims.

(Less Important.)

EXTRACTUM VIBURNI OPULI LIQUIDUM.
(Liquid Extract of Cramp Bark.)

Cramp bark (in No. 60 powder)	20 ozs.	1000 grammes
Alcohol (70 per cent.)	a sufficient quantity	

Same as buchu.

Dose—1 to 2 drachms.

(Less Important.)

EXTRACTUM VIBURNI PRUNIFOLI LIQUIDUM.
(Liquid Extract of Black Haw.)

Black haw (in No. 60 powder)	20 ozs.	1000 grms.
Alcohol (70 per cent.)	a sufficient quantity.	

Same as buchu.

Dose—1 to 2 drachms.

NOTE—Valuable and much in use.

LIQUOR THYMOL COMPOSITION.
(Compound Solution of Thymol.)

Benzoic acid	10 grammes	½ oz.
Boric acid	20 "	1 oz.
Borax	10 "	½ oz.
Thymol	2 "	44 grs.
Eucalyptol	10 drops	4 drs.
Oil wintergreen	10 "	4 drs.
Oil of peppermint	6 "	2 drs.
Glycerine	100 ccs.	
Alcohol (90 per ct.)	300 ccs.	
Water	a sufficient quantity.	

Dissolve the thymol, oil of wintergreen and oil of peppermint in the alcohol; dissolve the benzoic acid, boric acid and borax in twelve ounces (or six hundred cubic centimetres) of water; add the glycerine; mix the two solutions; set aside for twenty-four hours; filter through kaolin, and add sufficient water to make twenty fluid ounces (or one thousand cubic centimetres).

NOTE.—Similar proprietary preparations are in constant demand.

OLEUM GAULTHERIA.
(Oil of Wintergreen.)

The oil distilled from the leaves of gaultheria procumbens.

Characters and tests.—Colorless or slightly yellowish tint. Specific gravity 1.180 to 1.187. It should rotate the plane of a ray of polarized light not less than 0.25 to the left in a tube 100 millimetres long. (Powers & Kleber.)

NOTE.—A favorite aromatic oil in Canada.

SYRUPS ACIDI HYDRIODICI.
Syrup of Acid Hyriodic.

Potassium iodide	236.25 grains	27 grms.
Tartaric acid	223 "	25 "
Calcium hypophosphite	17½ "	2 "
Water	525 minims	60 ccs.
Alcohol (45 per cent.)	440 "	
Syrup to make		1,000 ccs.

Dissolve the potassium iodide and calcium hypophosphite and the tartaric acid in 440 minims (or fifty cubic centimetres) of alcohol; mix the solutions; shake well and set aside in ice water for half an hour; then filter through a small filter, washing the filter with alcohol (45 per cent.) till the filtrate amounts to two ounces (or one hundred cubic centimetres. Mix this solution with sufficient syrup to produce twenty fluid ounces (or one thousand cubic centimetres.)

NOTE.—Official in U.S.P. 1 per cent., but 2 per cent. is frequently demanded; this formula, therefore, meets all requirements.

SYRUPS FERRI PHOSPHATIS COMPOSITUS.
Compound Syrup of Ferrous Phosphate.

Iron wire	37½ grains	4.3 grms.
Precipitated calcium carbonate	120 "	13.7 "
Potassium acid carbonate	9 "	1 "
Sodium phosphate	9 "	1 "
Cochineal	30 "	3.5 "
Sugar	14 "	700 "
Water	a sufficient quantity.	

LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID
NON-POISONOUS
SHEEP DIP
AND CATTLE WASH.

For the Destruction of Ticks, Lice, Mange, and all Insects upon Sheep, Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Dogs, etc.

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc.

Removes Scurf, Roughness, and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy, and healthy.

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion Experimental Farms at Ottawa and Brandon, at the Ontario Industrial Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion; and is pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

☞ 17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at **75c.** Is wanted by every Farmer and Breeder in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all wholesale druggists in Toronto, Hamilton, and London.

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Little's Soluble Phenyle

DEODORISER & ANTISEPTIC

NEW DISINFECTANT.

FOR UNIVERSAL USE

Cheap, Harmless, and Effective

A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking and Preventing Contagion from Infectious Diseases.

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

In a test of Disinfectants, undertaken on behalf of the American Government, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Disinfectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants, at 50 per cent., proved worthless.

"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

Used in the London and Provincial Hospitals and approved of by the Highest Sanitary Authorities of the day.

The Phenyle has been awarded Gold Medals and Diplomas in al parts of the world.

Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 50e. Bottles, and $1.00 Tins.

A 25c. bottle will make four gallons strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted by every Physician, Householder, and Public Institution in the Dominion.

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(DRY POWDER IN PILL FORM)

These contain the medicinal substances in the form of a Dry Powder enclosed within a thin and very soluble coating, which is a mixture of Gelatine and Sugar. They can be easily crushed or disintegrated.

We solicit your orders or inquiries for quotations on special or private formulæ. Our prices will interest you. With a Laboratory enlarged to meet the growing demands of our business, we are in better position than ever before to serve our friends promptly and satisfactorily.

Liberal samples, price lists, descriptive literature, etc., gladly furnished on request.

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36 and 38 Lombard Street, TORONTO.

Abbey vs. Knowles

And Abbey Won

THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

has granted an injunction restraining anyone, except The Abbey Effervescent Salt Company, Limited, from manufacturing or putting out any package bearing the phrase "Effervescent Salt," or any package in imitation of the packages used by them.

Some druggists made a mistake—they paid for it.

They will probably remember that Abbey's Effervescent Salt has won the confidence of the public and the approval of the medical profession. They want Abbey's Salt and nothing "Just as Good" will do.

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Abbey's Effervescent Salt reaches the consumer through the drug trade only.

Why not back up a reputable concern which works in your interests at every opportunity?

The Abbey Effervescent Salt Company, Limited

MONTREAL
CANADA

Dissolve the iron wire in one fluid ounce (or fifty cubic centimetres) of phosphoric acid and half an ounce (or twenty-five cubic centimetres) of water in a flask, heating gently till dissolved Dissolve the precipitated calcium carbonate, potassium carbonate and sodium phosphate in half an ounce (or twenty-five cubic centimetres) of water. Mix the solutions, filter and set aside. Boil the cochineal and six fluid ounces (or three hundred cubic centimetres) of water for fifteen minutes ; cool, filter and wash the filter with sufficient water to make seven ounces (or three hundred and fifty cubic centimetres.) In this dissolve the sugar with the aid of heat, and strain. When cold, add the solution of phosphates and sufficient water to measure twenty fluid ounces (or one thousand cubic centimetres.)

NOTE.—Frequently prescribed by physicians.

SYRUPUS HYPOPHOSPHITUM COMPOSITUS.

(*Compound Syrup of the Hypophosphites*)

Calcium hypophosphite	80 grs.	12 grms.
Potassium hypophosphite	40 "	6 "
Manganese hypophosphite	40 "	6 "
Iron hypophosphite	40 "	6 "
Potassium citrate	30 "	4.5 "
Strychnine hydrochloride	2 "	0 3 "
Quinine hydrochloride	3 "	1.3 "
Sugar	14 ounces	700 "
Water	a sufficient quantity.	

Dissolve the calcium, potassium, and manganese hypophosphites in four ounces of water. Dissolve the iron hypophosphites in four ounces of water, with the potassium citrate. In this solution dissolve the quinine and strychnine hydrochlorides, mix the solutions, filter on to the sugar, dissolve by agitation and make up to twenty fluid ounces.

This formula is proposed, as there is a demand for such a preparation.

SYRUPUS SENEGÆ.

(*Syrup of Senega*)

Liquid extract of senega	4 ounces	200 ccs.
Sugar	14 "	700 grms.
Water	a sufficient quantity.	

Mix the liquid extract of senega with ten ounces (or five hundred and fifty cubic centimetres) of water ; through kaolin, washing the filter with distilled water ; dissolve the sugar in the filtrate ; strain and add water to make twenty fluid ounces (or one thousand cubic centimetres) of the syrup.

Dose—½ to 1 fluid drachm.

Note—Preferred to Tincture.

SYRUPUS IPECACUANHÆ.

(*Syrup of Ipecacuanha.*)

Liquid extract of ipecacuanha	1 fld. oz.	50 ccs.
Acetic acid	96 minims	10 "
Glycerine	2 ounces	100 "
Sugar	14 "	700 grms.
Water	a sufficient quantity.	

Mix the liquid extract of ipecacuanha, acetic acid and ten ounces (or five hundred cubic centimetres of water ; filter through kaolin into a vesssel containing the glycerine, add the sugar and dissolve without the aid of heat ; strain and add water to make twenty fluid ounces (or one thousand cubic centimetres) of the syrup.

Dose—1 to drachms.

NOTE.—Strongly recommended.

TINCTURA ARNICAE FLORES.

(*Tincture of Arnica Flowers.*)

Arnica flowers, in N. . 20 powder	2 ozs.	100 gms.
Alcohol (45 per cent.)	a sufficient quantity.	

Moisten the powder with four fluid ounces (or two hundred cubic centimetres) of the alcohol, and complete the percolation process. The resulting tincture should measure one pint (or one thousand cubic centimetres.)

Dose—½ to 1 fluid drachm.

NOTE.—This tincture is the preparation exclusively used in this country.

TINCTURA JALAPÆ COMPOSITA.

(*Compound Tincture of Jalap.*)

Jalap, No. 40 powder	1 oz., 262 grs.	80 grms.
Scammony "	175 grains	20 grms.
Turbeth "	88 grains	10 grms.
Alcohol (60 per cent.)	a sufficient quantity.	

Moisten the powder with 2 fluid ounces (or one hundred cubic centimetres) of the alcohol, and complete the percolation process. The resulting tincture should measure one pint (or one thousand cubic centimetres.)

NOTE.—Ordinary tincture never used ; this preparation is a favorite among French physicians.

TINCTURA SANGUINARIÆ

(*Tincture of Blood Root*)

Sanguinaria, in No. 40 powder,	2 ozs.	100 grms.
Acetic acid.	192 minims	20 ccs.
Glycerine	1 oz.	50 ccs.
Alcohol (80 per cent.)	a sufficient quantity.	

Mix the acetic acid, glycerine and alcohol. Moisten the sanguinaria with two fluid ounces (or one hundred cubic cent metres) of the menstruum ; and complete the percolation process. The resulting tincture should measure one pint (or one thousand cubic centimetres.)

NOTE.—This menstruum was adopted as yielding the best results, after a series of experiments commenced in 1898. It differs slightly from that official in the U.S.P.

HYDRARGRI IODIDIUM FLAVUM.

(*Yellow Iodide of Mercury.*)

Mercurous iodide obtained by interaction of mercurous and potassium iodide.

NOTE—Prepared according to this formula it is stable, and is frequently prescribed.

SYRUPUS HYPOPHOSPHITUM.

(*Syrup of Hypophosphites.*)

Calcium hypophosphite	394 grains	45 grms.
Sodium hypophosphite	131 "	15 "
Potassium hypophosphite	131 "	15 "
Tincture of lemon	87 minims	10 ccs.
Sugar	14 ozs.	700 grms.
Water to make	20 "	1000 ccs.

Dissolve the salts in ten fluid ounces (or four hundred cubic centimetres) of water ; dissolve the sugar in the solution without the aid of heat ; add the tincture of lemon, and finally enough water to make twenty fluid ounces (or one thousand cubic centimetres) of the syrup.

Dose—1 to 2 drachms.

NOTE.—Less important.

FERRI PHOSPHAS SOLUBILIS.

(*Soluble Phosphate of Iron.*)

Made according to the process of the U.S.P.

RESINA LARICIS.

(*Red Spruce Gum.*)

A resinous exudation from the stem and branches of Larix Americana.

TINCTURA RESINÆ LARICIS.

(*Tincture of Red Spruce Gum.*)

Red spruce gum	2 ozs.	100 grms.
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	20 "	1000 ccs.

Made by maceration process, as tincture of myrrh.

Crowded Out.

Owing to the length of the reports of the various Provincial pharmaceutical bodies, a number of contributed articles, together with our usual English letter, have been crowded out of this issue.

Ontario College of Pharmacy.

Semi-Annual Meeting of Council.

August 1st, 1899.

The Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy opened their semi-annual meeting in the Council room of the college at 2.30 p.m. to day, all the members being present, as follows: Messrs. Henry Watters, Ottawa; E. W. Case, Picton; A. J. Davis, Port Perry; J. Curry, Toronto; John Hargreaves, Toronto, G. A. Hunter, Sault Ste. Marie; A. Turner, Orangeville; W. T. Armour, Hamilton; S. Snyder, Waterloo; W. A. Karn, Woodstock; J. F. Roberts, Parkhill; J. M. Hargreaves, Paisley; W. B. Graham.

The new members elected since the last meeting are: Messrs. E. W. Case, John Hargreaves and W. T. Armour.

The President, Mr. Henry Watters, called the meeting to order and Registrar Lewis read the report of the last election, showing that there were contests in only three districts, viz., Nos. 1, 8 and 9, the result of which was announced in the last issue of THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST. The report was adopted.

The election of officers was then taken up with the following result:

President, W. A. Karn, elected unanimously on motion of Messrs. Roberts and Snyder.

Vice-President, Mr. J. F. Roberts, elected unanimously on motion of Messrs. Graham and Hunter.

Both gentlemen returned thanks in a fitting manner.

On motion of Mr. Curry, it was resolved that the Registrar-Treasurer, Mr. J. T. Lewis, be continued in office at the same salary.

The following gentlemen were appointed a special committee to nominate standing committees for the year: Messrs. Watters, Roberts, Karn, Graham, Snyder and Curry.

On motion of Mr. Davis the Council adjourned for half an hour to permit the special committee to report.

At 3.40 p.m. the special committee reported that the following members constitute the different committees:

Education—Messrs. Watters (chairman), Turner, Curry, Armour, Snyder and Hunter.

Executive and Finance—Messrs. Snyder (chairman), Hunter, Davis, Case, John Hargreaves, Graham and Roberts.

By-Laws and Legislation — Messrs. Turner (chairman), Graham, John Hargreaves, Case, Watters and Armour.

Infringement—Messrs. Curry (chairman), Roberts, Davis, J. M. Hargreaves and Turner.

Divisional—Messrs. J. M. Hargreaves (chairman), Watters, Roberts, Snyder and Hunter.

The report was adopted without amendment, and the Council adjourned till 10 o'clock the following morning.

SECOND DAY.

The Council resumed at 10 a.m., the president, Mr. W. A. Karn, in the chair.

The minutes of the February meeting were taken as read.

On motion of Mr. Watters, Messrs. James Watt and J. H. MacKenzie were appointed auditors for the ensuing two years, and Messrs. R. W. Campbell and F. W. Flett were appointed scrutineers for the same term.

Mr. J. M. Hargreaves gave notice that at the February meeting he would move an amendment to By-law 12, Sub-section 2, so that it will read as follows after the words "for the term of four years": "Any negotiations with another pharmaceutical chemist as to re-engagement during these four years, before the written consent of the present employer has been obtained, will forfeit the time already served"—then follows, as now, "except in case of death," etc.

The object of the motion, he said, was to prevent apprentices notifying one another when they were about to leave a position, so that another could apply at increased salary, which the employer was nearly always obliged to give.

The semi-annual report of the registrar-treasurer, Mr. J. T. Lewis, was then submitted. It showed that since February 1st, 1899, the following medical practitioners have taken out registration: Messrs. J. H. Gimby, Thedford; D. D. Wickson, Milton; A. W. Partridge, Burk's Falls; C. B. Coughlin, Arthur; A. Reilly, Port Burwell; A. J. Brown, Holstein (J. A. McNiven, Comber and J. A. Butler, Baden, in abeyance). Miss A. Simpson, Wingham, and J. C. Perry, Philadelphia, were also registered. Eighty apprentices have applied for registration.

The number of renewals issued since February 1st was as follows: 1894, 1; 1895, 1; 1896, 1 and 1 at $2; 1897, 7 and 1 at $2; 1898, 36 and 13 at $2; 1899, 805 and 113 at $2; total, 851 at $4 and 128 at $2 (less the rebates).

The following statement of receipts and disbursements for the last six months was appended:

Receipts—Cash balance, $95.70; bank balance, $6,150.81; total, $6,246.51; renewal fees, 851 at $4 and 128 at $2, $3,660 (less rebates $1,552) $2,108; matriculation fees, $100; apprentice fees, $80; registration fees (M.D's), $40; poison books, $15.02; license sales books, $2.19; diplomas, $2; examination fees, $239.30; interest account, $3 33; total $8,836.35.

Disbursements—Council meeting Feb. 1st, $404.20; salary account, $3,886.40; lane rental, $15.00; O.C.P. (general), $523 02; deposit fee account, $606 15; infringement account, $410.11; postage account, $75 00; teaching department, $151 05; supply account (pharmacy department) $291.48; botany and chemistry, $27.34; materia medica and microscopy, $87 63; practical chemistry, $51.60), $458 05; apparatus and appliances, $102.18; coal account, $132.80; laboratory apparatus, $165 54; gas account, $39.42; water account, $5.52; law account, $31 99; library fund, $5.50; auditors, $10; petty expenses, $7 45; scrutineers, $10; balance in bank, $1,738.45; cash in hand, $58.46; total, $8,836.35.

The report was referred to the Finance Committee.

The statement of the auditors testifying to the correctness of the finances was also read.

The following statement of assets and liabilities was presented:

Assets—College building, $33,656 82; furniture, apparatus, etc., $12,069 01; college lot, $5,000; outstanding fees, estimated, $300; supplies, estimated, $500; poison and license sales books, $106.88; advertisements in curriculum, $323.28; cash balance, $58.46; bank balance, $1,738.45; total, $53,752.90.

Liabilities—Salary account, $141.67; library fund, $42.44; accounts, sundry, $425.46; to balance, $53,143.33; total, $53,752.90.

The report was referred to the Finance Committee.

The report of the John Roberts Scholarship Fund showed a balance of $3,381,

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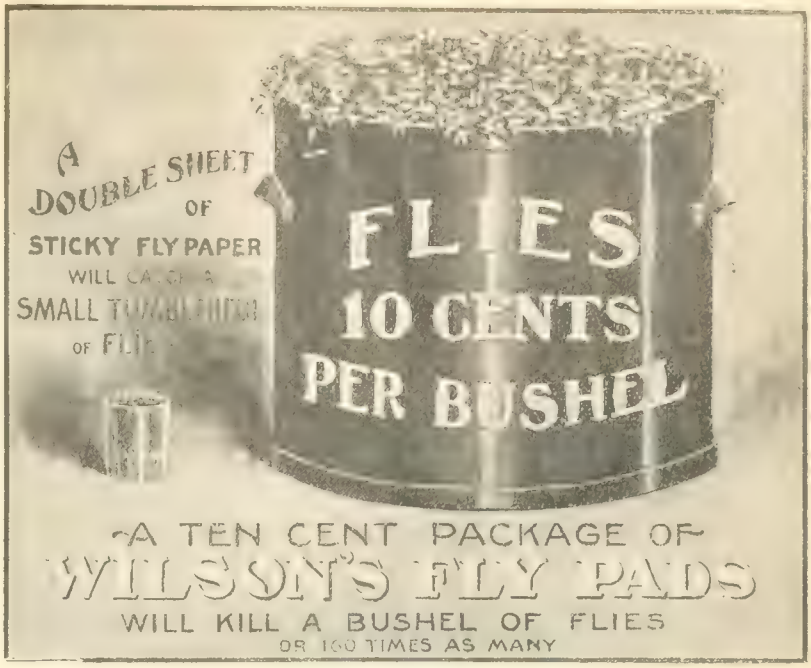
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Packed same as 1st Pressure.

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Bbls., ½ bbls., 50 and 25 lb. tubs, 10, 5 and 1 lb. tins, gross, ½ gross and ¼ gross.

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If we meet with success, so will our customers, as no one can say we do not generously divide the profits with those who co-operate with us.

We have been, we are, and we will continue to be, on the side of the retail druggist who, similarly with ourselves, has been obliged to do for himself when those who should have befriended him left him to sink or swim.

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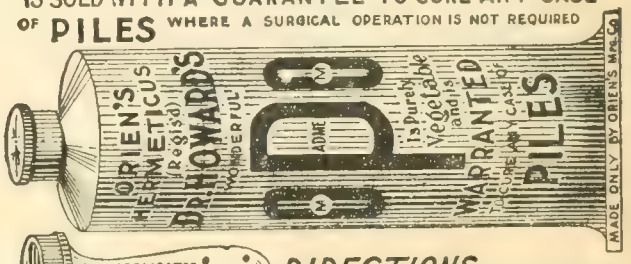

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and was referred to the same committee.

A large number of communications were read and referred to their respective committees.

The Pharmaceutical Asssociation of the Province of Quebec wrote stating that they could not entertain the proposition of the O.C.P. to enter into negotiations for the unrestricted interchange of diplomas with the Ontario College.

Registrar Lewis stated that the associations of all the other provinces have accepted the proposition to interchange the diplomas.

Mr. Watters took the stand that the Ontario Association should open its doors to all, whether Quebec did so or not.

The communication was referred to the Education Committee.

An interesting letter was received from the License Branch of the Ontario Government, calling the attention of the Council to a resolution recently passed by the Ontario License Holders Protective Association, in which they claimed that malt extract, as sold by druggists, was a beverage, and requesting the Provincial License Department to prohibit its sale except by license holders. The letter asked that the matter be dealt with by the Council as soon as possible and expressed the opinion that the action of the druggists was without the meaning of the act. If action was not taken it was intimated that an amendment to the act might be sought to cover the case of such sales.

The letter was referred to Committee on By-laws and Legislation.

Mr. Curry moved, in accordance with the notice of motion given by Mr. MacKenzie in February last, that Professor Heebner, dean of the O.C.P. be made an honorary member of the college. The motion was adopted.

Under the head of "Enquiries," Mr. Graham asked if tenders were called for for the printing contracts let by the Council. He said that large printing contracts were allotted by the Council to the *Monetary Times*, and he thought the contract should go by tender to one of the pharmaceutical journals.

In reply, Registrar Lewis assured the Council that the printing was done as cheaply as possible and that he was credited with driving the hardest bargain of anyone with whom the printing houses dealt.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Council resumed at 4.15 p.m., the first business being the election of Messrs. Watters and Graham as delegates to the annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association to be held at Put-in-Bay, Ohio, from Sept. 4th to 18th next.

Mr. Snyder presented the first report of the Executive and Finance Committee, recommending the payment of accounts to the amount of $536.

The committee also recommended that an architect be engaged to prepare specifications for satisfactory heating of the college, and that tenders be called for.

Regarding a communication from THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST, the committee reported that, while they fully appreciated the offer of free publication of college matters, they could not at present entertain the idea of furnishing a journal to the members of the college as suggested.

In accordance with the resolution passed at the February meeting empowering the president and chairman of this committee to purchase the property in rear of the college, the committee reported that said property has been purchased under agreement for the sum of $5,000, and recommended that the Council pass a resolution authorizing the president and chairman of the Executive and Finance Committee to raise the said amount by mortgage.

On motion the report was received and adopted.

In accordance with this recommendation, the president and Mr. Snyder were then authorized, by resolution, to raise the required funds by mortgage.

Mr. J. M. Hargreaves, as seconder of this resolution, took occasion to state that, while he did not approve of the purchase, he felt obliged to stand by the action that had been taken.

Mr. Turner read the first report of the committee on By-laws and Legislation. The report dealt specifically with several applications by students for rebates of fees, re-issue of diplomas, etc., and was received and adopted.

The Council adjourned at 5 p.m.

THIRD DAY.

The Council resumed at 10 o'clock with the president in the chair, but were only in session long enough to refer a few accounts to the Executive and Finance Committees. None of the committees being ready to report an adjournment was taken.

At half-past eleven o'clock the Council met again, and heard report No. 1 of the Education Committee which was presented by Mr. Watters.

The committee recommended that in future each examiner preside at examinations during the entire progress of his subject, instead of partially as heretofore.

It was recommended that the clause in the examination regulations, which prohibits any candidates being in the hall during examination, except those under examination, be amended by adding the following words: "And no other person except the registrar-treasurer, the president of the college, the chairman of the Education Committee, and monitors, shall be allowed to enter the hall during examinations."

With reference to the remuneration of monitors, which has hitherto been $1.25 per day, the committee recommended that in future the best monitors be procured at a wage not to exceed $2 per day.

The committee also recommended that the present plan, by which examiners provide their own samples, be continued.

The receipt of a letter from Mr. John K. Sutherland, of the Pharmaceutical Association of British Columbia, agreeing to the interchange of diplomas, was recorded with satisfaction, and the hope expressed that the interchange would soon be universal with all the provinces.

On motion the report was adopted without amendment, and the Council adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

It was 5.20 p.m. before the Council resumed, having taken a long adjournment to enable the committees to prepare their reports. Several of them were ready, and a substantial bill of fare was presented.

Mr. Curry presented the first report of the Committee on Infringements. The college inspector was instructed to insist on payment of fees in several cases, which are long since due. Since the February meeting, sixty-one enquiries have been investigated, and all satisfactorily arranged. Thirty-five druggists were interviewed, from whom the sum of $160 was collected, being arrears of fees.

Only one conviction was recorded,—against A. G. Buckham, hardware merchant, of Brampton, for selling crude carbolic acid. A fine of $20 and costs was imposed and paid. The committee deemed it a source of congratulation that the province was almost entirely free from infractions of this nature.

In conclusion, the committee set forth the satisfactory work done by the inspector, and requested leave to retain his services. The By-laws and Legislation Committee was reminded of the need of

framing certain amendments to the laws to better protect the public and the college.

The report was received and adopted.

Mr. J. M. Hargreaves, chairman of the Committee on Divisional Work, reported that they had had a meeting, but were not able at this session to agree upon any definite work to report. The report was adopted.

Mr. Turner presented report No. 2 of the By-laws and Legislation Committee, which disposed of a number of applications from students *re* rebate of fees. The only clause which provoked any debate was one recommending that the application of W. L. Mackenzie, of Milton, to enter the college, be not granted until his proper educational papers were produced from the time of commencement of his apprenticeship, and an affidavit of proof thereof.

Mr. Watters took exception to the clause, and on motion the report was referred back to committee, with instructions to have this clause reconsidered.

Mr. Watters presented the second report of the Committee on Education. The committee regretted that the proposition of the Council of the O.C.P. regarding interchange of diplomas had not met with the reception desired from the Quebec Pharmaceutical Association, but expressed a renewed desire for closer relationship, and authorized the registrar-treasurer to ascertain from the latter association upon what terms they would agree to exchange diplomas, an unrestricted interchange being rejected.

Regarding a request made by Mr. J. Roberts Allen that prize-winners at the college be restricted to carrying off one or two medals, the committee recommended that the candidate entitled to the John Roberts Scholarship and one medal be ineligible to receive any other medals awarded at the same examination, to which his standing might otherwise entitle him, and that in such circumstances the allotment of any medal other than the John Roberts medal be disposed of by the Board of Examiners.

The following gentlemen were recommended for appointment to the Examining Board: Dispensing, Mr. W. Murchison, Toronto; Prescriptions, Mr. J. T. Pepper, Woodstock; Materia Medica, Dr. D. S. Sager, Brantford; Botany, Dr. C. R. Sneath, Toronto; Pharmacy, Mr. F. T. Harrison, London; Chemistry, Mr. Geo. A. Evans, Toronto; Practical Chemistry, Prof. W. A. Ellis, Toronto University.

The registrar was instructed to write to the Pharmaceutical Association of British Columbia accepting their agreement to exchange diplomas.

Mr. Graham objected to the clause in the report which deprived any student from taking as many medals at an examination as possible.

The report was adopted without amendment.

Mr. Snyder presented the second report of the Executive and Finance Committee recommending the payment of certain small accounts. The report was adopted and the Council adjourned.

FOURTH DAY.

The Council resumed at 9 a.m., the president in the chair.

On motion of Mr. J. M. Hargreaves the Registrar Mr. J. T. Lewis, was granted a two weeks' vacation.

The council adjourned to enable the committees to complete their work.

At 10.50 a.m. the Council resumed.

Mr. Turner presented the amended report No. 2 of the By-laws and Legislation Committee. Concerning the application of W. L. Mackenzie, of Milton, it was recommended that it be not granted, because no person can be registered as an apprentice at a date preceding the date of his educational certificate. In this case the educational certificate was dated October, 1898, and Mr. Mackenzie desired it dated back three years previous.

The report continued as follows: "*Re* communication from Licensing Department of Ontario Government, concerning complaint of Licensed Victuallers' Association on sale of extract of malt by druggists, your committee having fully considered the subject, beg to report that we, representing the druggists of this province, disclaim all responsibility for the introduction of these goods to the public. We submit, that the sale of such preparations as beverages, does not, to our knowledge, exist; and if existing is not due to any action on the part of druggists in pushing the sale of, or creating a demand for, the same. The fault or blame, if any, lies with the brewers, who, realizing the fact that a large profit would result from the sale of such, persistently advertised, freely sampled, and sent representatives to call on physicians, claiming for these preparations the small percentage of alcohol, a stimulating tonic effect upon invalids, the great boon to nursing women, etc. The druggists, in due time, received the physicians' prescriptions for the same, and were compelled to stock up. We can assure the department this is the first intimation the Council has had concerning the complaint contained in the communication. Inasmuch as the physician is licensed to prescribe medicines and the druggist is licensed to dispense, and the Legislature, having made no provision to compel the manufacturers of such preparations to record the formula or the percentage of spirit contained therein, we, as licensed druggists, feel that we would not be justified in refusing to vend such preparations."

The report, as amended, was received and adopted.

Mr. Graham presented a report from the Special Committee appointed to report on the correspondence of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Montreal *re* the Canadian Addendum to the British Pharmacopœia, as follows: "We have considered the preparations to be added and heartily concur in all that has been done. We regret that owing to such short notice we are unable to offer more assistance to the work and suggest that the medical councils of the different provinces, combine with the Pharmacy councils and formulate a plan that will lead to the publication of a Dominion Pharmacopœia, as many preparations are prescribed by physicians that are entirely foreign to the British Pharmacopœia."

The report was adopted.

Mr. Watters, as chairman of the Special Committee on Legislation, reported progress and asked for further time to make proper report and also that another name be added to the committee in place of Mr. MacKenzie, who is not now a member of the Council.

Mr. Roberts moved that Mr. Turner be added to the Committee.

Mr. Watters thought that President Karn should be on the committee as well as Mr. Turner.

After brief discussion the report was adopted, and Messrs. Karn and Turner added to the committee, which will bring in a report at the February meeting.

On motion of Mr. Curry, the salary of Inspector Brown was made $11 a week.

Mr. Armour moved, seconded by Mr. Roberts, the following resolution:—"Whereas the excise duty upon spirit used by druggists is a direct tax upon our industry, it is advisable that representations be made to the Government, requesting relief from this excessive taxation, and that a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Karn, Curry, Turner, Watters and the mover and seconder, be appointed to correspond and co-operate

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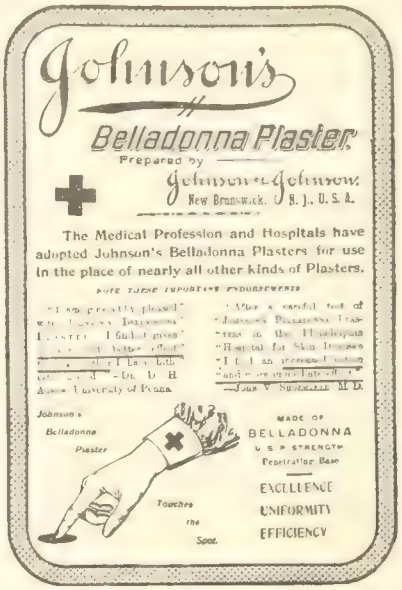
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We refer to the D. & O. Brand of Essential Oils put up by

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These are guaranteed to be of standard quality, and only come in Original Packages.

Trade Notes

C. E. Reid is opening a new drug store at Grand Forks, B.C.

A. W. Bleasdell will shortly open a new drug store at Kimberly.

W. H. Dale, druggist, Petrolea, Ont., is moving into a new store.

R. W. Patmore, druggist, has removed from Donald to Golden, B.C.

E. Richard will shortly open a new drug store at Sherbrooke, Que.

G. Davies, of Alexander, is opening a new drug store at Napinka, Man.

Argue & Co. have purchased the drug business of the Roland Drug Co., Roland, Man.

W. H. Chapman, druggist, Montreal, Que., has registered his place of business as the Regent.

Jackson & Co. will open a drug store shortly in the store formerly occupied by W. H. Dale, Petrolea, Ont.

F. A. Gray has opened a handsome new drug store on the corner of McDonell avenue and Queen street west, Toronto, Ont.

Charles E. Reid, formerly of Revelstoke, B.C., has entered into partnership with W. R. Bartlett, druggist, Brandon, Man.

O. Lightcap, formerly with Martin, Bole & Wynne Co., Winnipeg, has purchased the drug business of A. Hobbs, Morden, Man.

The partnership heretofore existing between F. Wobley and J. U. Cartier, under the name of the Milton Drug Co., has been dissolved.

George G. Ingersoll, of Point Edward, has opened a new drug store in Sarnia, Ont. It is said to be one of the finest in western Ontario.

The Red Cross Drug Company, recently organized in Buffalo, N.Y., will establish a branch in Toronto, Ont., for the manufacture of their proprietary articles.

The Canadian Camera and Optical Company have applied for a charter of incorporation. The head office is to be at Toronto, Ont., and capital $150,000.

The Faramel Manufacturing Company has been incorporated by Dominion letters patent. J. Macdonald Oxley is president and managing director. Head office, Montreal. Manufacturers of proprietary remedies.

The Wingate Chemical Company, of Montreal, has been incorporated with a capital of $30,000. The provisional directors are B. E. McGale, F. L. Snow, G. F. O'Halloran, H. R. Bisaillon and T. W. McGaw.

Montreal Notes.

The Retail Druggists' Society of this province bids fair to exercise a salutary influence over the manufacturer of specialties, especially over those gentlemen who sell their goods at $2.75 dozen to retailers, and then expect the articles to be sold at 25 cents each.

Business in the dry line is rather flat in Montreal, probably because so many families are out of town. Druggists complain of people leaving town and not paying their monthly accounts before going.

With those people who are notoriously long winded, the excuse to-day is when the collector calls that their funds are locked up in the Ville Marie Bank. A bank failure is a glorious thing for such humbugs. People not by any means short of funds frequently inflict a great deal of unnecessary inconvenience on pharmacists by not paying their bills promptly. It is thoughtlessness of the meanest kind.

The *Montreal Star* states that Mr. T. Emile Barbeau, druggist, 1363 Ontario street, of that city, has assigned with liabilities of about $7,000. The chief creditors are: Mrs. M. C. Loissan, $3,000; Lyman Sons & Co., $2,200; Mr. J. A. I. Barbeau, $700 and Mrs. C. G. Loissan, $1,150, and others.

Dr. G. Laviolette has decided not to remove from his old stand on Notre Dame to corner of St. Gabriel. He had intended moving to the west end but things not being very enticing in that part of the city and the fact that his landlord has made a considerable concession in the matter of rent he has elected to remain where he is.

News Items.

The drug store of J. R. Lee, 407 King St. East, Toronto, was burglarized recently, the thieves only securing about four or five dollars in change and stamps.

The druggists in London, Ont., doing business east of Colborne Street, have agreed to close their places of business on Wednesday afternoons from 1 o'clock till 7.30 during July and August.

An injunction has been granted restraining Mr. Thomas Knowles, Jr., of London, Ont., from putting out packages resembling those of the Abbey Effervescent Salt Co., and also from using the words "Effervescent Salt."

British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association.

The officers and Council of the British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association for 1899 1900 are: President, J. Cochrane, Victoria; vice-president, T. E. Atkins, Vancouver; secretary-treasurer registrar, John K. Sutherland, Vancouver; Council—J. R. Seymour, Vancouver; J. Cochrane, Victoria; T. E. Atkin, Vancouver; D. S. Curtis, New Westminster; E. H. Hiscocks, Victoria; George Chadwick, Victoria; Examiners—For Licentiate of Pharmacy Examination—John Cochrane, Victoria; T. A. Muir, New Westminster; H. H. Watson, Vancouver.

The Largest Retail Drug Concern in Canada.

The fine brick block on the corner of Cambie and Cordova streets, Vancouver, British Columbia, to which the finishing touches will soon be given, will when completed accommodate the rapidly developing business of the largest retail drug firm in Canada. This may seem a large order but the facts bear out the assertion. It may be stated further that the firm of the McDowell, Atkins, Watson Co., Limited, is unique in its formation, being not only the largest retail drug house in the Dominion, but the only one which owns and operates so many stores in one city. The firm is besides one of the largest retail houses of any class, operating in a single line.

The firm as at present constituted was incorporated on June 1st, 1895, amalgamating the business of two of the oldest drug firms in the city. H. McDowell & Co., and Atkins & Atkins. The amalgamation placed under one management the two stores on Cordova and Granville streets, owned by H. McDowell & Co., and the Hastings street store and also the Nanaimo business of Atkins & Atkins. The three stores thus taken over are still operated by the firm. The Nanaimo business was disposed of, and three years ago the firm bought the present Mount Pleasant branch from J. E. Morrow. Last summer they acquired the Owl drug store at the corner of Cordova and Abbott streets. These five stores of the

firm have now operated for a year making the largest aggregation of drug stores owned by one firm in Canada. While this article does not deal with the actual figures of the business done by the firm, it may be said that the annual turnover is an enormous total, and is steadily increasing.

Mr. H. McDowell, the senior partner of the firm, has the distinction of having been the longest time in the drug business in this city. He first opened his shop over thirteen years ago, just after the fire, and was for a time the only druggist in the city.

He occupied premises on the opposite side of Cordova street for some time and when the Dunn Miller block was built in 1889 he moved in there where the business has been ever since. In this year also Mr. Watson came to Vancouver and later joined Mr. McDowell as a partner; 1889 was also the year in which Messrs. Atkins & Atkins commenced business on Hastings street where the company still has the store. In 1889 H. McDowell & Co. bought out the drug stock of Clarke & Robinson, and in 1891 the same firm bought the business of A. W. Draper, on Granville street.

The new block which is now nearly completed has a frontage of 66 feet on Cordova street and 107 feet on Cambie. The McDowell, Atkins, Watson Company will themselves occupy the corner store. —*Province.*

Ontario College of Pharmacy.

(Continued from page 184.)

with the Pharmaceutical associations of the other provinces of the Dominion, and to show the Parliament of the Dominion the gross injustice done us."

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Armour showed how the duty on proof-spirit had risen from 6 cents per wine gallon in 1859 to $1.90 in 1897. He thought the druggists of Ontario did not ask for enough, and that druggists ought to be able to procure sufficient alcohol to manufacture tinctures at a reduced rate.

Mr. Watters pointed out that this request had been made by pharmacy councils and others from the Atlantic to the Pacific and that deputations had gone to the Dominion Government and were simply laughed out of court. The difficulty of controlling the use and disposing of this spirit was, he said, one of the strongest arguments used against the druggist. He failed to see where the particular hardship to the druggist came in. He had the same chance as the manufacturer had, to increase his price and as a matter of fact, did so.

Mr. Case moved in amendment that the resolution be referred to the Committee on By-laws and Legislation to report on at the next meeting of the Council.

The amendment was carried by a substantial majority.

Mr. Curry moved that the registrar be instructed to obtain from the different drug journals for the printing of the minutes, and if satisfactory to him to award the same.

Mr. J. M. Hargreaves thought that if the tender of the drug journals was only slightly higher than other tenderers, that it was the duty of the Council to have the minutes printed by the former.

Mr. Watters said that if the work could be as well done by the drug journals as it was at present, by all means let it go to them.

Mr. Curry did not see why the drug journals could not do it as well. He felt that the Council ought to throw a little business in their way, as the drug journals were the only means of communication between the druggists.

The resolution was adopted.

The following resolution was introduced by Mr. Turner, seconded by Mr. Roberts: "That whereas it has become the practice in this college to hold 'quiz' or grind classes by the professors, outside the hours tabulated for regular lectures, and whereas we believe it to have been the intention of the Council when the present curriculum was established, that it should have been sufficient to prepare all reasonable students for the examinations, resolved, in the opinion of this board, that the present practice of 'quiz' classes and grinds, be prohibited, thus lessening the expense to students."

Mr. Watters said that if the intention was to absolutely prohibit quiz classes, he would feel very much like opposing the resolution. He had always been opposed to quiz classes being held in the college, but he thought it was going too far to say what the professors should do outside of the college and outside of college hours.

The president feared he would have to move the resolution out of order, as it was not within the province of the Council to control the professors outside of the college. He suggested that the words "within the college" be added after the words "prohibited" in the resolution.

Mr. Watters still objected to the resolution, considering it unfair to the chairman of the Executive Committee (himself). He undertook to say that the matter would be properly disposed of by that committee.

Mr. Turner, on this understanding, withdrew the resolution.

Mr. Watters thereupon moved that the question of quiz classes and grinds be referred to the Education Committee to report upon at the February meeting of the Council. The motion was adoptod.

The concluding feature of the session was the motion by Mr. Graham of a vote of thanks to the retiring president, Mr. Watters, for his courtesy, and for his untiring efforts to advance the cause of pharmacy and the college during his term of office.

The resolution was adopted with applause.

Mr. Watters acknowledged the vote in a graceful manner, attributing his success largely to the loyal co operation of his colleagues on the board.

On motion of Mr. Case the Council then adjourned to meet on the first Tuesday in February, 1900, or at the call of the president.

Merck's Pharmacy, which was established some time ago in New York City, have made the announcement that they will no longer serve the public nor the medical profession on prescription orders nor calls for supplies of any sort. The pharmacy will be exclusively for the preparation of prescriptions for pharmacists and the supplying orders for the retail drug trade.

A burglar entered the drug store of George Birks, Prescott, Ont., recently, and forcibly persuaded George Birks, Jr., who sleeps over the store, to accompany him down stairs, when he ordered him to unlock the safe. Instead of doing so, however, Mr. Birks attempted to hit him with a mortar, but receiving a shot in the leg the burglar made good his escape.

The proposition of Dr. Roddick, M.P., to form a Dominion licensing board for physicians and thereby have a uniform registration for all Canada, seems to have been enthusiastically received. Reports from the medical councils of the various Provinces all seem to favor the project, and we look for a speedy consummation of the Doctor's scheme.

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IMMEDIATE HEADACHE CURE

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A B. STEVENS, Secretary, 915 Oakland Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich.

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This Way **Which?**

This American Cap Does It

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Violet Ammonia

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For Cleansing the Hair
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Having no Acid, Borax, Soap or Soda mixed with it.
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An indispensable article in the household.
Put up in 12 oz. bottles. Label contains full directions.
Affords a good profit, sells readily, and will replace the ordinary small purchase.

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ONTARIO
Vaccine Farm
ESTABLISHED 1885

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10 Ivory Points, $1 00; 5 Ivory Points, 65c.; single points, 20 cts.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

Address all orders,

VACCINE FARM,
A. STEWART, M.D., Palmerston, Ont.

Dose Table for B.P. 1898

This table, which originally appeared in THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST, has, at the solicitation of a number of subscribers, been printed in suitable form for ready reference by students and others.
It will be found a **useful companion for students in Pharmacy or Medicine, a help to the Dispensing Chemist and the Practising Physician.**
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New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society

Annual Meeting.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society was held in the rooms of the society at St. John, N.B., June 21st, 1899. The meeting was called to order by President W. C. Rudman Allen at 10 a.m. Those present were J. M. Wiley, Fredericton; Geo. O. Spencer, Moncton; C. H. Fairweather, Sussex; W. C. R. Allen, Struan Robertson, M V. Paddock, James McKinney, Jr., R. E. Coupe, Chas. Wade, C. K. Short, Wm. Hawker, Clarence Fairweather, H. J. Dick, E. R. W. Ingraham, G. A. Moore, W. H. Mowatt, T. J. Cochran, E. Clinton Brown, of St. John. The minutes of the last annual meeting having been read and confirmed, the reports of the secretary, treasurer, registrar, and audit committee were read.

To the President and members of the New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society.

GENTLEMEN:

Your Council present the following report of the past year's business. Seven meetings have been held, at which no business of importance was transacted. We regret that this year, we have again to report the death of a member of the Council, the late Thos. A. Crocket, one who has never missed an annual meeting since the formation of our society, and who always took a deep interest in its affairs.

One examination was held on June 8th, 1899, at which thirteen candidates presented themselves for the preliminary and twelve for the final. Of these five passed the preliminary and four the final.

Respectfully submitted,

E. CLINTON BROWN,
Secretary.

St. John, N.B., June 20, 1899.

To the President and members N.B. Pharmaceutical Society.

GENTLEMEN:

As your treasurer I have much pleasure in submitting a statement of account of the finances of the society for the past year

Respectfully,
G. A. MOORE.

RECEIPTS.

1898.			
June 29	To balance cash Bank N.B...		$344 68
1899.			
Jan'y 4	Received from W. H. Mowatt..	100 00	
Apr. 28	Received from W. H. Mowatt..	50 00	
June 5	Received from W. H. Mowatt..	57 00	
" 19	Received from W. H. Mowatt..	30 12	
			$581 80

EXPENDITURES.

May 3	Paid Mrs. W. H. Jones	$ 8 00
" 8	Tel. Pub. Co. (fun. notice)	1 00
" 11	Sun Print. Co. (fun. notice)	1 00
June 3	Jones, Mrs. W.H. (Murray floral)	6 00
" 7	Day, George E. (printing)	3 75
" 7	Brown Co., the D.F. (mail tubes)	2 50
" 17	The Sun Printing Co. (ex. notice)	3 00
" 17	The Tel. Pub. Co. (ex. notice)	3 00
" 17	Smith & Co., A.C. (exam. drugs)	3 60
" 17	Mowatt, W.H. (post. and stat.)	2 49
" 17	Brown, E.C. (post. and stat.)	4 50
" 17	Brown, E.C. (exam. fee)	10 00
" 17	Clarke, C. Walter (exam. fee)	10 00
" 17	Paddock, M.V. (exam fee)	10 00
" 17	Brown, E.C. (Sec. fee)	25 00
" 17	Mowatt, W.H. (reg. fee)	50 00
" 17	Allison, M.D., L.C. (ex. fee)	10 00
	Balance Bank N.B	427 96
		$581 80

St. John, N.B., June 20, 1899.

Report of the registrar of the N. B. Pharmaceutical Society for the year ending in June, 1899.

Mr. President and members:

The membership of our society for the current year is one hundred and forty-six made up as follows:

By Business qualification	52
By Servitude "	6
By Physicians "	15
By Diploma Holders	75
Total	146

Of these 39 diploma holders are not in business for themselves and as nearly as I can figure it there are between 90 and 100 retail drug businesses in this province. The number of diploma holders increases about four each year.

We have to deplore the loss of two well-known members of our society who during the year received the summons which no man can disobey, and have crossed the bourn from which no traveller returns. These are Robert D. Murray, of St. Martins, and Thos. A. Crockett, of St. John. The latter we miss especially as he was a member of the Council and never failed to attend the annual meetings and was always deeply interested in the affairs of the society.

It is a pleasure to report that our members generally are loyal to the society and respond promptly to the demands of the society upon them.

Financial Report:

To fees from 95 members at $2.	$190.00
To 5 diplomas at $5	25.00
To 6 applications for Exam. at $5.	30 00
To arrearages collected	7.00
Total	$252.00
By amouut paid Royal Gazette.	$ 14.88
By amount paid treasurer	237.12
	$252 00

Respectfully submitted,
W. H. MOWATT,
Registrar.

We the undersigned auditors appointed by your Council have examined the vouchers and accounts of the New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society and have found them correct.

R. W. MCCARTHY,
M. T. PADDOCK.

June 20, 1899.

Mr. Struan Robertson moved, seconded by Mr. W. H. Mowatt, that these reports be received and entered on the minutes. Carried.

The president next called for nominations for election of Council for ensuing year. On a ballot being taken the following gentlemen were declared elected: M. V. Paddock, R. E. Coupe, W. C. R. Allen, J. M. Wiley, S. Robertson, W. H. Mowatt, H. J. Dick, E. Clinton Brown, S M. McDiarmid, G. O. Spencer, C. K. Short, C. H. Fairweather.

The retiring president then addressed the members as follows:

GENTLEMEN, MEMBERS OF THE N.B.

P.S.—Another year has rolled by since our last pleasant gathering at the Celestial City. There has been many changes in our midst. We have lost from our number Robert Murray, whom we all bear in kindest recollection, and among the smiling faces at our annual gathering we will see no more that kind, warm-hearted friend Thomas Crockett. These are the sad record of the hand of death, that seem doubly sad when our young members are taken from us. I am pleased at the expiration of my term to report to you, through the officers of the society, the flourishing financial condition we are in. At our examinations last week (June 8th) we had thirteen candi-

dates for the preliminary, and I am sorry the report shows only five have passed, and for the final, of twelve candidates, only four were successful. Are we really not somewhat to blame in this matter. Now that we have some funds to our credit could we not establish a school of practical pharmacy whereby our young men would feel when offering for examination they at least had followed the course laid down by this society for their successful passing. It might be practicable to have a laboratory open for the students where they from time to time can experiment and dispense as well as discuss the subjects that they come in contact with. I am satisfied that each of us could contribute to such an advancement, and along the same lines it might be advisable to make our examination requisite more specific.

I hope these matters will receive your earnest attention before our next annual gathering and that our society will continue to prosper.

To-day we propose entertaining you at the Beach Club, which has been placed at our disposal through the kindness of the members of that club, who have gone to considerable trouble and expense to arrange matters at that beautiful resort for us. And I hope every member that can will join us and enjoy the pleasant outing on the sea shore. Dinner will be served about six o'clock, and arrangements have been made whereby any desiring so to do can leave at an early hour. Thanking you, gentlemen, for the many kindnesses extended to me during my term as president, and hoping that our society will continue to prosper and our next annual meeting will find our ranks unbroken.

W. C. Rudman Allen.

It was moved by Mr. W. H. Mowatt, seconded by Mr. R. C. Coupe, that the President's address be entered on the minutes. Carried.

Mr. M. V. Paddock then read a paper on purity of drugs.

REPORT ON DRUGS TESTED.

A few months ago I bought a small quantity of rhubarb powder and fingers sold as Chinese. My suspicions were aroused by the appearance of the fingers, and an examination showed them to be probably English rhubarb. The characteristics of Chinese rhubarb are a hard and compact texture and brown color. The fingers in question were of soft and spongy consistence, and pinkish color—these last being the characters of English rhubarb.

They were covered with a powder which resembled rhubarb but on examination proved to be largely powdered turmeric. The powdered rhubarb was next examined, first under a magnifying glass which showed it to be the same substance as the fingers. It was afterwards tested for turmeric, and showed merely a trace. Amongst several tests for turmeric the following, taken from *Hill's Materia Medica*, has proved itself the most simple and sensitive showing the presence of 1 part of turmeric in 200 without difficulty.

Test—Place a little of powder on white filter paper and moisten it with a few drops of chloroform; after a few minutes remove the powder. Chinese rhubarb gives a very slight stain; European rhubarb or turmeric will have formed a deeper yellow. Moisten the stain with a saturated solution of borax and then a drop of strong hydrochloric acid; turmeric if present will be indicated by a bright red stain, varying in depth according to the proportion of turmeric present. In order to show the delicacy of this test I have prepared a number of these first with pure rhubarb powder, fingers and root. The pure rhubarb gives a very slight stain. The next test is applied to pure turmeric and gives a crimson stain. The others are made on powdered rhubarb mixed with 5 per cent., ½ of 1 per cent., and 1-20 of 1 per cent. turmeric. The 1-20 of 1 per cent. gives no coloration.

The next drug examined was a sample of powdered opium bought in town. This proved very satisfactory, giving 15.6 per cent. morphine. the analysis being made by the U.S. Customs method. This process is generally considered preferable to the present B.P. process, the results of which are always low.

The next on the list was sold to me as a low priced cup wax, no pretensions being made as to its purity. It was of a light yellow color and friable texture. Examination proved it to be nearly pure Japan or vegetable wax, its friable nature rendering it almost useless for the purpose required, namely, that of the seamstress.

Oxalic acid, perhaps not a very important drug, was tested for purity and found to contain 28 per cent. sulphate of magnesia or epsom salts. Pure oxalic acid, when heated on platinum foil, should volatilize completely, leaving only a slight stain. The acid in question left a bulky white incombustible residue, which on examination proved to be sulphate of magnesia.

I have made two tests of alcohol bought from a firm in the city and have found it in both instances to contain full 91 per cent. by weight of absolute alcohol.

Jno. Paddock.

It was moved and seconded that the thanks of the society be tendered Mr. Paddock, and that the paper be entered on the minutes. Carried.

It was moved, seconded and carried that a full report of this meeting be printed, and that the secretary mail a copy to each of the members. On motion the president requested Messrs. G. A. Moore, C. K. Short, W. H. Mowatt, Wm. Hawker, R. E. Coupe and M. V. Paddock to prepare papers to read at our next annual meeting.

There being no further business, meeting adjourned to meet at the "Beach Club" to partake of the annual dinner.

American Pharmaceutical Association.

SECTION ON SCIENTIFIC PAPERS.

Members of the American Pharmaceutical Association are cordially invited to present communications at the meeting of this section to be held at Put-in-Bay, September 4th to 18th next. The attention of contributors is respectfully directed to the resolution adopted at the last meeting, to the effect that the official printer be requested to return to the author any paper or papers not bearing the approval of the chairman of some section of the association.

The printing of papers previous to their reading is optional with the authors, but no paper can be received for this purpose later than August 8.

Attention is also called to the resolution of 1895 (Proc., xliii., 236) requiring that any paper, the reading of which would require 15 minutes or more, be read in abstract.

The list of queries here proposed is but brief, as it appears that contributors usually prefer to select their own subjects. Papers may be sent to any member of the committee.

1. Is it practical to provide an illustrated set of color-standards in the U. S. P.?

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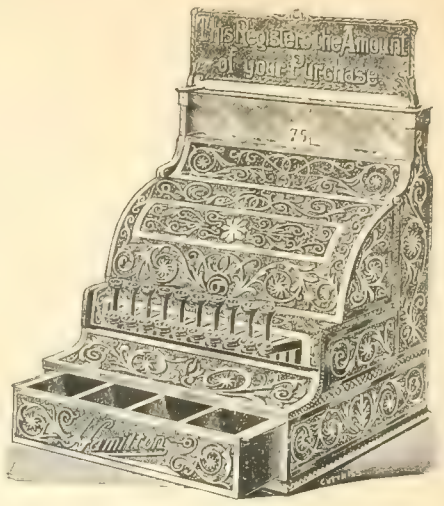

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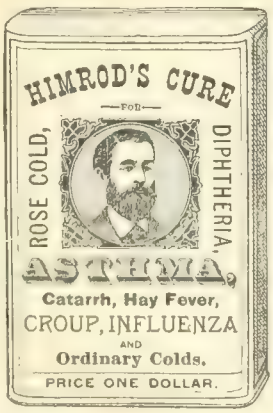

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2. Is it practicable to provide a set of odor-standards in the U.S.P. ?

3. Methyl alcohol corresponds very closely to ethyl alcohol as a menstruum for drugs; what objections can be made to its employment in making solid extracts ?

4. Glycerin aids materially in preserving hydrocyanic acid and spirit of nitrous ether; is its use desirable from a dosimetric and therapeutic point of view ?

5. Is it proper to make belladonna preparations from scopola in the face of the present U.S.P. definition ? Should the U.S.P. change its definition so as to sanction the use of this rhizome as an alternative ?

6. Is physiological action requisite as a department of pharmaceutical research ?

7. What is the effect of the high price of ipecac upon the quality of ipecac preparations supplied ?

8. Many imported drugs, such as opium, lactucarium, and saffron could be cultivated in the United States were the question of wages eliminated. An investigation into the feasibility of such culture on the convict farms of several States of the Union is desired.

9. To what extent are medicinal plants cultivated in the United States ?

10. How can syrups U.S.P. be best obtained of a uniform quantity and density without undue cost ?

11. Potassium and sodium acetates frequently contain a large amount of free acid. Samples containing more than 10 per cent. of free acid have been obtained. What is the reason of this ?

12. Recent research seems to show that the coloration of syrup of ferrous iodide and syrup of hydriodic acid is not due to the separation of free iodine. Further work on this subject is desired.

13. Is the U.S.P. 1890 process of preparing syrup of ferrous iodide as satisfactory as the process of 1880 ? A critical comparison is invited.

14. A report on the quality of commercial syrup of ferrous iodide, with special reference to preservatives employed, is desired.

15. What is the quality of calcium hypophosphites found in commerce ? What influence has this on syrup of hypophosphites prepared therefrom ?

16. Is "old cascara" any better than "new cascara" for preparing a bitterless extract ? A good formula for the latter is desired.

17. Have ambergris and civet been relegated to the past in perfumery ? There is evidence that they are not being used in the later extracts.

H. H. HUSBY, Chairman,
115 W. 68th street, N.Y.
H. V. ARNY, Secretary,
107 Streetor avenue, Cleveland, O.
W. L. SCOVILLE,
St. Botolph and Garrison streets, Boston, Mass. Committee.

Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Society.

Annual Examinations.

The following were the papers submitted at the recent examination of the Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Association :

PHARMACY.

June 13th and 14th, 1899.

1. Describe the process of Distillation, Exsiccation, Dessication, Granulation, Sublimation, Dialysis, Filtration. Give examples of the product of each process.

2. (*a*) Alcohol — Describe it ; give natural sources and how obtained. What is the official name?

(*b*) How much alcohol 95% and water would be required to make 100 fluid ounces of alcohol 70 per cent. ? How much to make one litre alcohol 80 per cent.?

3. Define Liniments. Name four official liniments ; give ingredients used and method of preparation of each named.

4. Give unabbreviated official name, ingredients, brief outline of process, and describe the appearance of iodine ointment, Fowler's solution, compound mixture of iron, syrup of virginian prune, compound tincture rhubarb, ammoniated tincture valerian, compound licorice powder.

5. Give the ordinary adult dose of each of the following preparations : In case of poisoning by them give an antidote for each—strychnia sulphate, oxalic acid, adeance of lead, tartar emetic, arsenious acid, carbolic acid, tincture opium and creosote.

6. How many grams are there in a pint of each of the following liquids :—(a) Glycerine, (b) rectified spirit, (c) water, (d) chloroform, (e) ether.

7. Give official name, the ingredients, a brief outline of process ; describe the appearance and state the proportion of active constituent in phil phosphori, blistering collodion, ext. of colocynth co. and mistura senna co.

8. Emulsions,—(a) Define emulsion ; name and describe the two principal methods of preparing them. How would you proceed if a physician requested you to prepare 8 fld. ozs. of an emulsion containing 35% of almond oil suitably flavored. Write out a formula, giving the ingredients with quantity of each.

(b) What agent is used to suspend and emulsify the resin in mistura scammonia ?

9. (a) How would you detect the presence of carbolic acid in creosote ; syrup in glycerine, ferria iron in a ferrous preparation ?

(b) What acid causes the effervescence when a crystal of potassium bi carbonate is dropped into commercial spirit of nitrous ether ? How is this acid formed ?

10. (a) State approximately the solubility of gallic, tannic, and boracic acids, sodium, and calcium phosphate, and strychnine (alkaloid) in water.

(b) What do you consider the best all round solvent for the above mentioned acids ?

(c) There are two varieties of cinchona bark official. Name the one from which the pharmacopœial preparations are made. What percentage of total alkaloids and quinine does the B. P. require in that bark ?

BOTANY.

1. What are the organs of vegetation ? Describe each one and state their uses.

2. Describe the following kinds of roots : Napiform, taproot, conical, fibrous, and fascicled.

3. Describe the following kinds of stems : Hermaceous, shrubby, and arboreous. What name is given to the straw stem of grain ?

4. Describe a stolon, sucker, corm and tuber.

5. Name the different parts of a complete flower and state their uses.

What are the principal features of the following natural orders : Ranunculaceæ, papaveraceæ, cruciferæ, and liguminosæ ? Name some medicinal plant in each order.

MATERIA MEDICA.

1. Prunus amygdalus.—What part of the plant, botanically speaking, is official ? The product of two varieties is official in the B.P. State the official names. natural order, habitat, medicinal properties, and preparations of each, and tell how you would distinguish physically between the two official nuts. From which variety or varieties is the fixed oil obtained ? From which is the volatile oil produced ?

2. Give the official name, medicinal properties, and dose of the following. Station the botanical name, natural order and habitat of the plants from which they are obtained. Also give a brief description of the mode of collection in each

instance: Gum tragacanth, opium, senna, liq. jalap, balsam of tolu, and squills.

3. Resin.—From what, and how is it obtained? What other important commercial product is obtained during the same operation? State its chief use in the pharmacopœia.

4. What is nux vomica? Where is it found? Name alkaloids, their action and doses.

5. (*a*) Give dose, and in case of poisoning, mention the symptoms and antidotes for the following: Bichloride of mercury, chloral, croton oil, sulphuric acid, and atropine.

(*b*) To what classes of proximate principles does menthol belong, and how is it obtained?

What adulterants might you expect to find in honey and how would you detect them?

In what two forms is colchicum official, and state the preparations and dose in each instance,

6. Belladonna—Source, parts used in medicine, alkaloids, principal preparations and doses.

7. Asafoetida—State source, and describe appearance. For what purposes is it used?

8. Give composition of four preparations containing chloroform.

9. Witch Hazel—Pharmacopœial names of preparations, methods of preparation, doses.

10. What is the source of digitalis? State composition, and doses of preparations. Name the more common incompatibles.

DISPENSING.

1. Describe the various characters used in Latin prescriptions, and write out the names in full Latin.

What would be understood by the following abbreviations occurring in prescriptions: Aq. chlor., hyd. chlor., emp. lyt., sod. hypo., sod. sulph., and calc. chlor.?

2. State which of the following combinations are objectionable, mentioning the objection:

Liq. strychnia and bicarbonate of potash.

Iodide of potash and perchloride of mercury.

Calomel and antipyrine.

Silver nitrate and hydrochloric acid.

Tr. nux vomica and bromide of potash.

3. How would you dispense the following prescription:

℞. Codeia ..... Grs. iv.
Antim. tart..... Gr. i.
Syrup tolu..... Ozs. iv.
M.

What dose of this combination (used as an expectorant) would you consider proper for an adult?

4. Write out a prescription for thirty pills, using unabbreviated official names, and expressing the quantities metrically, each pill to contain:

Arsenious acid ..... $\frac{1}{20}$ gr.
Quinine sulphate..... 2 grs.
Dried sulphate iron .... 1 gr.
Aloin..... $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.

What excipient would you use?

5. In compounding prescriptions, should heat as a general rule be used to aid in the solution of solids? Give reasons. When should a solution be filtered? Is a druggist justified in using solvents, not directed in a prescription, for the purpose of making a solution of all the ingredients? If so, when?

CHEMISTRY.

1. Define the term atom. What is meant by chemical action? How may the result of chemical action be expressed?

2. What is atomic weight? Molecular weight?

3. Give the formula and process of manufacture of carbonate of potassium? What group of atoms is the radical of all carbonates?

4. Define a normal salt, an acid salt, and an oxysalt, and give the formula of one of each.

5. How much bi-carbonate of sodium (Na Hco 3) can be manufactured from 2240 lbs. of crystallized carbonate (Na 2 C 3, 1 H 20)?

Na = 23, C = 12, O = 16, H = 1. Show work.

6. How are sodium salts distinguished from those of potassium?

7. Give chemical names and formulæ of white, green and blue vitriol,

8. How is sulphuric acid prepared?

9. How is chloroform prepared from alcohol?

10. What are glycols? Give formula, and mention chief properties of glycerine.

Piperidine bitartrate is claimed to be preferable to all other remedies for uric acid diathesis. It occurs in colorless crystals of pleasant taste, readily soluble in water.—*Ap. Ztg.*

Preliminary Examinations.

The board of preliminary examiners of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec held their quarterly examinations in Montreal and Quebec on Thursday, July 6th, when twenty-eight candidates entered their names for the required preliminary examinations, prior to their entrance to the study of pharmacy.

Of these the following gentlemen, named in order of merit, passed upon all subjects, and are entitled to be entered on the association register as certified apprentices: Hilaire Therien, Joseph F. Fournier, K. C. Vittie, J. P. H. Lalonde, J. M. McFarlane, Max Mercier, P. N. Boudreault, Thos. O'Rourke, J. Z. A. Fortin. The following candidates passed upon all subjects but one, namely, arithmetic: J. B. Contant, H. Delorme, A. Lecavalier, Louis Lacasse, Leopold Leonard; history, R. Reizeime, A. Langevin; geography, C. E. Gravel; the remainder being referred back for further study.

The examiners were Prof. J. O. Cassegrain, of Jacques Cartier Normal School, and Prof. Isaac Gemmell, of the High School, Montreal. The next examination will be held on October 5th, 1899.

How Kipling Refused $1,000.

An interesting news item comes from New York, which goes to show what up-to-date advertising people are the firm of J. C. Ayer Company, manufacturers of sarsaparilla, etc. The company offered Rudyard Kipling $1,000 for a poem of eight lines, two stanzas. This was on June 15th, and it took the author just nine days to refuse the offer, which amounted to $20 for each word in the proposed poem. If the average word consisted of five letters, this would place a value of $4 on each character.

Tannocasm is an intestinal astringent, prepared by Dr. G. Romijn as follows: 1 kg. of purified casein, also called lactarin, is dissolved in 10 litres of water with aid of sodium carbonate. To this is added, with stirring, a solution of 700 Gm. of tannic acid in 3 litres of water and 100 Cc. of formaldehyde solution. A very dilute hydrochloric acid is now added in slight excess, the precipitate which is formed, separated, washed and dried. It is a light-gray mass, easily powdered. The compound is broken up into its components by the alkaline fluids of the intestines.—*Ap. Ztg.*

Helpepper

The Great Vermin Chaser

IT DOES NOT KILL

It discomforts Rats, Cockroaches, Bugs, etc., etc. They must leave.

LEEMING, MILES & CO., MONTREAL, General Agents for Canada

The Tobacco that we put in our **Golden Nugget** and **La Cresta Cigars** is the best of its kind—the best that can be put into a five cent cigar. It is selected stock for high grade five-cent goods made specially for the drug trade.

For your town we will give you control of any of our high class five-cent brands, or if you prefer it we will submit you a price for a special brand of your own under an artistic label.

We would like to hear from you through the mails, and we expect we will too. Write

The National Cigar Co.

OF TORONTO, Limited

We make the **LORD NELSON**, the best ten-cent cigar on the market.

USE **WOOD ALCOHOL**

It is equal in every way to Methylated Spirits. Samples sent on application

THE STANDARD CHEMICAL CO. LIMITED

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"OLD TIMES" AND "WHITE WHEAT"

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This work will be found a valuable little handbook not only to the professional but to the amateur, as it treats the subject in such a simple yet comprehensive manner.

160 pages, 12mo., cloth, 75 cts.

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Canadian Druggist
Toronto, Can.

"My Time is My Own"

That is what most men say to themselves in hot weather. And then, nine men out of ten go and buy a cigar and think it over. When a man's time is his own, a poor cigar is sorry comfort for him—**that's** the time when he remembers the man who sold him the cigar if the quality of the cigar doesn't suit.

When you sell a man my "Pharaoh" 10c. Cigar or my "Pebble" 5c. Cigar, you can be absolutely sure that the man is going to remember the store at which he bought those brands and buy them again of you. The quality in each brand never varies from the one high standard that has made it famous.

Payne's Cigars

J. BRUCE PAYNE, MFR.
Granby, Que.

Maypole Soap Dyes

Think just a moment—90 per cent. of your customers are women. Please them and you strengthen their inclination to buy at your store.

A woman like to economize, too—she can with those clean, brilliant, fadeless, quick, sure Home Dyes, Maypole Soap Dyes. And the mess and trouble of Powder Dyes is done away with.

All colors in Maypole Soap Dyes, and they dye to any shade—they won't "streak" either.

Maypole Straw Hat Polish
all colors.

"Oriole" Toilet Soap
a singularly choice article. Can be sold at 10 cents and pay you 40 per cent. profit.

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CARLSBAD (NATURAL) Salts

"SPRUDEL-SALTS"
(IN POWDER OR CRYSTALS)

For the Treatment of Chronic Gastric Catarrh, Hyperæmia of the Liver, Gallstones, Chronic Constipation, Diabetes, Renal Calculi, Gout, and Diseases of the Spleen.

The POWDER has the great advantage in not being affected by change of temperature or exposure to the atmosphere, and therefore in this form is the more reliable.

THE WATER IMPORTED IS FROM THE SPRINGS
"SPRUDEL," "MUHLBRUNNEN" or "SCHLOSSBRUNNEN"
IN CASES OF 50 BOTTLES EACH

To avoid imitations, please see that THE WRAPPER round each bottle bears our signature.

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8 Nordheimer Building, Montreal

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR CANADA FOR

INGRAM & ROYLE (Limited) East Paul's Wharf, 26 Upper Thames St., London, E.C.
AND AT LIVERPOOL AND BRISTOL.

Dispensing Physicians.*

By L. J. Mylius, Halifax, N. S.

The physician who has to practice his profession without the convenience and assistance of a resident pharmacist labors under continual disadvantages.

In Nova Scotia you will generally find the pharmacist wherever there is enough practice to support two or more physicians, and I believe that it is in the best interests of the people that such is the case, for it is essential, where the highest results are sought after, that physician and pharmacist should live in harmony, each one assisting the other to the best of his ability.

The training of the physician and pharmacist is entirely distinct. Each has his own sphere of labor, and the pharmacist can no more successfully perform the duties of the physician than the physician (without special training) can those of the pharmacist, but so allied are their professions that each is capable of rendering material assistance to the other.

The one is taught how to diagnose disease and what to prescribe for treatment and cure thereof. The other is taught how to compound the prescription written by the physician, and his long and careful training in his profession is a constant safeguard to the public. It is left to the pharmacist to determine whether the drugs which enter into the compounding of the prescriptions, are absolutely pure and of full strength, and his aim should be to assist the physician by dispensing drugs, etc., which are purchased not in the cheapest market but in the best, and which he knows to be of the very highest grade obtainable.

In all continental cities the duties of physician and pharmacist have been long since separated, in many places by law, but in *all* by experience.

In Great Britain, United States and Canada the dispensing physician has almost ceased to exist, except in the smaller towns.

My remarks, therefore, are to be taken as referring to the state of affairs existing in towns or districts where, notwithstanding the advent of the pharmacist, the physician still continues to dispense his own prescriptions.

No physician who can avail himself of the assistance of the pharmacist should fail to do so, both for his own sake, and for the good of the public whose best interests he has at heart.

How can the fact of a physician insisting on dispensing his own prescriptions affect the good of the public?

In answer I ask, how can the busy physician look after his practice, keep his mind up to the time by study and research, and still find time to buy and sell a stock of drugs and medicines and dispense the same?

Does he not attempt too much? And is there no danger that some part of his duties are apt to be carried out in a manner not in the best interests of the people, *or* that he will relegate the important duties of dispenser to some inexperienced assistant.

We have, doubtless, all of us visited the laboratories or offices of many physicians, and I think that you will coincide with me when I say that with only a few exceptions is there ever found anything but a state of chaos. I have seen drugs piled on the shelves and mantelpieces in endless confusion. Bottles without stoppers abounded and very many of the articles unmarked or unlabelled. I am not blaming the physician so much, for how can it be otherwise when his mind is loaded with cares and anxieties concerning his patients. I am only stating what I have seen myself.

Now, what would these very physicians say and think if they came into your dispensing department or mine and such a state of affairs existed? We fear that we would get little sympathy from him or the public either, if errors occurred under such circumstances, but instead, we would find everyone ready to accuse us of criminal carelessness.

I know physicians who try to confine their stock of drugs and medicines to a large array of tablet triturates, pills, etc. Why? Because it is easier for him to keep up his stock, easier to dispense, and he has not got the time to prepare the preparation of the pharmacopœia which he *would* prescribe were he relying on the pharmacist to compound the medicines required, and which preparation would in all probability be of greater benefit to his patient.

If the physician find he has not got the remedy indicated by his diagnosis, what *can* he do but give his patient "the next best thing," and I fear that this necessity (to him) very often happens, and acts sometimes, perhaps, injuriously to his patient, but reacts very often upon himself, affecting his career as a successful physician.

The proper course for the physician to pursue is to diagnose the case before him, decide on the remedies indicated and send his patient to the pharmacist who must procure and provide just what is ordered.

Not for an instant do I wish to impugn the honesty or reflect in the slightest degree on the professional capability of our physicians, but we all know that the busy physician is bound to give one drug where another is indicated many times, if he only has his own limited stock to draw from. It is the *pharmacist's* duty to keep a complete stock, and he is acquainted with the quickest mode of obtaining any new and valuable remedies. No physician should have the care of a drug store on his mind, his spare moments should be used in delving after more light, perusing carefully his medical periodicals, books, etc., and striving to store his mind with knowledge so as to be able more successfully to combat the onslaughts of his great enemies—disease. Would not the great commonwealth be the gainer by such a course?

I feel that I am not saying too much when I venture to assert that the fact of so many cases coming to the cities or centres for medical treatment could in some cases be traced to the fact that physicians in these places do their own dispensing, and spend time on such work which could be better spent in enriching their minds, and also because they are forced very often to use the *next best thing*.

Now why "for his own sake" should the physician always make use of the pharmacist when he is able to do so? We have already mentioned some reasons and these are without doubt the most important, but the secondary reasons we wish to mention are financial reasons. Every prescription a physician dispenses for his patient is taking hard earned money out of his pocket. I contend that he could, in almost every case, get just as much remuneration for his advice as he does for both advice and medicine. Indeed, the physician who sends his prescriptions to the pharmacist, as a rule, can charge larger fees than his brother, the "dispensing physician."

A stranger in the town of W. having contracted a heavy cold, called on the physician to consult. The doctor used his stethoscope, took his temperature, and filling a 2 oz. bottle with medicine, handed it to the gentleman, charging him in all 25 cents. And there is a good druggist in this town.

*Read at the Annual Meeting of the Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Society.

A lady visiting at K. three miles from the town of C. called in the doctor to see her child. The physician made the examination, and returning next day he provided a 2 oz. box of ointment and charged her altogether the sum of 50 cents. There are two drug stores in the town of C. Now, in the first case, the gentleman expected to pay $1.00 for the physician's advice and have his prescription dispensed by the pharmacist. In the second case, the lady expected to pay at least $1.00 and was prepared to send to C. for her medicine and pay the pharmacist for it.

I cite these cases to show how apt the physician is to get into the habit of "giving his medicine free," for in both cases the patients were strangers to the place, and therefore the old argument could not apply, viz., that the physician has to provide medicine because the patients are often too poor to go to the drug store and purchase what is ordered. Now usually the physician in the country should get as much for his experience and brain work as his brother in the cities or larger towns, or we shall say surely he should get a reasonable fee without having to provide the remedies out of his ownpocket.

Why should so many physicians run a private benevolent dispensary? Does the blame not often lie with themselves? Does it not *always* lie with themselves *if there is a pharmacist in the vicinity?* Why should he charge *less* than others, and make his patients the present of a drug stock every year of his life? I believe that the patient has a higher regard and esteem for the physician when he has to pay that physician for his skill and knowledge and is allowed to purchase his own medicine from the pharmacist.

I believe that if the physicians of any town or district in this province (where the pharmacist has located) were to agree to unite in the endeavor to do away with the old system of dispensing their own prescriptions, that they could do so without losing any practice, but with the result of saving thousands of dollars annually and I also believe that they would thereby raise the standard of their profession in the estimation of the people.

Why cannot the pharmacist, by interviewing the physicians in his town and using the foregoing and other perhaps better arguments, assist in bringing about this desirable change? But now a word to the pharmacist!

It is our duty to have a neat, clean, orderly dispensing department. No matter how small the volume of business, there is no excuse for dust or disorder. All our bottles should be well corked and labelled distinctly, and if we cannot afford recess-labelled glass-stoppered ware, we can at least have uniformity in shape and sizes of our dispensing bottles. Let us have a reliable pair of dispensing scales and a good supply of aluminum weights. In short let the dispensing department be our first and chief pride.

We should look sharply after our stock and destroy anything deteriorated by age. We should only keep drugs we know to be pure, always bearing in mind that the lives of the people depend on us as well as on the physician.

Never let prices influence us where quality is concerned, when purchasing, and strive to have on our shelves the products of only such manufacturers as we know to be reliable. We must remember that we hold in our hands to a certain extent the reputation of the physician, and the best way to assist him is to provide only the best.

Keep up with the times, and be well informed on new remedies, procuring the same expeditiously when required. Try, as much as it can be afforded to do so, to anticipate the wants of the physician in this respect. Have a drug *when* it is called for.

I know some of the cleverest physicians in Nova Scotia who have been helped by suggestions from the pharmacist as to what remedies are of use in certain diseases. They forget perhaps for the moment just what they would like to prescribe and will thank you for your suggestions if you show that you are capable and thoughtful about these matters.

Discourage with all your might that evil "Counter prescribing" and advise your customers to consult the physician, knowing that he will send the patient to you again to have the prescription dispensed. Here you do a good turn to both physician and patient.

This paper is doubtless very incomplete and many other points will arise in the minds of you gentlemen, but if it stimulates us all to do what we can to raise our profession in the esteem of the physician and the public generally, then its object is not in vain.

Let us strive to make ourselves of greater use to the physician, cultivate a more friendly feeling, conduct our business on the highest possible lines, and in return we may gain the appreciation of the physicians and bring about that glorious millenium for the pharmacist—"When physicians prescribe but dispense no more."

British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association

NINTH ANNUAL MEETING HELD AT NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.

The Association convened in the Guichon Hotel, in New Westminster, at 8 o'clock, those present being President, J. R. Seymour; Vice President, J. Cochrane; Councillors, T. E. Atkins, D. S. Curtis, and E. H. Hiscocks and Messrs. H. McDowell, H. Ryall, T. J. Armstrong, H H. Watson, J. M. Atkins. T. A. Muir, R. G. Wood, J. N. Henderson and J. K. Sutherland.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and adopted.

The secretary then read

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNCIL, 1898-9.

To the Members of the British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association.

GENTLEMEN:

At the close of another year your Council begs to report as follows:

The first meeting was held immediately after the last annual meeting, the following officers being elected: J. R. Seymour, President; J. Cochrane, Vice-President; and J. K. Sutherland, Secretary-Treasurer. After passing outstanding accounts, there being no other business, the council adjourned.

The next meeting was held in Victoria, on December 8th, all the members being present.

The minutes of the June meeting were read and adopted.

T. J. Armstrong's application for registration, on the ground of his having been in business prior to the passing of the B.C. Pharmacy Act, having been referred to our solicitors by the late council and their opinion being that he is entitled to registration, the same was granted, and his name placed on the register.

A Phenomenal Success

Very few persons ever anticipated the almost startling triumph which has been gained by Hutch Tablets for Dyspepsia. It has been a unique triumph in several different ways. We understand that the first newspaper advertisement appeared on June 27th. When you take it that a little over a month ago Hutch was unknown and when you look at its present widespread and ever increasing use it becomes a matter of wonder. Another feature and the keynote of success is that it is very evident that Hutch makes cures..... When you have a preparation which does everything claimed for it, it means a great deal. That Hutch accomplishes its cures is evidenced by the testimonials. Never before have so many prominent people given a good word for a proprietary preparation. This is significant. In our opinion Hutch will this year do the record business of Canada.

Labatt's Indian Pale Ale

Is an excellent nutrient tonic. Physicians desiring to prescribe will hardly find anything superior to this.—*Health Journal.*

"We find that the Ale uniformly well agreed with the patients, that it stimulated the appetite, and thereby increased nutrition. The taste likewise was always highly spoken of. In nervous women, we found that a glass at bedtime acted as a very effective and harmless hypnotic."
—*Superintendent of large United States Hospital.*

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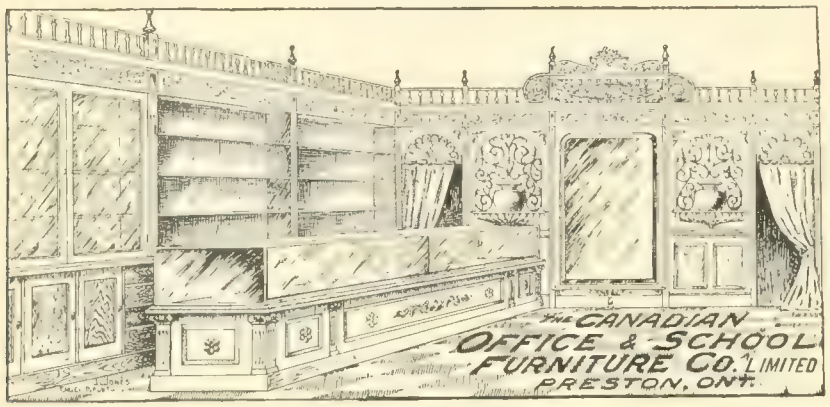

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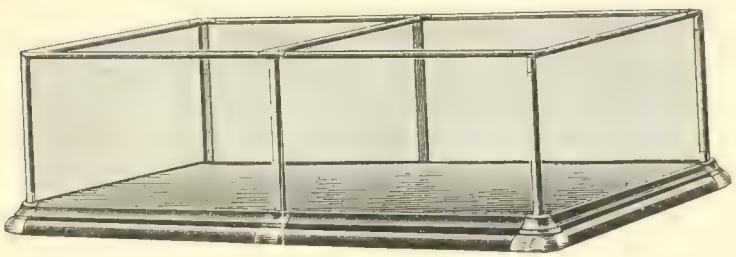

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are taught by a certified Pitman teacher of long experience, which accounts for the success of those who have graduated.
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3—TIMES DAILY EACH WAY—3
8 A.M. 2 P.M. 6 P.M.

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Tickets and information at Company's office on dock.

'Phone 2553.

R. W. HAMLIN, Manager

20 trips book $5.00

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Leaves Geddes' Wharf, West Side of Yonge Street,

Every Thursday at 5 p.m. FOR **Port Hope, Cobourg, Lakeport**

Every Friday at 5 p.m FOR **Whitby, Oshawa, Bowmanville, Newcastle**

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The only Pills which purge without pain

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LAXATIVE
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The Box of 40 Pills: 2 — free by Post.
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Agent: M. DECARY, Pharmacist, Montre

E. F. Stephenson, of Kaslo, having been notified that unless he complied with the provisions of the Pharmacy Act he would be prosecuted, replied, stating that his Ontario diploma having been burnt, he would procure a new one and forward it. The registrar was instructed to request him to forward it as soon as possible.

A letter was received from the Council of the O.C.P., proposing reciprocity of diplomas, with the proviso that no candidate who has failed to pass the qualifying examinations of the O.C.P., shall be entitled to reciprocity. The registrar was instructed to write that this Council is pleased to entertain such proposal.

A letter was received from T. M. Henderson, suggesting that this Council write the B.C. Medical Association regarding the adoption of the B.P., 1898 as the standard. This the secretary was instructed to do, but beyond an acknowledgment of receipt of letter no information has been given.

The treasurer's statement, showing balance $422.33 on current account was read and adopted.

It was moved by E. H. Hiscocks, seconded by D. S. Curtis, that if candidates for either the Major or Minor Examinations fail to secure a pass on all subjects, but do obtain 66⅔% of marks on each of four or more subjects, they be allowed to pass on those subjects, but will not be granted a certificate until they have also passed at a subsequent examination, in the balance of the subjects required, obtaining on each of said subjects 66⅔% of marks. Carried.

After passing accounts due, the Council adjourned.

The next meeting was held this day in New Westminster.

The minutes of the December meeting were read and adopted.

An application having been received from J. B. Boyle for registration, it was moved by T. C. Atkins, seconded by D. S. Curtis, that as his qualifications (The Michigan State certificate) are not sufficient to meet requirements of our act, the same cannot be entertained.

A communication having been read from Mr. J. Cochrane in regard to making proper provisions for holding examinations, the same was on motion referred to the annual meeting.

It was moved by T. E. Atkins, seconded by J. Cochrane, that E. F. Stephenson be notified that unless he complies with the provisions of The Pharmacy Act before July 1st, 1899, our solicitors will be instructed to enforce the same. Carried.

Applications for registration under section 12 (b) having been received from G. F. Curtis and C. R. McDonald, of Revelstoke, it was decided that if the same had been made within the necessary time that they be granted.

The treasurer's statement showing balance on current account of $895.48 was read and adopted.

The report of the Board of Examiners, recommending registration of J. McRae as licentiate, and C. McKay as apprentice, and that the following passed in their respective examinations:

W. Green, preliminary; F. C. Fortin, W. H. Clark, W. Dockrill, major; H. E. Davies, H. LePatourel, A. A. Cropley and C. R. Bourne, minor. The same was received and adopted.

Moved by T. E. Atkins, seconded by E. H. Hiscocks, that a vote of thanks be forwarded the Vancouver School Board for the use of a room to hold the examinations and that a gratuity of five dollars be given the janitor of the High School. Carried.

After passing sundry accounts the council adjourned.

J. K. SUTHERLAND,
Sec.-Registrar.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

Messrs. H. McDowell and Charles Nelson, the auditors, reported having examined the books and found same correct.

REGISTRAR'S REPORT.

To the Officers and Members of the British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association.

Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in reporting that during the past year there has been considerable growth in the strength of our association.

The members of Licentiates in business having increased by 11.

The members of Licentiates in clerks having increased by 5.

The members of Certified Clerks having increased by 1.

The members of Apprentices having increased by 7.

There are now on the register of the association 57 Licentiates in business, 22 Licentiate Clerks, 4 Certified Clerks, and 32 Apprentices.

Yours very truly,

JOHN K. SUTHERLAND.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

To the Members of the British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association.

Gentlemen,

In addressing you as president of the British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association, on this eighth annual meeting, I do so with feelings of considerable pleasure, pride and thankfulness.

Pleasure at finding the year just closed as the most prosperous, financially and numerically for the association of any previous year since its inauguration in the year 1891. Pride, because I have had the honor to preside over the affairs of the British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association during such a satisfactory year, while my relation with the other officers and members of the association has been of the most cordial nature: And thankful not alone to the members of the council, who reposed sufficient confidence in me by doing me the honor of electing me to the highest position in their gift; but to the members of the British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association throughout the province, who by their support at the last two elections, placed me in a position to attain that honor. As my term expires at the conclusion of this meeting, I take advantage of the opportunity thus afforded me of expressing my thanks to each and every one for their unsolicited support in the past.

I am pleased to be able to congratulate every member of this association on the improved condition of business from one end of this magnificent province to the other. I think I am well within the mark when I say every one in this semi-professional business has experienced a particularly satisfactory financial year, and although we all hope that these good timesf may ever continue, we must perforce o past history look forward in a year or two to some reaction when dulness and shrinkage in the volume of business must inevitably ensue: Then, during the fat years we are having, my advice is to attend strictly to business, reaping all the profits you possibly can, and prepare for the lean ones that are sure to follow.

At the annual meeting, held in Vancouver last year, the then retiring president, Mr. D. S. Curtis, in his address referred to these gatherings in a very practical way, by pointing out the necessity of making these meetings more interesting and profitable to those attending. I was in hopes his suggestion would bear fruit and that we would have this year an in-

structive display of talent, founded on subjects akin to our profession. This, I regret to say, though invitations were sent out, has not met with a ready response, still some of our members have accepted the suggestion, and I hope the beginning, though small, will develop until some one from each section will contribute a yearly paper, or take part in any other way to help make our gatherings more entertaining. I can but reiterate that suggestion and request the members to keep this idea before them, so that when the present rush of business subsides and the inevitable lull occurs, some of us can then occupy the spare time by preparing interesting papers on interesting subjects.

During the past year some of our co-workers (in the cause of suffering humanity) and members of our association residing in the City of New Westminster, where we are meeting to-night, were severe sufferers through the terrible holocaust that visited this fair city in September last. I am sure we all felt the loss these associates sustained and in sympathy with their loss stood by ready to render any tangible assistance in our power to give, or might be required of us. Happily such was not needed, though I can assure our friends, had they expressed a wish, the response would have been prompt and sufficient. We all extend a hearty congratulation for the Phœnix-like rapidity with which they have arisen from the ashes and so soon housed themselves in such handsome and commodious quarters. The wisdom and forethought exemplified by our New Westminster friends by protecting their property against such losses with a good line of insurance, thus obviating the need of and appeal for assistance, should act as an object lesson to every one in business, particularly a druggist, whose stock meets with greater destruction by fire and water than any other line of merchandise. Therefore, let your policy be keep stock well insured.

We have reached a period in our history, when I think our constitution and by-laws need a thorough overhauling. The many incongruities existing in the present act require adjusting and amending in line with past and present experience and requirements, which if effected by wise legislation, would prove most beneficial to our association and profession and at the same time afford greater protection to the public. I would therefore suggest at this meeting and to the incoming council the necessity of further legislation being obtained and that a special committee be appointed for that purpose. Some action will have to be taken in the near future to provide suitable quarters for holding our semi-annual examinations, where the student will find himself surrounded with every necessary adjunct to perform the practical portion of his examination. The peregrination system with these examinations must also soon be changed if the attendance in the future increases proportionately as it has done in the past year. The need of suitable appliances to carry on the practical portion of these examinations with ample room was fully demonstrated at the last session. A small stock of chemicals and other necessaries is also essential. I trust in speaking of this as I do, our worthy registrar will not take offence, or feel I am finding fault with any of his premises, etc. On the contrary, I feel I and the association owe him a debt of gratitude at least for his kind and thoughtful offer by giving his premises over to the free use of eight students during business hours ; it is too much to expect of any individual member. We are now able to stand without asking charity. Our funds are, in my judgment, sufficient to warrant an expenditute necessary to provide, say six students at one sitting, with every necessity for dispensing. I would therefore suggest that a special committee be also appointed at the next council meeting and they to confer with the Board of Examiners, and that funds sufficient to meet this expenditure be placed at their disposal. The need of a set of text-books selected by the Examining Board to cover all the subjects in which the student is expected to prepare himself and a regular course mapped out for the primary and major examinations is very urgent. Some complaint has been made—and justly, too—by the students attending the last examination, of the difficulties they have to know what books to study. The mere mention of this, I am sure, will commend itself to the Board of Examiners, and I trust a complete compilation can soon be made to better guide the student for the future. While on this subject, I would also suggest the advisability of the examiners adhering strictly to legitimate questions and avoiding all catch questions or questions covering the composition of patent nostrums, though they may be in daily demand and sometimes ordered by the medical practitioner.

The adoption of the new British Pharmacopœia in this province by either the Board of Medical Examiners and the practising physicians or the druggists as a whole is still in abeyance. It would in my judgment be admirable for the new Council to endeavor to meet the new Medical Council and come to some mutual understanding as to when the new Pharmacopœia will be adopted, or whether it will be thrown out altogether. I regret to find an undercurrent of fear and unrest with regard to the great and disturbing question of cutting still prevalent. So far I rejoice, and I trust I but re-echo the sentiments of nearly every member of this association, if not actually every one, that the cut-rate druggist has yet to gain a firm footing in our territory. The nefarious stamp system has entered into the arena, but I trust those who have adopted it in the fear mayhap of their neighbors taking it up if they should not will soon see the wisdom of suppressing it, as it only means the thin edge of the wedge, veiled by another covering, of the cutting system. With honor and confidence among ourselves and a united front the cut rate idea can be postponed for an indefinite period. Let us all try to keep it so.

As the subjects I have touched upon may, and I hope will, elicit some consideration and friendly discussion to-night, I will not trespass further on your time.

Again thanking you one and all for the honor and privilege of being your president for the years 1898 and 1899.

J. R. Seymour.

Mr. Curtis, on rising to move a vote of thanks to the president for his very able address, felt that he had excelled all his predecessors, and thought that we might profit greatly by the suggestions made. Regarding the commercial side of our life, he with the president deprecated anything that tended toward the cutting evil. He thanked the president for the kindly references made toward those who passed through the late disaster which had visited the city of New Westminster.

Mr. Watson, who seconded the foregoing motion, thought there was room for improvement in the conduct of the examinations, and hoped that in a few years we would be able to provide a course of lectures. He cautioned the association against seeking new legislation, as he believed the present time most inopportune.

The motion, on being put by Vice-President Cochrane, was carried unanimously.

The president, having appointed Messrs. T. J. Armstrong and H. H. Watson scrutineers, they, after examination of the ballots, reported D. S. Curtis, J. Cochrane, and J. R. Seymour elected to the Council for the ensuing two years.

Messrs. H. McDowell and Charles Nelson were then reappointed auditors for the current year by the president.

A communication was received from Mr. J. Cochrane regarding proper arrangement for examinations.

Mr. T. E. Atkins said that this letter had been received by the Council and by them referred to the general meeting. He thought the first thing to be decided was whether we have a permanent place to hold the examination in.

It was then moved by T. A. Muir seconded by F. H. Hiscocks, that this Association recommend that the Council decide on Vancouver as the permanent place in which to hold the examinations and that they make the necessary arrangements to provide means for proper equipment for holding the same. Carried.

The following paper having been received from Mr. J. H. Emery, of Victoria, it was moved by E. H. Hiscocks, seconded by D. S. Curtis, that the same be printed, in the Annual Report and that the thanks of the Association be forwarded to him. Carried.

This paper, unavoidably crowded out of this issue, will appear next month.

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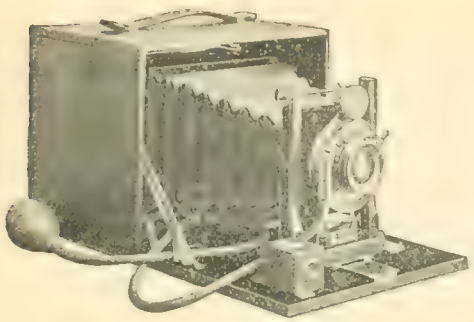

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Photographic Notes.

Permanency of Photographs.

Since prepared printing-out papers have come to be so universally used, the nightmare, if I may call it, of photographers has been the fading or yellowing of prints. Approximately, the carbon print, or a print made on platinum paper, has a gratifying stability, but these will not for many years become the pictures for the masses, because of the extra cost of production, and because, when both are new, the difference is not sufficiently apparent to the patron to induce him to pay the difference in cost. I am frank to say that I believe the results, as a rule, that were obtained on albumen paper were more permanent than the majority of printers obtain to day on collodion or gelatine, and also as frank to assert that such ought not to be the case. Where, then, is the trouble? My experience teaches me that the most of it lies in the fact that the formulas have universally understated the time that is necessary to fix these prints, and printers have followed the formulas too closely. A collodion print will fix thoroughly in much less time than a gelatine positive, but I would not advise anyone to fix in ten minutes if permanent pictures are desired. Gelatine paper, if the gelatine be at all of a hard variety, will require a liberal fixing in strong hypo. If there be some vignetted prints in the lot under treatment, it is easier for the eye to distinguish when fixation is complete. As gelatine is very tenacious in its hold on chemicals, it is well to be in no great hurry to remove prints when they appear all right to the eye. In other words when a vignette has been in the hypo a few minutes (that is, a gelatine print) there will appear in the edge of the vignetting a halo of a brownish tint. Fixing must continue until this tint entirely disappears, and, as I said above, for a short time, say five minutes, longer. Then the washing of gelatine papers must be very thorough by moving them from one dish to another in clean water for at least ten or twelve times, which is equal to letting the water run on them all night.

The odor of formaldehyde is masked with spirit of eucalyptus.

HOME MADE COLOR SCREEN.—An easy way of making color screens is as follows: Float a carefully-cleaned iron ring of the right size to fit the hood of the lens on the surface of some mercury in a shallow vessel; then pour a small quantity of collodion stained to the right color into the ring, cover with a sheet of paper to keep off the dust, and when dry the screen will be ready for use.

CURIOUS ACTION OF PHOTOGRAPHIC DEVELOPERS.—P. Mercier has remarked (*Repert. Chem. Ztg.*), that by the treatment of photographic plates, either before or after exposition with solutions of amidol, metol, ortol, hydroquinone, or pyrogallol, vigorous negatives may be

A Study.

obtained by subsequent development with hydroquinone-sodium carbonate developer, and even from excessively over-exposed plates. For instance, 0.01 Gm. of amidol is dissolved in 100 Cc. of water, the solution permitted to become brown by standing exposed to the air, and the plate then bathed in the solution for 2 minutes. The plate takes up about 1 Gm. of fluid by this treatment, corresponding to about 0.0001 Gm. of amidol. After this treatment the plate may be over-exposed a thousandfold, but on being developed with a hydroquinone-sodium carbonate developer a strong negative may be obtained.

SEPIA AND PURPLE TONES.—The following instructions may prove useful when one wishes to get a sepia or purple-toned print:

For green tones take a red print, after washing, and brush over with:

Nitrate of cobalt	60 grains.
Sulphate of iron	60 grains.
Water	2 ounces.

For sepia tones take a red print, after washing, and brush over with:

Sulphate of iron	60 grains.
Water	6 ounces.

Developer for purple tones:

The print must be over-exposed. Wash well; then brush over with:

Gold chloride	4 grains.
Water	1 ounce.

Acetic, nitric or hydrochloric acid turn a green print blue.

DEVELOPMENT AFTER FIXING.—The London agents for the "Lumiere" plates, Messrs. Fuerst Bros, recommend the following for development formula after fixing:

Metol	120 grs.
Sulphate of sodium	2½ ozs.
Water	20 "

Use ½ oz. to 1 oz.

The plates should be strongly over-exposed, and all traces of hypo removed. After an hour or two of development, according to the exposure given, the positive image appears full of detail, visible by reflected light, but scarcely perceptible by transparent light. At the end of two hours the image has grown sufficiently to be identified with mercury.—*C. and D.*

Don'ts in Photography.

Don't try to develop a large number of plates or films at one time. Experiment with one plate or film to find the working properties of your bath. Much better to spoil one negative than several. If there are several plates on the tray, they are apt to slide over one another while rocking the dish and thus tear the film.

Don't forget that during the summer months a piece of ice in your developer, fixing bath and toning solution is a necessary luxury. If you don't care to have it in the tray itself, a nice method is to have two trays, one larger than the other. In the larger one have ice water and place the smaller tray in the water; this will keep your solutions cool. Frilling and blistering of your negatives and prints are thus avoided, and the developing is retarded to such an extent that it can be managed

Don't forget that the handling of gelatine prints can be made much easier and much of the stickiness avoided by soaking them for a minute or two in an alum bath, 2 drs. to the pint of water. This retards the toning slightly, makes the fixing a little longer. Ten minutes longer fixing is sufficient.

Don't hurry the washing of your negatives. If you have running water, ten minutes under the faucet, with the film side of the negative upwards, is better than one hour's soaking in several changes of water and trouble is avoided. Place the negative about four or six inches from the faucet, so that the water will strike the centre with moderate force. In ten years' experience I have not had a negative spoil from incomplete washing after ten minutes of this treatment.

Don't let the tray containing a plate and developer lay still, not even for a moment.

Keep it Rocking.—This insures even development and prevents pin-holes, the latter being caused by particles of dust becoming imbedded in the film, thus preventing the developer coming in contact with the surface.

Don't forget when trimming your prints that a figure can be made to look larger or smaller than it really is by having it come near the upper or lower margin of the picture, according to which effect is desired.

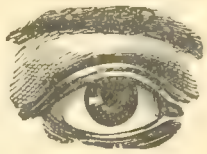
Don't waste your time and materials by trying to make portraits of the baby indoors. Unless you have an unusually good light and an unusually good baby, the result is generally a failure. The best place to do the work is out doors, the shady side of the house preferred. Here there is an abundance of light that illuminates both sides of the baby's face very evenly.

Don't try to develop a plate with a small portion of developer. Have a fair amount ready for use. An ounce and a half does nicely for a 4 x 5 plate in a tray of the same size. There should be enough to flood the plate readily.

Cascara Pills. — Dieterich proposes the following method of preparation: 10 Gm. of dry alcoholic extract of Rhamnus Purshiana are made into a mass with a few drops of mucilage of acacia and a sufficient quantity of powdered licorice root and formed into 100 pills, which are dried first at 20°, later at 50° C. and may then be silvered or sugar-coated.—(*Ztsch. f. Ph.*)

Optical Department

In charge of W. F. Hamill, M.D., Principal of the Optical Institute of Canada.



Correspondents should note that for an intelligent answer to be given to their inquiries it is necessary in every case to give the following information relative to their patient: (1) Sex, (2) age, (3) occupation, (4) near point of distinct vision for small type with each eye alone, (5) how their eyes trouble them, *i.e.*, their asthenopic symptoms, (6) vision of each eye at twenty feet alone without glasses, (7) best vision obtainable with glasses, naming correction.

Example.—J.S., male; age, 18; bookkeeper; can read small type to within five inches of each eye; complains of much headache through the day and evening; eyes feel sore and water a good deal, look red and inflamed, etc., etc.

R.E.V. $\frac{20}{50}$ with $+1.50 = \frac{20}{20}$
L.E.V. $\frac{20}{50}$ with $+1.50 = \frac{20}{20}$

The above example is taken to illustrate about how we desire inquiries to be made.

B F S.—I am uncertain as to the simplest method of ascertaining the amount of accommodation in an eye and would thank you for the method you usually adopt.

Answer.—Many different ways are used to determine the accommodation present, an explanation of which can be found in any good text book on the refraction of the eye. The method I adopt is a very old and common one, which is sufficiently accurate and scientific for all practical purposes, and is as follows: First ascertain the state of the refraction by Snellen's distant test type, and we will suppose we have an emmetrope aged 20 for examination — $V = \frac{20}{10}$ which a + glass blurs. I now try how close he can read the smallest type on the hand card—testting each eye separately with my metre measure or Prince's refraction rule. I now measure from the eye to the very closest place which he can read the smallest type plainly—not the best place—but the closest—which in this case I find is 10 cm. (4 inches). At once I know he must have 10.00 D. of Acc. in order so to do, because 10 cm. and the yellow spot of the retina are the conjugate foci for an emmetropic eye under atropine with a +10.00 D. glass before it. Without the +10.00 D. glass and atropine, therefore I must obtain the 10.00 D. of Acc. from the crystalline lens.

Had my customer been able to have read the distant type as well with a +2.00 glass as with the naked eye and yet been able to read the smallest type on the hand card at 10 cm. I would have added this 2.00 to the amount of acc. needed by an emmetrope to read at 10 cm. which would make 12 00 D. of Acc. in the second instance for the following reason, viz., if it requires 10.00 D. of Acc. for an emmetrope to carry his eye from infinity to 10 cm., then anyone requiring to use +2.00 for clear vision at infinity must have 10.00 D. of Acc. in reserve to read at 10 cm.; hence 12 00 D. would be the total. In another person they might require A. – 2.00 D. glass to make $V. = \frac{20}{10}$, and yet if they could read the hand card as before at 10 cm. without glasses it would show they only had 8.00 D. of Acc., because they would without Acc. require rays of light for clear vision at infinity to be as divergent as if the came from 50 cm. Therefore, at 50 cm. this eye could see clearly without any Acc.; hence to carry the eye from 50 cm. to 10 cm. requires only 8 00 D. of Acc. To simplify by rule all the above simply measure the nearest distance an eye can read the smallest type on the hand card and divide this distance if measured in centimetres into 100—(if you measure in inches divide into 40)—the quotient will give you the Acc. in the emmetrope to which you add the distant correction to find the Acc. in ametropia.

Optical Graduates.

The following students attended the August class at the Optical Institute of Canada: Emile A. Pequenat, Stratford; Walter E. K. Hogg, Thornbury; Charles A. Weaver, Berlin; Clarence R. Denike, Trenton; W. H. Priest, Stanbridge, Que. This makes nearly three hundred students which have received their optical education from Dr. Hamill, and there are numerous places yet without an optician, where a harvest awaits someone. The next class commences on Sept. 12th.

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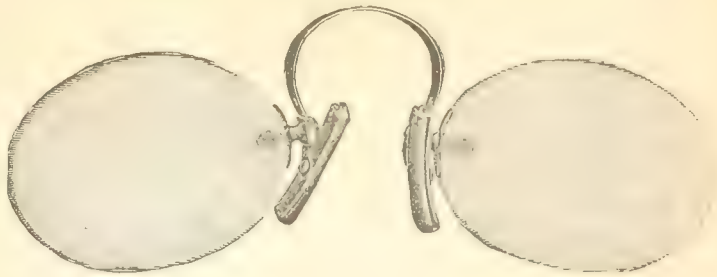

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and 25 cents for a sample of this

SMOKED RIMLESS EYEGLASS

with off-set nickel-plated mountings.
Send also 25 cents for one dozen unequalled Eyeglass Cord.
If you want to save money send us your Optical Prescription Work.
Accurate ; prompt.

L. W. LEVY & CO.

Manufacturing Opticians
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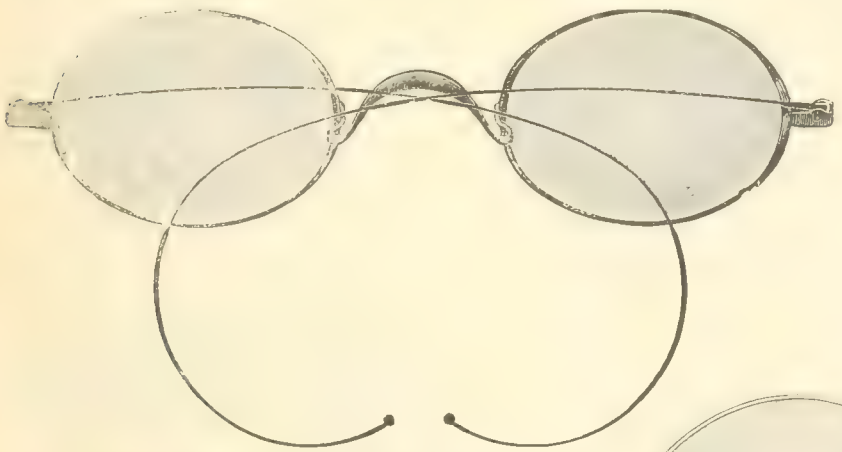
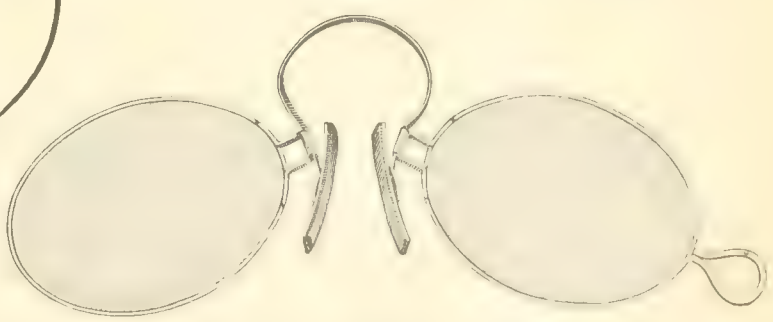
The New Expansible Patent Spectacles and Eyeglasses

PATENT 5393



POINTERS

Solid Temple, Well Tempered, No Screws to Drop Out, Work Loose or Rust, Re enforced End Pieces, Broad Swell Noses.
Made in Gold, Gold-Filled and Goldoin Nickle.
Straight and Riding Bow.
Lenses can be Instantly Replaced if Broken.



ALL EYEGLASSES HAVE NEW IMPROVED SPRING, GUARANTEED NOT TO BREAK

LENSES **TO SUIT YOUR TRADE. Plano-Convex, Double Convex or Periscopic, Mi-Goquille or Goquille and Split-Bifocals.**

WILL BE PLEASED TO RECEIVE YOUR ORDERS FOR THESE GOODS.

B. LAURANCE, 63 Yonge Street, Toronto

BOOKS FOR DRUGGISTS.

Any of the following books will be mailed on receipt of price named —

British Pharmacopoeia, 1898	$2 50	Scoville's Art of Compounding	$2 50
National Formulary	1 00	Bartley's Medical Chemistry	3 00
Practical Dispensing	50	Duane's Medical Dictionary	3 00
Minor Ailments	1 50	Gould's Medical Dictionary	3 25
Practical Dentistry	50	Robinson's Latin Grammar	1 75
Harrop's Monograph on Fluid Extracts	2 00	Beasley's Receipt Book	2 00
Caspari's Treatise on Pharmacy	4 50	Practical Perfumery	50
Oldberg's Home Study in Pharmacy	3 00	Hare's Practical Therapeutics	3 75
Sayre's Organic Materia Medica and Pharmacognosy	4 50	Refraction of the Eye (Morton)	1 00
Culbreth's Materia Medica and Pharmacognosy	4	Diseases of the Eye (Hunsell & Bell)	50
		Spectacles and Eyeglasses (Phillips)	1 00

— THE —

CANADIAN DRUGGIST

Toronto, Canada.

Often in the morning there comes a feeling of weariness, indescribable; not exactly ill, nor fit to work, but too near well to remain idle.

A Ripans Tabule taken at night, before retiring, or just after dinner, has been known to drive away that weariness for months.

WANTED: A case of bad health that R·I·P·A·N·S will not benefit. Send five cents to Ripan Chemical Co., No. 10 Spruce Street, New York, for 10 samples and 1,000 testimonials. R·I·P·A·N·S, 10 for 5 cents, or 12 packets for 48 cents, may be had of all druggists who are willing to sell a standard medicine at a moderate profit. They banish pain and prolong life. One gives relief. Note the word R·I·P·A·N·S on the packet. Accept no substitute.

WE would be very glad to supply the Drug Trade and Medical Profession with our Catalogue of Fine

Pharmaceutical Specialties....

Our Standard Fluid Extracts will compare with products of any other Laboratory on the continent.

THE

Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.

Wholesale Druggists, Winnipeg, Man.

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MUNN & CO., NEW YORK, 361 BROADWAY.

Formulary.

ANTITUBERCULOSIS OIL.

Vegetable creosote	150 minims
Naphthol	45 grains
Iodine	2¼ grains
Cod liver oil	6 ounces

A tablespoonful three times a day.—*Med. Jour.*

LAVENDER WATERS.

I.

Oil of lavender	4 ozs.
Cologne spirit	6 pints.

II.

Oil of lavender	4 ozs.
Magnesium carbonate	1 oz.
Rose water	1 pint.
Cologne spirit	6 pints.

Triturate the oil with the magnesium carbonate, gradually adding the alcohol and water previously mixed, and filter.

III.

Oil of lavender	10 drs.
Oil of bergamot	90 mins.
Oil of neroli	4 drops.
Oil of sandalwood	7 drops.
Oil of rose geranium	6 drops.
Tincture of musk	8 drops.
Alcohol	30 ozs.
Water	30 ozs.

REMEDIES FOR FRECKLES.

The following remedies are given in Ph. Ztg.:

(1) Saponify 1 p. poppy oil with 2 p. lead acetate and add 1 p. tincture of benzoin, 5 p. quillaya, 1 p. spirit of nitrous ether, and 95 p. rose water.

(2) Mix 7 p. dilute nitric acid, 115 p. eau de cologne, and 10 drops oil of neroli with 60 p. hydrogen dioxide and 100 p. glycerine, and dilute with water to 325 p. Filter after two weeks. Apply to the skin with a linen cloth and let it dry.

(3) Mix 25 p. rose water, 2 p. zinc sulpho-carbolate, 25 p. glycerine, and 5 p. cologne water.

(4) Triturate together 2 p. bismuth sub-nitrate and 4 p. gum arabic, and add gradually a mixture of 30 p. rose water, 20 p. pure glycerine, and 10 p. tincture of benzoin, Shake before using and apply once or twice a day.—*Phar. Post.*

MOUSTACHE POMADE.

Yellow soap	30 ounces
Water	35 ounces
Potassium carbonate	1½ ounces
Ceresin	7½ ounces
Japan wax	2½ ounces
Gum arabic	2½ ounces
Castor oil	2½ ounces
Oil of cloves	1½ drams
Oil of bergamot	25 minims
Oil of lemon	20 minims

Melt the castor oil, wax and ceresin together, and keep hot. Dissolve the soap in 30 ounces of water, and add the potassium carbonate. Dissolve the gum arabic in 5 ounces of water and strain. To the melted wax, etc., add half the soap solution, and beat up thoroughly; then add the mucilage and the perfumes, and finally work in the rest of the soap solution, beating most diligently all of the time.—*Ch. & Dr.*

MOTH POWDER WITH AGREEABLE ODOR.

This may be prepared as follows: Clove, 50 p., black pepper, 100 p., quassia, 100 p., reduce to powder, mix, and add oil of cassia, 1 p., oil of bergamot, 1 p., camphor, 5 p. (reduced to powder with aid of 20 p. ether), effloresced carbonate 20 p. and orris root 20 parts.—*Drog. Ztg.*

MOTH ESSENCE.

According to the *Neueste Erfindungen und Erfahrungen*, the following makes a splendid moth preventer:

Spanish pepper	100 parts.
Turpentine oil	50 parts.
Camphor	25 parts.
Clove oil	10 parts.
Alcohol, 96 per cent.	900 parts.

Cut the Spanish pepper into little bits, and pour over them the alcohol and oil of turpentine. Let stand two or three days, then decant, and press out. To the liquid thus obtained add the camphor and clove oil, let stand a few days, then filter and fill into suitable bottles. To use, imbibe bits of bibulous paper in the liquid and put them in the folds of clothing to be protected.—*Nat. Drugg.*

MOSQUITOES AND FLIES.

I.

Oil patchouli	0.015 parts.
Oil cinnamon	0.015 parts.
Oil sandal wood	4.0 parts.
Alcohol	100.0 parts.

II.

Sodium borosalicylate	1 part.
Decoction quassia	50 parts.

III.

Carbolic acid, liquefied	1 part.
Oil pennyroyal	2 parts.
Spirit camphor	2 parts.
Oil tar	4 parts.
Glycerine	2 parts.
Lard oil	4 parts

The above is known as "mosquito oil" and is largely used to keep flies and mosquitoes off horses and cattle.

MOSQUITO POWDER.

Naphthalin	1 av. oz.
Talcum	2 av. ozs.
Starch	16 av. ozs.
Oil pennyroyal	2 fl. drs.

Mix. Reduce to fine powder. Rub the powder into the exposed parts of the body.

When oil of pennyroyal is called for as a remedy for mosquitoes, give the following mixture and label it "Essence of Pennyroyal for External Use":

Oil of pennyroyal	1 fl. dr.
Castor oil	3 fl. drs.
Alcohol	12 fl. drs

MOSQUITO OIL.

Oil eucalyptus	1 oz.
Oil pennyroyal	1 oz.
Sweet oil	6 ozs.

Mix and anoint the hands and face.

INKS.

(Black Ink for Inking Pads.)

Nigrosin	G 60
Tannin	G 30
Glycerine	G 15
Water	enough
Water	Cc 500

Before adding the water, the two solids are triturated enough waterglass to form a smooth paste.

(Ink for Copying without a Press.)

Aniline-blue	gr. 8
Alum	gr. 4
Glycerine	fl. dr. 5
Water, enough to make	fl. oz. 2

(Nigrosin Ink.)

Nigrosin (water-soluble)	lb. 11½.
Potassium bichromate	lb. 1½.
Gelatin	lb. 1¾.
Hot water, enough to make	gal. 50.

Dissolve the nigrosin in 25 gallons of hot water; dissolve the gelatin in 10 gallons of hot water and add to the nigrosin solution.

A Good Black Laundry Ink.

Copper sulphate	45 parts.
Silver nitrate	15 parts.
Ammonia water	50 parts.
Potassium tartrate	10 parts.
Caustic soda	10 parts.
Dextrin	10 parts.
Sugar	5 parts.
Lampblack	1 part.
Distilled water	80 parts.

Dissolve the copper sulphate in the ammonia water, and add the silver nitrate in powder. Warm the water, and add the soda, dextrin, and, when dissolved, stir in the lampblack. Mix the two solutions with persistent stirring.

Another Black Ink.

In 10 parts of ammonia water dissolve 5 parts of silver nitrate. In another vessel, dissolve in 15 parts of distilled water, 5 parts of caustic soda, and 5 parts of gum arabic. Mix the solutions and let stand for one hour in a warm place. Fill into small bottles.—*Phar. Zeit*

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FIRE ONLY
H. M. BLACKBURN
CANADIAN MANAGER
TORONTO
AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

Deep Black Writing Fluid.

First prepare a clear logwood extract solution by dissolving 200 parts best French logwood extract in 1,000 parts water, heating in the steam bath. Place the solution aside and allow to settle for about eight days. Pour off clear from the sediment which has formed. Thin 200 parts logwood solution with 500 parts water, heat in the steam-bath to about 90° C., and add, drop by drop, the following oxidation mixture, prepared from 2.0 potassium bichromate, 50.0 chrome alum, and 10.0 oxalic acid dissolved in 150.0 water. Maintain the temperature another half-hour at 90° C, thin with water to obtain 1,000 total, add 1% carbolic acid and allow to settle two or three days. Express clear and fill in bottles.

Amongst Our Advertisers.

Repeat orders for Wilson's Fly Pads are now in order. Druggists can confidently recommend them as certain to give satisfaction.

A Saleable Article.

Read the advertisement of the Albert Toilet Co. in this issue. They are offering *to the drug trade exclusively* a soap which must command a ready sale.

Optical Goods.

Dealers in optical goods should read the advertisement of Levy & Co. on page 196A in this issue. This firm will be pleased to quote prices and furnish catalogue on application by mentioning this journal.

McGregor's Butter Scotch.

This is an article which promises to have a very large sale amongst the trade. The confection is itself an excellent article and it is handsomely put up in cartons to retail at 5 cents each. *Every druggist* should send at least a sample order. Read the advts.

Elastic Hosiery, Etc.

Mr. Vincent Wood, "Victoria House," Albion Place, Blackfriars Bridge, England calls attention to the fact that raw materials for the manufacture of surgical appliances, stockings, etc., have advanced of late to a very great extent, but having prepared against these increased prices, by placing contracts for a large stock of all goods, he has been enabled to keep his well-known high-class goods at the same prices as formerly listed by him. Read advertisement in this issue.

During the Exhibition.

Messrs. Buntin, Gillies & Co., of Hamilton, will open a sample room in Toronto during the time of the Industrial Exhibition, August 28th to September 9th, and and will show a complete stock. Out of-town merchants who will visit Toronto during the exhibition, and there will be thousands of them, should not fail to call and look over the lines. Everything in stationery and stationers' goods. The trade are invited to make these sample rooms their headquarters and have letters addressed in care of the firm. Notice of location will be given in due time.

A Business Education.

You may be able to dispense any prescription, your knowledge of practical and analytical chemistry may entitle you to highest honors at your college, and your pharmaceutical training may have been excellent. Yet, if you have not had a business training, if your knowledge of business law and business transactions generally have not been carefully and studiously conducted you cannot make a brilliant success and a business man.

A thorough course at a business college, such as the Central Business College, whose advertisement appears in this issue, will give you an insight into and a knowledge of business affairs that will prove a wonderful help in your mercantile course.

Books.

THE ODORIFEROUS FORMULARY.—How to prepare flavoring extracts, cordials, syrups, etc. By A. Cloud, Seguin.

This little work, which is in its second edition, contains a number of formulæ of value to the practical pharmacist. It is published at 35 cents by C. H. Seguin, Baltimore, Md.

PUSHING ALONG IN DRUGS.—This is the title of an excellent little brochure written by J. T. Pepper, the well-known druggist of Woodstock, Ont. Mr. Pepper is a frequent contributor to pharmaceutical journals, and being a successful druggist with practical ideas his words carry weight. The work before us is one which every druggist can read to advantage.

College Announcements.

We are in receipt of College Announcements from the Ontario College of Pharmacy, Quebec College of Pharmacy, Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, Northwestern University, University of Wisconsin, Michigan University (Ann Arbor), University of Maine.

WANTS, FOR SALE, ETC.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED. CERTIFIED DRUG Clerk of British Columbia desires a situation in that Province. J. H., c/o CANADIAN DRUGGIST, Toronto.

We Solicit Your Trade

We offer a well-assorted stock of

Drugs
Chemicals
Patent Medicines
Perfumery
Toilet Articles
etc.

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JAMES A. KENNEDY & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
423 Richmond St., LONDON Ont.

Our HOLIDAY ASSORTMENT of

FINE PERFUMES

is larger and more beautiful than ever shown.

Sold to Druggists Only

We solicit at least a share of your patronage.
We aim to call on every Druggist in the Dominion. If for any reason you have not been seen, please notify us and we will arrange, if possible, to have you see our line.

Seely Manufacturing Co.

"THE AMERICAN PERFUMER"

DETROIT, MICH., U.S.A. WINDSOR, ONT.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to Aug. 8th, 1899.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

Alcohol, gal	$4 75	$5 00
Methyl	1 90	2 00
Allspice, lb	13	15
Powdered, lb	15	17
Aloin, oz	40	45
Anodyne, Hoffman's bot., lbs	50	55
Arrowroot, Bermuda, lb	40	45
St. Vincent, lb	15	18
Balsam, Fir, lb	45	50
Copaiba, lb	70	85
Peru, lb	3 25	3 50
Tolu, can or less, lb	70	75
Bark, Barberry, lb	22	25
Bayberry, lb	15	18
Buckthorn, lb	15	17
Canella, lb	15	17
Cascara Sagrada	25	30
Casarilla, select, lb	18	20
Cassia, in mats, lb	25	28
Cinchona, red, lb	60	65
Powdered, lb	65	70
Yellow, lb	35	40
Pale, lb	40	45
Elm, selected, lb	18	20
Ground, lb	17	20
Powdered, lb	20	28
Hemlock, crushed, lb	18	20
Oak, white, crushed lb	15	17
Orange peel, bitter, lb	15	16
Prickly ash, lb	35	40
Sassafras, lb	15	16
Soap (quillaya), lb	13	15
Wild cherry, lb	13	15
Beans, Calabar, lb	45	50
Tonka, lb	1 20	1 75
Vanilla, lb	8 00	15 00
Berries, Cubeb, sifted, lb	20	25
powdered, lb	25	30
Juniper, lb	7	10
Ground, lb	12	14
Prickly ash, lb	40	45
Buds, Balm of Gilead, lb	55	60
Cassia, lb	25	30
Butter, Cacao, lb	60	65
Camphor, lb	65	75
Cantharides, Russian, lb	1 40	1 50
Powdered, lb	1 50	1 60
Capsicum, lb	25	30
Powdered, lb	$ 30	$ 35
Carbon, Bisulphide, lb	15	16
Carmine, No. 40, oz	30	40
Castor, Fibre, lb	20 00	20 00
Chalk, French, powdered, lb	10	12
Precip., see Calcium, lb	10	12
Prepared, lb	5	
Charcoal, Animal, powd., lb	4	5
Willow, powdered, lb	20	25
Clove, lb	17	20
Powdered, lb	18	22
Cochineal, S.G., lb	40	45
Collodion, lb	75	80
Cantharidal, lb	2 50	2 75
Confection, Senna, lb	40	45
Creosote, Wood, lb	1 30	2 50
Crenasol (Jeyes) 4-oz. bottles, per doz.		4 50
" " 12-oz. bottles, per doz.		10 80
Cuttlefish Bone, lb	25	30
Dextrine, lb	10	12
Dover's Powder, lb	1 50	1 60
Ergot, Spanish, lb	75	80
Powdered, lb	90	1 00
Ergotin, Keith's, oz	2 00	2 10
Extract Logwood, bulk, lb	13	14
Pounds, lb	14	17
Flowers, Arnica, lb	15	20
Calendula, lb	55	60
Camomile, Roman, lb	25	30
German, lb	40	45
Elder, lb	20	22
Lavender, lb	12	15
Rose, red, French, lb	1 60	2 00
Rosemary, lb	25	30
Saffron, American, lb	65	70
Spanish, Val'a, oz	1 00	1 25
Gelatine, Cooper's, lb	75	80
French, white, lb	35	40
Glycerine, lb	17	20
Guarana	1 00	1 10
Powdered, lb	1 25	1 35
Gum Aloes, Cape, lb	18	20
Barbadoes, lb	30	50
Socotrine, lb	65	70
Asafœtida, lb	40	45
Arabic, 1st, lb	70	75
Powdered, lb	80	95
Sifted sorts, lb	45	50
Sorts, lb	30	35
Benzoin, lb	50	1 00
Catechu, Black, lb	9	20
Gamboge, powdered, lb	1 20	1 25
Guaiac, lb	50	1 00
Powdered, lb	90	
Kino, true, lb	$ 4 25	$4 50
Myrrh, lb	45	48
Powdered, lb	55	60
Opium, lb	4 50	4 75
Powdered, lb	5 75	6 00
Scammony, pure Resin, lb	12 80	13 00
Shellac, lb	35	40
Bleached, lb	40	45
Spruce, true, lb	30	35
Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb	85	90
Powdered, lb	1 10	1 25
Sorts, lb	55	70
Thus, lb	8	10
Herb, Althea, lb	27	35
Bitterwort, lb	36	40
Burdock, lb	16	18
Boneset, oz., lb	15	17
Catnip, oz., lb	17	20
Chiretta, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	20	38
Feverfew, oz., lb	53	55
Grindelia robusta, lb	45	50
Horehound, oz., lb	18	20
Jaborandi, lb	45	50
Lemon Balm, lb	38	40
Liverwort, German, lb	38	40
Lobelia, oz., lb	15	20
Motherwort, oz., lb	20	20
Mullein, German, lb	17	20
Pennyroyal, oz., lb	18	22
Peppermint, oz., lb	21	20
Rue, oz., lb	30	30
Sage, oz., lb	18	22
Spearmint, lb	21	25
Thyme, oz., lb	18	20
Tansy, oz., lb	15	15
Wormwood, oz	20	20
Yerba Santa, lb	38	48
Honey, lb	13	12
Hops, fresh, lb	20	24
Indigo, Madras, lb	75	85
Insect Powder, lb	35	35
Isinglass, Brazil, lb	2 00	2 10
Russian, true, lb	6 00	6 58
Leaf, Aconite, lb	25	3
Bay, lb	18	20
Belladonna, lb	25	30
Buchu, long, lb	50	40
Short, lb	35	40
Coca, lb	35	25
Digitalis, lb	15	70
Eucalyptus, lb	18	20
Hyoscyamus	20	55
Matico, lb	70	25

Senna, Alexandria, lb	$ 25	$ 30
Tinnevelly, lb	15	25
Stramonium, lb	20	25
Uva Ursi, lb	15	18
LEECHES, Swedish, doz	1 00	1 10
LICORICE, Solazzi	48	50
Pignatelli	35	40
Grasso	30	35
Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.	27	30
" Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75
" Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Tar, Licorice, and Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
LUPULIN, oz	30	35
LYCOPODIUM, lb	70	80
MACE, lb	1 20	1 25
MANNA, lb	1 60	1 75
Moss, Iceland, lb	9	10
Irish, lb	12	13
MUSK, Tonquin, oz	46 00	50 00
NUTGALLS, lb	21	25
Powdered, lb	25	30
NUTMEGS, lb	1 00	1 10
NUX VOMICA, lb	10	12
Powdered, lb	20	25
OAKUM, lb	12	15
OINTMENT, Merc., lb. ½ and ½	70	75
Citrine, lb	45	50
PARALDEHYDE, oz	20	22
PEPPER, black, lb	16	18
Powdered, lb	18	20
PITCH, black, lb	3	4
Bergundy, true, lb	10	12
PLASTER, Calcined, bbl. cash	1 25	3 25
Adhesive, yd	12	13
Belladonna, lb	65	70
Galbanum Comp., lb	80	85
Lead, lb	25	30
POPPY HEADS, per 100	1 00	1 10
ROSIN, Common, lb	2½	3
White, lb	3½	4
RESORCIN, white, oz	25	0
ROCHELLE SALT, lb	25	28
ROOT, Aconite, lb	22	25
Althea, cut, lb	30	35
Belladonna, lb	25	30
Blood, lb	18	25
Bitter, lb	27	30
Blackberry, lb	15	18
Burdock, crushed, lb	18	20
Calamus, sliced, white, lb	20	25
Canada Snake, lb	30	35
Cohosh, black, lb	15	20
Colchicum, lb	40	45
Columbo, lb	20	22
Powdered, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	38	40
Comfrey, crushed, lb	20	25
Curcuma, powdered, lb	13	
Dandelion, lb	20	
Elecampane, lb	15	
Galangal, lb	15	
Gelsemium, lb	22	
Gentian or Genitan, lb	12	13
Ground, lb	13	25
Powdered, lb	13	14
Ginger, African, lb	18	15
Po., lb	20	20
Jamaica, bldd., lb	30	22
Po., lb	35	35
Ginseng, lb	4 50	4 38
Golden Seal, lb	1 00	1 75
Gold Thread, lb	90	10
Hellebore, white, powd., lb	15	95
Indian Hemp	18	18
Ipecac, lb	5 00	5 25
Powdered, lb	5 25	5 50
Jalap, lb	40	50
Powdered, lb	45	45
Kava Kava, lb	40	50
Licorice, lb	12	90
Powdered, lb	13	15
Mandrake, lb	13	1
Masterwort, lb	16	18
Orris, Florentine, lb	30	40
Powdered, lb	40	35
Pareira Brava, true, lb	40	45
Pink, lb	40	45
Parsley, lb	30	45
Pleursey, lb	20	35
Poke, lb	15	25
Queen of the Meadow	18	18
Rhatany, lb	$ 20	$ 30
Rhubarb, lb	75	2 50
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb	45	50
Cut, lb	50	55
Senega, lb	55	65
Squill, lb	13	15
Stillingia, lb	22	25
Powdered, lb	25	27
Unicorn, lb	38	40
Valerian, English, lb. true	20	25
Virginia, Snake, lb	40	45
Yellow Dock, lb	15	18
RUM, Bay, gal	2 50	2 75
Essence, lb	3 00	3 25
SACCHARIN, oz	1 25	1 50
SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb	13	15
Star, lb	35	40
Burdock, lb	30	35
Canary, bag or less, lb	4	5
Caraway, lb	10	13
Cardamom, lb	1 15	1 25
Celery	25	30
Colchicum	50	60
Coriander, lb	10	12
Cumin, lb	15	20
Fennel, lb	15	17
Fenugreek, powdered, lb	7	9
Flax, cleaned, lb	3½	4
Ground, lb	4	5
Hemp, lb	3½	4
Mustard, white, lb	11	12
Powdered, lb	15	20
Pumpkin	25	30
Quince, lb	65	70
Rape, lb	5	6
Strophanthus, oz	50	55
Worm, lb	22	25
SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb	25	30
SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb	10	12
White, Conti's, lb	15	16
Powdered, lb	25	40
Green (Sapo Viridis), lb	25	40
SPERMACETI, lb	60	65
TURPENTINE, Chian, oz	75	80
Venice, lb	10	12
WAX, White, lb	50	75
Yellow	40	45
WOOD, Guaiac, rasped	5	6
Quassia chips, lb	10	12
Red Saunders, ground, lb	5	6
Santal, ground, lb		6

CHEMICALS.

ACID, Acetic, lb		13
Glacial, lb	45	50
Benzoic, English, oz	20	25
German, oz	10	12
Boracic, lb	12	13
Carbolic Crystals, lb	30	35
Calvert's No. 1, lb	2 10	2 15
No. 2, lb	1 35	1 40
Citric,	60	65
Gallic	10	12
Hydrobromic, diluted, lb	30	35
Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles doz	1 50	1 60
Lactic, concentrated, oz	8	10
Muriatic, lb	3	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Nitric, lb	10½	13
Chem. pure, lb	25	30
Oleic, purified, lb	75	80
Oxalic, lb	12	13
Phosphoric, glacial, lb	1 00	1 10
Dilute, lb	13	17
Pyrogallic, oz	30	35
Salicylic, white, lb	80	85
Sulphuric, carboy, lb	2¼	2½
Bottles, lb	4	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Tannic, lb	80	85
Tartaric, powdered, lb	38	40
ACETANILID, lb	65	70
ACONITINE, grain	4	5
ALUM, cryst., lb	1¾	3
Powdered, lb	3	4
AMMONIA, Liquor, lb., .880	10	12
AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb	1 05	1 10
Carbonate, lb	14	15
Iodide, oz	35	40
Nitrate crystals, lb	40	45
Muriate, lb	12	16
Valerianate, oz	55	60
AMYL, Nitrite, oz	16	18
ANTINERVIN, oz	$ 85	$ 00
ANTIKAMNIA	1 35	1 40
ANTIPYRIN, oz	0 55	0 65
ARISTOL, oz	1 85	2 00
ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb	25	30
Fowler's sol., lb	10	13
Iodide, oz	50	55
White, lb	6	7
ATROPINE, Sulp. in ⅛ ozs. 80c., oz	6 00	6 25
BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz	40	45
Iodide, oz	55	60
Salicylate, oz	25	30
Subcarbonate, lb	2 00	2 25
Subnitrate, lb	1 80	2 00
BORAX, lb	7	8
Powdered, lb	8	9
BROMINE, oz	8	13
CADMIUM, Bromide, oz	20	25
Iodide, oz	45	50
CAFFEINE, oz	55	60
Citrate, oz	35	40
CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb	1 60	1 65
Iodide, oz	95	1 00
Phosphate, precip., lb	35	38
Sulphide, oz	5	6
CERIUM, Oxalate, oz	10	12
CHINOIDINE, oz	15	10
CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb	1 25	1 38
Croton, oz	75	80
CHLOROFORM, lb	60	1 90
CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz	25	30
CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz	28	30
COCAINE, Mur., oz	4 50	5 00
CODEIA, ⅛ oz	75	80
COLLODION, lb	65	70
COPPER, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb.	8	10
Iodide, oz	65	70
COPPERAS, lb	1	3
DIURETIN, oz	1 60	1 65
ETHER, Acetic, lb	75	80
Sulphuric, lb	40	50
EXALGINE, oz	1 00	1 10
HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
IODINE, lb	4 50	5 00
IODOFORM, lb	5 25	5 50
IODOL, oz	1 40	1 50
IRON, by Hydrogen	80	85
Carbonate, Precip., lb	15	16
Sacch., lb	30	35
Chloride, lb	45	55
Sol., lb	13	16
Citrate, U.S.P., lb	90	1 00
And Ammon., lb	70	75
And Quinine, lb	1 65	3 50
Quin. and Stry., oz	25	35
And Strychnine, oz	13	15
Dialyzed, Solution, lb	50	50
Ferrocyanide, lb	55	60
Hypophosphites, oz	25	35
Iodide, oz	40	45
Syrup, lb	40	45
Lactate, oz	5	6
Pernitrate, solution, lb	15	16
Phosphate scales, lb	1 25	1 30
Sulphate, pure, lb	7	9
Exsiccated, lb	8	10
And Potass. Tartrate, lb	80	85
And Ammon Tartrate, lb	80	85
JEYES' FLUID, 25c. bottles, per doz		2 28
" 50c. bottles, per doz		4 50
LEAD, Acetate, white, lb	13	15
Carbonate, lb	7	8
Iodide, oz	35	40
Red, lb	7	9
LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb	4	5
In packages, lb	6	7
LITHIUM, Bromide, oz	30	35
Carbonate, oz	30	35
Citrate, oz	25	30
Iodide, oz	50	55
Salicylate, oz	35	40
MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb	55	60
Carbonate, lb	18	20
Citrate, gran., lb	35	40
Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb	1¾	3
MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb	5	0
MENTHOL, oz	25	87
MERCURY, lb	80	85
Ammon (White Precip.)	1 30	1 35
Chloride, Corrosive, lb	1 05	1 15
Calomel, lb	1 20	1 30
With Chalk, lb	50	55

Injunction Granted.

We had occasion in a recent issue to call the attention of our readers to the preparations which have been placed on the market with the view of imitating "Abbey's Effervescent Salt" the demand for which has become so great that some enterprising firms have sought to further their own ends by introducing to the trade articles somewhat similar in appearance and style of package.

The great injustice which was done not only to the Abbey Eff. Salt Co., but to the general public by having these goods introduced as substitutes for the genuine article, determined the company to employ the "Grose Secret Service," of Montreal, to investigate the matter, both as to the extent of the substitution, as well as the method employed.

The investigation of the secret service lead to the appearance in court of Mr. Thomas Knowles, Jr., and resulting in an injunction being granted by the High Court of Judicature of the Province of Ontario, in favor of the "Abbey Effer. Salt Co." retaining the defendant from manufacturing or putting up any articles in imitation of packages of the plaintiff. The defendant has also been obliged to discontinue the use of the bottle which was similar to that used by the plaintiff, and they will also have to withdraw from sale all covers of packages which have heretofore been placed in the market bearing the name of Effervescent Salt.

The decision of the court was one of decided interest to the drug trade of Canada, and is one which certainly discountenances any attempts at substitution. It may be said to the credit of the druggists of Canada, that the proportion of them, which purchased these lines was, we are informed, very small, being only 4 per cent. of the entire trade, showing convincingly that the drug trade of Canada, as a whole, are opposed to substitution.

From the evidence given by the defendant in his examination in the court, it was evident that he had "Abbey's" packages in mind when commencing to put up the salts for the drug trade, as the bottles were similar to those used by the "Abbey Co.," and the wrappers or cartons nearly similar. Mr. Knowles claims that his instructions to the lithographer were, that the wrappers were to be made as different as possible, only to follow the general appearance. The evidence went on to say that a Toronto druggist was the first to propose the idea to induce Mr. Knowles to adopt it.

The goods were put up both under the name of the Howard Chemical Co., London, Eng., and the English Fruit Saline Co., both having their address on Oxford street; there were also the Abbot Chemical Co., and the Williams Medicine Co., besides other titles which were used for these salts.

Some rather amusing incidents occurred during the trial, showing the devices used to place these goods with the public.

A prominent druggist in the northwest section of Toronto, whose business is so large and extensive that he has three different stores, stated to one of the detectives that his preparation was the best in the world, that it came from the old country, and could not be obtained in Canada, but that he had had the stuff shipped to him in barrels from England (no doubt from the Oxford street establishment). He stated that Abbey's was good, and this preparation was better, and Abbey's cost 55cts., and the preparation he put up cost him little more than one-half of that. He also told the detective of the relative merits of Abbey's and his own, saying that he believed it to be just as good, and that Abbey's was made of Epsom salts.

Another amusing incident happened in a drug store in Hamilton, where the clerk, an intelligent and seemingly clever young man, persuaded the detective to buy a bottle of English Saline Salt. He informed the detective it was English, and put up by a company whose address he did not know (probably was the Oxford street address), but that it was an English composition, and sold only in Canada. He also stated the price of Abbey's to the retail trade was ninety cents, but of course the formula was not known, but that the English Saline was all right, as they were furnished with the formula, and he knew what was in it. He also told the detective that the package was put up to look like Abbey's, and had a good sale.

Another interesting interview was that held with a druggist in St. John, N.B., who informed Mr. Grose's representative that he sold the English Fruit Saline Salts instead of Abbey's, as it was just as good, but that these were put up for him in London.

In the present instance, those druggists who have sold or have in stock bottles put up by Knowles & Co. have, we are informed, left themselves open not only to arrest and fine, but also to civil action. Our readers are well aware we have continually denounced the practice of substitution, and druggists would do well to see to it that the goods which they handle are not such as would deceive the public, even though it might be the means of financially benefitting themselves. It is certainly not worthy of the dignity of his profession that any druggist should lay himself open in this manner to the loss not only of his own self-respect, but also the respect of his *confreres* and the public at large.

Magazines.

Dr. Henry S. Lunn, in the *American Monthly Review of Reviews* for August, describes the recent attempt and failure to establish "seven-day journalism" in London, where influential labor leaders joined the clergy of the nation in the fight waged against the Sunday papers started by two of the millionaire publishers.

A prominent feature of the August *Review of Reviews* is the illustrated article on "The 'America's' Cup Race in 1899," which tells the story of the cup itself and the famous contests for its possession, describes the new challenger and defender, and adds much interesting detail about the chief personalities concerned on both sides in the approaching race.

The August *Coming Age* contains a paper of great interest by Professor A. E. Dolbear, the well known physicist. It is entitled "The Kind of Universe We Live In," and discusses in a brilliant manner the results of discoveries made through the telescope, spectroscope and microscope. Another feature of general interest is Dr. Edward Everett Hale's comparison of "The Boston of 1828 and the Boston of To-day." Dr. Hale has recently completed a pastorate of forty years over one church in Boston, and is probably better qualified to write on the subject he has in hand than any author of the present time. The conversation by James A. Herne in the same number, reviewing a dramatic career of forty years, must prove interesting to all readers. It contains many graphic characterizations of the great actors of the past generation and abounds in amusing incidents and anecdotes told in a delightful manner. Other leading contributors are Charles Malloy, Professor Jean du Buy, Dr. James Hedley, Lillian Whiting and Nina K. Darlington.

Iodide, oz	$ 35	$ 40
Bin., oz	25	30
Oxide, Red, lb	1 30	1 35
Pill (Blue Mass), lb	70	75
MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb	30	35
MORPHINE, Acetate, oz	1 80	1 00
Muriate, oz	1 80	1 90
Sulphate, oz	1 80	1 90
PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz	35	40
PHENACETINE, oz	25	30
PIPOCARPINE, Muriate, grain	7	8
PHERIN, oz	1 00	1 10
PHOSPHORUS, lb	90	1 10
POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb	60	65
POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb	35	40
Bicarbonate lb	15	17
Bichromate, b	12	13
Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb	25	28
Bromide, lb	70	75
Carbonate, lb	12	13
Chlorate, Eng., lb	18	20
Powdered, lb	20	22
Citrate, lb	70	25
Cyanide, lb	40	50
Hypophosphites, oz	12	15
Iodide, lb	3 50	3 75
Nitrate, gran, lb	8	10
Permanganate, lb	40	45
Prussiate, Red, lb	50	55
Yellow, lb	32	35
And Sod. Tartrate, lb	25	30
Sulphuret, lb	25	30
PROPHYLAMINE, oz	35	46
QUININE, Sulph, bulk	41	51
Ozs., oz	51	56
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz	16	20
SALICIN, lb	4 50	5 00
SANTONIN, oz	22	25
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst, oz	80	85
Fused, oz	85	90
SODIUM, Acetate, lb	30	35
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb	2 75	3 00
Bromide, lb	85	90
Carbonate, lb	3	6
Hypophosphite, oz	12	15
Hyposulphite, lb	3	6

Iodide, oz	$ 40	$ 40
Salicylate, lb	1 00	1 10
Sulphate, lb	2	5
Sulphite, lb	8	10
SOMNAL, oz	85	00
SPIRIT NITRE, lb	38	68
STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb	18	20
STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz	80	85
SULFONAL, oz	50	55
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb	2½	4
Pure precipitated, lb	13	20
TARTAR EMETIC, lb	50	55
THYMOL (Thymic acid), oz	55	60
VERATRINE, oz	2 00	2 10
ZINC, Acetate, lb	70	75
Carbonate lb	25	30
Chloride, granular, oz	13	15
Iodide, oz	60	65
Oxide, lb	13	60
Sulphate, lb	9	11
Valerianate, oz	25	30
ESSENTIAL OILS.		
OIL, Almond, bitter, oz	75	80
Sweet, lb	40	50
Amber, crude, lb	40	45
Rec't, lb	60	65
Anise, lb	2 75	3 00
Bay, oz	50	60
Bergamot, lb	3 25	3 50
Cade, lb	90	1 00
Cajuput, lb	1 60	1 70
Capsicum, oz	60	65
Caraway, lb	2 75	3 00
Cassia, lb	2 00	2 25
Cedar	55	85
Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz	2 75	3 00
Citronella, lb	80	85
Clove, lb	1 20	1 30
Copaiba, lb	1 75	2 00
Croton, lb	1 50	1 75
Cubeb, lb	2 50	3 00
Cumin, lb	5 50	6 00
Erigeron, oz	20	25
Eucalyptus, lb	1 50	1 75
Fennel, lb	1 60	1 75

Geranium, oz	$1 75	$1 85
Rose, lb	3 20	3 50
Juniper berries (English), lb	4 50	5 50
Wood, lb	70	75
Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb	3 00	3 50
Garden, lb	75	1 50
Lemon, lb	1 50	1 60
Lemongrass, lb	1 50	1 00
Mustard, Essential, oz	60	60
Neroli, oz	4 25	4 60
Orange, lb	2 75	3 75
Sweet, lb	2 75	3 00
Origanum, lb	65	50
Patchouli, oz	80	50
Pennyroyal, lb	2 00	2 25
Peppermint, lb	1 60	1 75
Pimento, lb	2 00	2 05
Rhodium, oz	80	85
Rose, oz	7 50	11 30
Rosemary, lb	70	50
Rue, oz	25	50
Sandalwood, lb	5 50	7 70
Sassafras, lb	75	00
Savin, lb	1 60	1 58
Spearmint, lb	3 75	4 79
Spruce, lb	65	00
Tansy, lb	4 25	4 85
Thyme, white, lb	1 80	1 87
Wintergreen, lb	1 75	1 85
Wormseed, lb	3 50	3 75
Wormwood, lb	4 25	4 50
FIXED OILS.		
CASTOR, lb	11	13
COD LIVER, N.F., gal	90	95
Norwegian, gal	1 35	1 40
COTTONSEED, gal	1 10	1 20
LARD, gal	90	1 00
LINSEED, boiled, gal	56	59
Raw, gal	55	58
NEATSFOOT, gal	1 20	1 30
OLIVE, gal	1 30	1 35
Salad, gal	2 50	2 60
PALM, lb	12	13
SPERM, gal	1 50	1 60
TURPENTINE, gal	75	85

Drug Reports.

Canada.

Business is keeping up well notwithstanding the summer holiday season is on.

Quinine has been reduced in price four cents an ounce by all the manufacturers.

Santonine has advanced sharply owing to the almost entire failure of the wormseed crop, it is now quoted at from $2 75 to $3 00.

Glycerine is a little easier. We understand a quantity of English glycerine, 1250, has been unloaded on the Canadian market.

Ipecac root is higher. Those po ted expect to see the price about $8.00 lb., present quotations are $5.00 lb.

Turpentine has advanced, and we do not anticipate any immediate decline in price.

English Market Report.

LONDON, July 24th, 1899.

This is the dull time of the year and changes are usually of an unimportant character. Sanotine, owing to the reported failure of the seed crop, has risen greatly in value. Carbolic and citric acids always stiffen up at this season of the year. Colocynth is dearer, and partial failure of the crop is reported from Gara. Ipecacuanha is declining, partly from the absence of demand and growing stocks. Camphor has been reduced a fraction, but the outlook is firmer. Bismuth, copper and mercurials are all reported firm and likely to advance. Quinine is flat, stale and unprofitable, the market hoping for higher prices but fearing the reverse.

RAPID TEST FOR ARSENIC.—The discovery of Giosio that penicillium brevicaule grows with extreme repidity in the presence of arsenic, and then develops a penetrating odor of garlic, has been reinvestigated by Abba (*Munch. Med. Woch*). The latter detected arsenic by this means in 150 hides from India in less than twenty-four hours, and he recommends it as the most rapid, reliable and cheapest test for detecting arsenic.

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44-46 Richmond St. W., Toronto

Canadian Druggist

Devoted to the interests of the General Drug Trade and to the Advancement of Pharmacy.

VOL. XI. TORONTO, SEPTEMBER, 1899. No. 9

"APENTA"

NATURAL HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER

Bottled at the Springs, Buda Pest, Hungary.

The Best and Most Reliable Household Aperient.

FOR CONTINUOUS USE BY THE BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, GOUTY, AND OBESE.

"APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL PURGATIVE WATER

These Springs and their exploitation are under the scientific supervision of Professor DR. JOSEPH DE FODOR, Director of the Hygienic Institute, Royal University, Buda Pest.

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LONDON.

CANADIAN SUB-AGENTS:
WALTER R. WONHAM & SONS,
Montreal.

Canadian Druggist

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London, England: 145 Fleet Street, E.C.
Paris, France: 18 Rue de la Grange Bateliere

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Reasons for Buying.

If the average business man was asked why he bought goods, he would say, Because he needed them; yet his answer would only be fractionally true. The best business men in the country have times without number bought goods for other reasons, yet, if interrogated, would be sure to answer as above.

One man buys because a traveller asks and induces him to; another because he imagines he could readily sell the goods offered; another because he has noted that his opposition has the same in stock; another because he is offered six months in which to pay for purchase; another because the salesman offers to date invoice ahead; another because the traveller is a personal friend, and he doesn't want to let him pass without an order; another because the salesman offers to make him the sole consignee in town; another because the houses that know him best are supplying him C.O.D., and the new chance is a windfall; another because he is offered a special inducement in the form of a prize worth more than the goods purchased; another because he wants to impress the traveller with his ability as a buyer; another because he must have everything new that is going; and the final cool, sagacious and experienced buyer, because the goods are in his line, his stock is low, the quality and prices are right, and he needs them.

The man who is never worried about reasons for business buys what he needs for cash, sells what he buys for cash, and pays for what he buys with cash. His head is level. Pardon the expression.

Collecting Accounts.

There are few things which the average druggist likes less than collecting accounts. Under the most favorable circumstances it is not an inviting task, yet the business man who neglects to collect promptly will lose both customers and

cash as a result. It is a strange yet an undeniable fact that the more leniency is given the debtor the less he appreciates it and the more likely he is to repudiate his indebtedness. The nearer the collection is to the date of sale the easier will it be made. The risk of collection always increases in proportion to the length of time given. The customer who buys on long credit will likely buy in greater amounts than the one who expects to face an early settlement, but, as a rule, it will be harder for him to pay when the time of liquidation does arrive. Occasionally a creditor is too modest to press for a payment because his customer is important, or imagines he is. The business man who will wait until his would-be aristocratic customer sees fit to issue his cheque will usually live to regret his leniency. The customer who thinks a dealer is good enough to buy from should feel that he is good enough to pay to, or if not should be made to. Short credit makes long friends, and long credit makes bad payments.

To our readers who have gone through enough business experience to realize the truth of these remarks we would suggest that if they have in the past been lax in collections they will in future turn over a new leaf, and avoid the experience of man who said :

I had some money and a friend ;
I lent my money to my friend,
I lost my money and my friend.

Business Pointers.

Do not commence business simply because you are ambitious to be your own master.

Do not pay a rent which will exceed ten per cent. of the probable volume of your business.

Do not start up with all sail and no ballast—the latter is the essential.

Do not venture beyond your depth or inexperience may drown you.

Do not spend money in anticipation of great returns, as it is always easier to part with than to recover.

Do not spend in shop adornment out of proportion to stock in hand.

Do not give credit to all who want it, or you may soon have to ask for credit that you can't get.

Do not risk your means in ventures that you do not understand.

Do not permit yourself to buy solely because you are tempted with something you do not need.

Do not incur liabilities until you are confident of seeing a way of meeting them.

Do not permit the expenses of society and home life to embarrass your business affairs.

Do not place yourself in the power of other people in business matters, or they may tie your hands.

Do not continue to maintain your business by giving notes, bonds or securities, as you mortgage your credit, your future and your peace of mind by doing so.

What Profit Pays?

It is absolutely necessary under present conditions of trade that every druggist shall closely calculate his business transactions if he wants to be sure of even moderate success. He cannot afford to take chances on volume of trade, so he must watch carefully to see that he gets volume of profit. It is almost impossible for any druggist to reap on a volume of annual sales the profit which ten years ago was an easy surety. Times have changed and methods of conducting business must change with them. It is not enough to act as in the past. The buying public are more loath to pay fifteen cents for an article to-day than they were a few years ago to pay twenty-five, especially if they think there is a possibility of getting it anywhere for thirteen. If it costs twenty per cent. of the gross receipts to run business, then any business done under that margin is at a loss. Twenty per cent. assuredly will not pay, as interest on investment and personal income must be provided for, and the profit alone which will yield these is the only one which will pay. We have no data upon which to base a calculation, but as our aim is to draw the attention of our readers at all times to matters such as this which are essential to the prosperous conduct of their business, we do so in the hope that each one may make such business calculations as will enable them to determine and aim to realize the profit which will pay.

Dominion Registration.

At the recent meeting of the Canadian Medical Association held in Toronto, a resolution was carried looking to the unification of the various standards of qualification now in force in the various provinces, and the establishing of a Dominion Registration Board.

Dr. Roddick, of Montreal, who has been the prime mover in the matter and who has worked faithfully towards the accomplishment of his project, presented the report of the Committee on Dominion Registration. His remarks are equally pertinent in reference to the establishment of a Dominion Pharmaceutical Examining Board and uniform qualification for pharmacists throughout the Dominion.

In speaking to the motion he explained that "the subject was an old story, having been discussed since Confederation. The medical profession felt that the fathers of Confederation had made a mistake in not placing medical education under the power of the central Government, and a bill was introduced soon after, but it was defeated because its promoters sought to abolish provincial boards altogether. The subject was again taken up in 1894, and last year it was brought up at the Quebec convention of the association. One difficulty in the way of inter-provincial registration had been, of course, the institutions with royal charter, who had methods of their own, different from other institutions. A committee was appointed to take charge of the matter, and he was authorized to enquire into the practicability of Dominion registration. The great objection to a mere provincial agreement was that the Provinces had no power to dicker with each other. Then the objection to a Dominion act was that it would require an amendment to the British North America Act to give the Dominion power to deal with education. It had been found out, however, that by section 91 of the act the Dominion Parliament was given power to deal with matters affecting the peace, order, and good government of Canada in relation to all matters not relegated to the Provinces; and it was thought that the subject of Dominion medical registration might be considered, without straining, to fall under this clause. Hence followed the idea to create a central board, or council, who might induce the various Provincial boards to accept their qualification. But how to constitute this council?

"The committee considered that each Province might appoint three delegates, with three from the Territories. The legislation proposed being Dominion, one delegate should be elected by the Governor-General-in-Council. The second would be appointed by the various boards, and the third would be an ex-officio member, viz., the president of each

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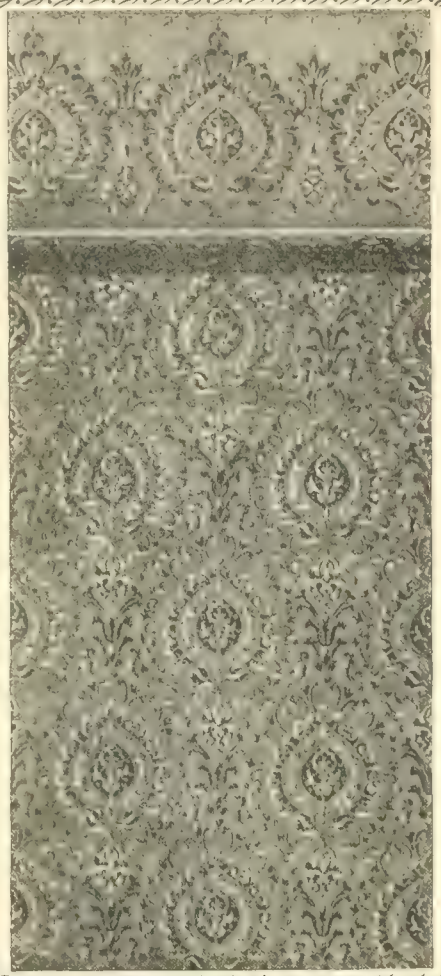

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medical council. Thus the council would number twenty-four members. Such a scheme would not interfere with the provincial independence to deal with the profession locally. For Dominion registration a five years' course would be necessary, the fifth year being purely clinical. The final examination would be searching, and would be held in turn in the various large cities."

The following resolutions were carried :

"Whereas, the standards of education for the profession of medicine and surgery and the qualifications for the practice of the profession vary in each of the Provinces of Canada, and the assimilation of these standards, and, if practicable, the establishment of uniform standards throughout the Dominion are desirable :

And whereas, in consequence of the provisions of the acts of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, known as "the medical acts," medical and surgical practitioners, who are by the law of a Province of Canada entitled to practise the profession in such Province, cannot obtain the benefits of registration under the said acts, inasmuch as by the said provisions the qualifications required for such registration must be regulated by the Parliament of Canada :

And, whereas, a medical and surgical practitioner duly registered, according to the law of one Province of Canada cannot legally practice in another Province without being duly registered in such other Province :

And whereas, serious practical inconveniences both to the public and to medical and surgical practitioners have arisen from the above cause :

And, whereas, it is desirable to assimilate, and, if possible, to unify, the various standards of qualifications established by the several provinces of Canada as conditions of admission to the study of the profession, and to the practice thereof, such assimilation and unification being best attained by the establishment of some central authority with power to hold examinations of, and to establish and maintain a system of medical legislation of, such persons as desire to practice the profession in more than one province of Canada.

And, whereas, it is not within the legislative jurisdiction of the provinces to establish such central authority, the jurisdiction of each province being restricted to the limits of the province and to provincial objects only :

And, whereas, it is expedient to constitute a co-operation in which the Legislatures of the various provinces may, if they see fit to do so, vest such powers as are necessary to effect the above purposes, and the other purposes mentioned in this act :

An whereas, the appointment of such an authority is for the general benefit of Canada and would promote the advancement of medicine and surgery throughout the Dominion of Canada.

Resolved, therefore, that the Association heartily approve of the proposed scheme which the committee has formulated and presented at this meeting.

Further resolved, that Dr. Roddick be empowered and requested to continue his efforts to have the scheme completed and carried into effect by such legislation as may be found necessary."

We hope to refer again next month to the question of Pharmaceutical degrees, and would be pleased to have the opinions of pharmacists in the various provinces in reference to this project.

Your Best Customer.

Best customers exist more in imagination than in reality now-a-days. Your best customer, so-called, who is constantly being obliged by you at all hours of the day and night, will drop in and casually ask your price for Carter's Pills, and, when you say fifteen cents, replies, "Oh, I will call again." Quite so, you know what he means, that it is his intention to take the car to the departmental store to get two for a quarter. If a sale is made under such circumstances at the fifteen cent price it will nine times out of ten be a credit one. The best customer who has cash to spend thinks several times of his own interests before he consults yours. It is useless to hug a delusion, and one is to think that your customers are so wedded to your store that they cannot be induced to deal elsewhere. Ninety-nine per cent. of the world is undoubtedly selfish, *i. e.*, they want the best of the deal, and the other one per cent. will at least demand a quid for a quo. Your best customers are those whom you can, by any reasonable business method, induce to believe that you can serve their needs to their personal advantage better than any one else. It may be a delusion, but you must sustain it. If it dies your best customer vanishes. Make a note of it.

Little Economies in the Drug Store.

[illegible], Woodstock, Ont.

Great things are the aggregate of littles; little profits added together make one large one; little economies make little savings which added together make fortunes. The whole business of a drug store is made up of a succession of small, unimportant sales, only one now and again can really be called great or large in itself. Sales, so small as scarcely to leave a remembrance of themselves behind in the mind of the druggist, are the rule in the average drug store, but producing in the total summing up a profitable business.

Success, in all departments of human effort, is won by attention to little things. The details of all kinds of business demand the closest attention; especially is this true of the drug buslness. The cents must be saved as well as the dollars. Indeed, it is the hundred cents that make the dollar.

Many young druggists make a fatal mistake at the beginning of their business life by not looking after the little things, not believing or seeing that the stopping of a lot of little leaks or losses will produce a great saving. They practically commit themselves to failure at the outset of their business career by this neglect of little economies.

Did you ever realize how many little things might be economized on in the average drug store? Apparently insignificant things in themselves and too smal to be worthy of consideration, yet, when kept track of for a year, make a total which is no small item in the expense of running a drug store. I need only suggest that though paper and twine are both cheap there is no necessity to waste or use more than is necessary.

I desire to enumerate some of the little economies that may be exercised in every drug store, and to give some practical suggestions on how these little economies may be profitably practiced, and first I will mention

PAPER.

Paper is a very important item in the expenses of the druggist. It is necessary that he use a good quality, pure white, not too brittle, but just tough and pliable enough to form a neat parcel with. But how much of this paper may be wasted thoughtlessly by himself and his clerks! Every piece of paper may be used for some purpose; if a piece of paper is taken too large for a bottle or article to be

wrapped the piece that you tear off should not be thrown carelessly to the floor, but should be placed in a drawer or box kept for the purpose to be sorted out at leisure and cut into small sizes to be used for wrapping very small articles, such as single boxes of pills, single seidlitz powders, etc.

When drugs and patent medicines are received from your wholesaler the white, blue and manilla paper wrapped around the varions parcels, should be carefully removed, the folds and wrinkles all smoothed out and placed away in some convenient receptacle especially reserved for this purpose. This paper can all be used again in wrapping up the larger and heavier packages in a drug store, or for the first paper in doing up small parcels of paris green, extract of logwood, etc.

TWINE.

Do not waste the pieces of twine of different sizes and colors that come tied around packages of drugs and patent medicines that you receive from the jobber or patent medicine manufacturer. When you remove the string from a package cut it near the knot with which it is tied, fold it up in a neat little bundle and tie it around itself and put it away in a small box reserved for this purpose. These pieces of twine can all be used in different ways. The stronger and heavier pieces can be used when a large package is being sent out, for example five or ten pounds of Epsom salts, or a half-dozen lot of some dollar patent medicine. The smaller and thinner pieces can be used at your leisure for tying up any small parcels, such as senna leaves, sublimed sulphur, etc., that are usually kept ready done up so as to be able to hand them out quickly to customers in cases of a "rush" which sometimes do occur in drug stores.

BOTTLES.

In the cellars of many drug stores may be found collections of dirty bottles, of all shapes and sizes, which have gradually accumulated as the years go by, because the apprentice was not made to wash the dirty bottles as they came in, but, instead, every week he would add a few more to the increasing collection in the cellar. These bottles can all be cleaned as they come, by various means which is not the province of this article to discuss, placed in some drawer or on some shelf which can be kept for this special purpose, and when a customer without a bottle comes for a small lot of turpentine, or wants a receipt for a liniment dispensed, use one of these second-hand bottles, and thus save your new ones. Your own ingenuity will devise many ways to make use of them.

Winchesters, quart narrow-mouth packers, and all wide-mouth bottles, and jars and pots, when you have sufficient to make a shipment, can be returned to your wholesale druggist, who will allow in most cases the price that you paid him for them, less twenty-five per cent., and the cost of freight for returning them.

In two drug stores that I have bought I found in the cellar of each a wagon load of dirty bottles. I disposed of them by having the boys clean them all. Those that we could return to our wholesale druggist were shipped to him, and a credit note secured to apply on future purchases of drugs. The collection of other bottles when cleaned was shown to our veterinary surgeons and offered to them to make their own selections at the uniform price of fifteen cents per dozen. We used as many as we could in the drug store and by degrees we disposed of the entire lot.

CORKS.

In most drug stores I believe that old corks are thrown away. By using the term "old," I mean corks that have been used one or more times. These once used corks, in most cases, can all be used again. A box can be kept on a shelf in the back shop, near the sink in some convenient place, or an unused drawer may be reserved for this special purpose, and all corks that have been used and are not fit to be used again for first-class purposes can be thrown into this box or drawer, as the case may be, and preserved for future use. These old corks can be used oftentimes in bottles containing oils, mixtures for horses and cattle or unsightly liniments, and thus save your new corks.

PACKING CASES.

If these are properly taken care of and returned to the wholesale druggist, he will usually allow the price charged, less 25 per cent., and the cost of freight for returning the empty boxes.

FREIGHT AND EXPRESS.

If the druggist will keep close watch on his stock he will often save himself the unnecessary expense of small amounts for freight or express. Some druggists might be more calculative to their own advantage. That is by keeping a "wants book" in some convenient place, and yourself and clerks noting down items of stock when low or exhausted; and you, knowing the demands of your own business, may anticipate your wants and thus buy a quantity of such goods to come by freight which will last you till you are ordering goods again by freight. But if you do not keep a "wants book," if you do not calculate how much of the different wants you should order at any one time to last you for a certain length of time when you can order again by freight, if you do not anticipate what the demands for certain goods may be at certain seasons of the year, then you may often have extra expenses to pay for small freights or express.

DRUG JOURNALS.

Some druggists say that they cannot afford to pay the subscription price of two or three drug journals. I say that it is not only an economy, but also a paying investment to subscribe for two or three of the best drug journals published. Often an idea or hint may be obtained from these which, when put into practice, may result in dollars and cents enough to pay the price of subscription many times.

HOLIDAYS.

It is economy to take vacation occasionally, travel a little, and learn what the world is doing beyond the four walls of your own drug store. Call on other druggists in other places, make yourself acquainted and also agreeable, and often in conversation ideas may be dropped which will prove mutually beneficial.

J. T. PEPPER.

Practical Suggestions and Devices.*

By E. G. EBERLE, Dallas, Texas.

While not all of the devices and proceedures described in the present paper are original with me, they are such as I have found useful, and, therefore, may be of service to others.

DRAWING LIQUIDS FROM BARRELS.

The first devices I wish to call attention to are a few methods of drawing acids carbon, etc., from tanks and carboys, Into the rubber tube (or combination, tube of rubber and glass) insert an ordinary large-size glass syringe, draw or pump it until the acid has been drawn to the mouth of the syringe, then withdraw the latter, turtun, be into the receiving vessel and permit the acid to run. This simply supplies the means of suction, which cannot be done by mouth.

LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID
NON-POISONOUS
SHEEP DIP
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Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc.

Removes Scurf, Roughness, and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy, and healthy.

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion Experimental Farms at Ottawa and Brandon, at the Ontario Industrial Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion; and is pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

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NEW DISINFECTANT.

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Cheap, Harmless, and Effective

A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking and Preventing Contagion from Infectious Diseases.

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

In a test of Disinfectants, undertaken on behalf of the American Government, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Disinfectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants, at 50 per cent., proved worthless.

"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

Used in the London and Provincial Hospitals and approved of by the Highest Sanitary Authorities of the day.

The Phenyle has been awarded Gold Medals and Diplomas in al parts of the world.

Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 50c. Bottles, and $1.00 Tins.

A 25c. bottle will make four gallons strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted by every Physician, Householder, and Public Institution in the Dominion.

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TORONTO, September 12th, 1899.

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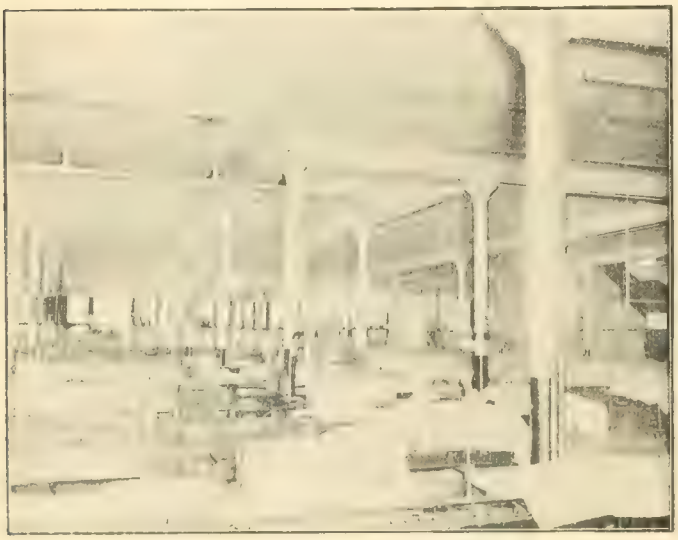

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Another method is to join an attachment to rubber or glass tube about eight inches from exit, to which a suction bulb is fitted. An ordinary syringe bulb with valve will answer. Close the orifice and compress bulb until acid runs.

Another method is the following: Obtain a good stopper for the carboy, drill two holes; through one hole insert a tube, bent, so that the liquid may flow into the receiver, the other end reaching to the bottom of the carboy; through other opening insert a tube reaching to just below the cork. To this tube affix a rubber tube and syringe bulb, force air into the carboy by means of this, and, if joints are perfect, a flow will result, owing to pressure exerted. I have used the latter plan frequently in filling chloroform into bottles out of a hundred pound can. I place the scale convenient to the can, having counterpoise for bottle on one side of scale, together with a pound weight, bottle on the other. Then, pumping the bulb, the bottle is rapidly filled without waste by evaporation or spilling. For drums have a plug made to screw into the aperture. In this plug have two openings, as in cork for carboys, bent lead pipe reaching to the bottom, and another reaching just below plug, to which a rubber tube is attached, and this connected with a small force pump, such as plumbers use. By this means the acid is forced out of the bent tube by air pressure from pump, on same principle as connection for carboys. These methods prevent waste and accidents and can be easily improvised by any one having a little ingenuity.

A FILLER FOR OILS.

Have a tinner make a can of size desired, and on each corner have an upright, so arranged that a tin trough can be attached, which can be raised or lowered to accommodate the height of the bottles to be filled. This trough is to be divided into sections, each holding the exact amount the bottle holds which is to be filled. The divisions are to be a little lower than the sides of the trough, and a spout fixed at one end of the latter, to allow an excess of oil to escape into a container. In the bottom of each of these sections in the trough is to be an opening to which is affixed an outlet or spout as long as the neck of a castor oil bottle and of little less diameter. Corks are affixed to wires and one cork fitted to each section, so that the corks can be inserted or removed at will. It will now be seen that the trough is practically a section of funnels. The can containing the oil is placed a little higher than the trough, corks inserted and sections filled, excess of oil flows off. Corks are then removed and the bottles, which have been put in place, are readily filled. I have a filler arranged to fill twelve bottles, and this is done, after a little experience, as rapidly as filling one bottle by hand, without the usual waste and mess. It will, of course, be understood that a different trough or section of funnels will have to be made for each size of bottle, but as the ordinary sizes are few, this amounts to but little expense.

AN OINTMENT SLAB.

Have a very shallow drawer fitted in your prescription case. Take two pieces of double-thick glass, paint one side of each with asphaltum varnish, place varnished sides together, thus cementing it into one plate. Line the bottom of above drawer with putty and set glass plate into this, having it thoroughly smooth, level and flush with sides of drawer. This will give you an ointment slab always in place, easily cleaned, being of glass, and a dark background, which is an advantage, as most powders to be rubbed up in ointments are white, and rough particles can be easily detected. If it is desired to have a rough surface, place some camphor, oil of turpentine, and emery on the slab and rub the mixture briskly over surface of glass until desired roughness is obtained. A block of wood is the best thing to use in rubbing the emery over the glass.

Glass rods are easily broken in a drawer. I find that this will be avoided if you will affix two spiral pen racks to the bottom of the drawer, when the rods can be kept in place by inserting them as you would a penholder. Another method is to join about a dozen of the well known spring clamps used for hanging clothes. After joining them together, tack to the inside of the door of the closet containing the mortars, where the rods can be conveniently held in place by these clamps.

GRADUATES.

The method of suspending these is well known and needs no comment. It is simply done by sawing notches of various widths into a board, in which the graduate is hung by its base or foot.

SPATULAS.

These are best kept in place by a spatula board. This can be made by taking two boards, cutting shallow grooves of various widths to suit different sizes of spatulas. Nail these boards together, sides containing grooves inward, when spatulas are placed into these grooves, handles protruding. This board can be arranged as a slide in the prescription case, of course, running it on edge, instead of flat surface. The grooves can be coated with emery by making a paste of emery and glue, thus providing the means of keeping spatula clean.

PERCOLATOR AND FILTER RACKS.

These can be made by cutting circular holes of convenient sizes in a shelf for the purpose of holding percolators or funnels; or by fitting semicircular pieces of board to slide in a rack, when these pieces can be fitted to hold percolators or funnels of any size in place. I have found it convenient to have a circular filter rack, convenient to the prescription counter. Fix a pedestal to the base, with a circular board of convenient size, cut the necessary holes for small size funnels. In the centre of this board drill a hole so it can be made to slide up and down the pedestal to conform to the height of the receiving vessels. In the centre of the shelf an iron plate must be affixed, provided with a thumb screw, so as to hold it in place at any convenient point. This arrangement will be found very useful, as many preparations must be filtered that are prepared in this department. In fact, more require that manipulation than are accorded it.

POWDER PAPERS.

Nearly every one will have had trouble in taking the powder papers out of the spaces in the prescription case drawer without crumpling them with the fingers. If you will cut a deep notch into each partition, you will avoid that difficulty. The finger can be placed in the notch and get underneath the paper, without the usual bending of it.

A PASTE SLAB.

It is customary to use almanacs or papers for pasting. This looks unsightly and can be avoided by moulding a block of plaster of paris in a cigar, or, better, in a tin, box. This can be used for pasting your label. The slab absorbs the moisture and can readily be washed when necessary. A gummed label is a nuisance, and the customary method of applying it is unsightly. If you use gummed labels, use a damp sponge for moistening. It may also be in place here to suggest the saving of all pasteboard boxes; they

come in very handy in storing many articles and protecting them from dirt and dust. Overstock of labels can thus be stored away. Select a kind of box you have a good many of, divide them in spaces, if large, and put your labels in these. Label the outside of the box with each label in the box, attach to the box a ring and then arrange these boxes alphabetically on shelves or in pigeon holes.

SLIDING CLOSETS.

It is quite necessary that many goods should be stored in the basement, and many of these are used frequently, thus causing much inconvenience. If you will have a closet, made to slide up and down as a window by means of weights, you may have these articles always convenient. Cut a hole through the floor of the same dimensions as this closet and arrange the latter so it can be run up and down as suggested. A strong handle on the top shelf will be the means of starting to raise it; when through with it push it back into the basement. The top shelf will have to be arranged so as to be level with the floor when down.

PRESSED HERBS.

This is usually a difficult stock to store. I find the best method is to take a double section underneath a wall case, line it with tin. Preserve cigar boxes, use these as the recipients of the pressed herbs, label the outside with the label from off the pound package. Against the back of the case erect uprights spaced to receive a box in each division, nail cleats along the sides of the uprights, so that between each set of cleats a box can be held in place. These sections are usually deep enough to allow one box in front of the other, so I provide for a double section in front, one swinging to the right, and the other to the left, similarly arranged as the solid section against the wall. This provides for a compact way of keeping these drugs. Being tin lined, cannot be attacked by rats and mice. Insects are to some extent provided against, as most of them do not like the odor of tobacco, and if a box should become infested, there is not much expense in replacing it with a new one. Worm-eaten drugs can frequently be used to make up bulk in condition powder. It is quite essential that every druggist should be in possession of a botanical directory. I find Nickells' the most convenient and always keep it hanging in this cabinet.

In this connection I might mention that when taking stock, it is a good policy to make a directory of the stock thus, designating each section by numbers. Very frequently you are certain of having this, that or the other, in stock, but cannot find it high or low, when such a directory, practically arranged, provides a convenient means to readily trace any article in the store, if care is taken to add such stock as comes into the house from week to week. It will not only avoid annoyance and loss of time, but help you to make a sale which otherwise you would have lost.

MOISTENING POWDER FOR PERCOLATION.

This is best done in the ordinary can with lid of the requisite size. Place the powder in the can, add the menstruum designated to moisten the powder, stir thoroughly with a stick, put one or two large glass stoppers in the box, place lid on box and shake thoroughly; label and place on counter or shelf to remain for the length of time required for proper maceration. Shake the can frequently in the meantime. This insures thorough moistening, prevents loss by evaporation, the glass stoppers prevent the lumping up of the powder. After macerating for the proper time required, drug is packed in percolator.

WRAPPING PARCHMENT PAPER.

While parchment paper is used extensively by all pharmaceutical houses, all retailers do not know how to wrap with it. Cut paper of proper size so that in folding, the grain of the paper will be parallel with the bottle. Dampen the paper evenly with a sponge, paste ends with library paste, apply ends, smooth them and complete wrapping. Apply a clean cloth over top of bottle and press it evenly. Have strips of cloth, which latter wrap around the bottle and allow these to remain until paper is dry, then remove and you will have a well wrapped, neat package.

For excipient bottles, such as glycerin, syrup and water, I have found it convenient to insert a medicine dropper through the cork of bottle, when the liquid can be dropped into the mass or powder as may be required. For glycerin a neat nickel-plated oil can is very convenient and is perhaps better for that purpose than the medicine dropper.

A grater is very convenient about the prescription department for powdering a minute quantity of drug that may be needed and difficult to powder in a wedgewood mortar. For powders, that are put in with pills, I find it convenient to insert a stopper such as used for tooth powders. It protects against dusting out an excessive amount of powder.

An egg beater is a useful article in making cold cream and stirring other preparations of that character. A milk shaker (power) is very useful in making emulsions.—*Western Druggist.*

The Dispenser.

A dispenser, in the best acceptance of the term, is usually a druggist, but a druggist is not so usually a dispenser. There are thousands of good druggists (dealers in drugs) but comparatively few dispensers. The truly apt dispenser is not only a constant compounder but is one who studies every known and suggested improvement in the art of compounding. He realizes that the most responsible part of his duties is to serve doctor and patient with scrupulous care and attention and in such a way as to serve their interests and retain their confidence. No quality of drugs and chemicals is too good for him. He knows that as an artist cannot put poor paint on a canvas and make a good picture, neither can he put poor drugs in a bottle and make a good mixture. He studies incompatibilities and how to overcome or avoid them. He indicates his care and taste by the perfect neatness with which he finishes his work. Behind his dispensing desk everything is clean, neat, and in order. His scales are the best which can be obtained, and his utensils are scrupulously clean. Talking in strictly interdicted, and nothing leaves his hands that he is not absolutely sure of. In person he is neat and clean, and in habits exactingly particular. In a word, he studies to understand his work, and is his own severest critic.

POTIO TÆNIFUGA.—The following mode of administering male fern is recommended in *Bull. de Therap.:* Salicylic acid, 0.4 Gm. (6 grains), oleoresin of male fern 0.6 Gm. (9 grains), oil of cinnamon 10 drops, gum arabic 8 Gm. (2 drachms), distilled water 100 Gm. (3 1-3 fl. ozs.), simple syrup 50 Gm. (1 1-3 fl. oz.). The mixture is to be taken in two separate doses before breakfast.

Rheumatol is the trade name for a liniment resembling compound juniper liniment, recommended for rheumatism.

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Elliman's Embrocation
Eskay's Albumenized Food
Floraplexion
Fould's Arsenic Soap
Glycothymoline
Gourard's Oriental Cream
Green's Nervura
Hammond's Animal Extracts
Hammond Hall's Teething Necklaces
Haye's Hair Health
Hyomei Inhalers
Hair's Asthma Remedy
Karn's 25c Menthol Inhalers
Kline's Medicines
Kilmer's Swamp-Root Kidney Cure
Kinsman's Asthma Remedy
Koenig's Nerve Tonic
Kutnow's Salts, etc.
La Blache Face Powder
Laville's Gout Cure
McArthur's Syrup Hypophosphite
Marsh's Electric Liniment
Moller's Cod Liver Oil
Modene
Newton's Heave Remedy
Packer's Tar Soap
Parker's Hair Balsam
Peruna
Pepper's Sulpholine Lotion
Phenalgin Powder and Tablets
Phospho Albuminate Tablets
Pyramid Pile Cure
Resinol
Roger & Gallet Perfumes
Santal Midy Capsules
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Trade Notes

T. E. Barteau, druggist, Montreal, Que., has made an assignment.

A drug store is to be opened shortly in the new town of Phœnix, B.C.

John Money has purchased the drug business of Dr. Goodwin, at Elkhorn, Man.

John A. Barr, formerly of Hamilton, has purchased a drug business in Leamington, Ont.

Westbrook & Stalker have purchased the drug business of H. N. Packert, Stratford, Ont.

Evans & McIntyre have purchased the drug business of G. A. McCann, Dundas street, Toronto, Ont.

The Oxal Fluid Beef Company, of Montreal, has been incorporated with a capital stock of $50,000.

The drug business of W. J. Urquhart, 395 Yonge street, Toronto, Ont., has been closed, and fixtures, etc., sold.

We are pleased to note that Mr. Henry R. Gray, of Montreal, has been selected as one of the Vice-Presidents of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

T. J. B. Harding, druggist, Brockville, Ont., died suddenly August 22. He was in business in Brockville over forty years.

The partnership existing between Dr. J. B. E. Lavigne and Joseph Boutin as druggists, Montreal, Q., has been dissolved.

The Dr. Kohr Medicine Co. has been incorporated. The capital stock is $10,000, and head office at Montreal, Que. The applicants are W. P. Patterson, Montreal; G. T. Patterson, Lachute; A. C. Kirk, Ottawa; Alex. Purdy, Ottawa; and H. Boisvert, Hull.

Manitoba Notes.

Mr. J. A. Hobbs, of Morden, Man., has has disposed of his business to the Morden Drug Store, under the management of Mr. Wesley Hewitt.

Mr. Hobbs has for several years been actively connected with the drug business of the Province, formerly conducting a store at Pilot Mound, and his many friends rejoice to know that those years have been made successful ones by careful and close attention to business, but at the same time regret his departure from the profession to which he has been so devotedly attached.

A drug store has been opened at Napueka, Man., under the name of the Napueka Drug Store. Mr. George Davis, formerly of Alexander, is manager.

Mr. W. J. Mitchell, of Toronto, is in Winnipeg looking after some of his business interests there.

Mr. J. R. Wynne, Vice-President of The Martin, Bole & Wynne Co., of Winnipeg, has been in Ottawa attending the Dominion Rifle Matches. Before returning he will visit Montreal, Boston and New York.

A fire at Shoal Lake has wiped out the drug stock of W. H. Speer of that place. Loss $300, partly insured. Mr. Speer was in Winnipeg last week buying a new stock.

Mr. C. M. Eddington, for many years proprietor of the Market Drug Store, Winnipeg, has sold out his business to Dr. R. L. Morrison, formerly of Glenboro' and Carman.

Mr. Eddington has gone to British Columbia.

Mr. H. E. Rodgers, formerly with Messrs. J. F. Howard & Co., Winnipeg, and now of the firm of Crefts & Rogers, Dawson City, left on the 6th inst. with a large consignment of drugs for their business in that place.

Mr. Rogers left Winnipeg a year ago last March for the Yukon, returning about the middle of August last. He has been spending a few weeks with relations at Crystal City.

The Roland Drug Store of Roland, Man., has been sold to Messrs. Ague & Co., of that place, who will continue the business in the same stand.

Mr. C. H. Cranston has sold his drug business in Winnipeg to Messrs. A. J. Willan & Co., and has entered the firm of Messrs. Kennedy, Fielding & Co., of Toronto.

Mr. W. H. Summerfeldt, the popular druggist of Glenboro', Manitoba, has gone to Toronto for a few weeks, and rumor has it he will not return alone.

Mr. W. R. Inman, of Winnipeg, has returned from the Dominion Rifle Match at Ottawa.

Mr. E. Casselman, the popular druggist of Emerson, has just returned with his family from a well-earned vacation in southern cities.

News Items.

A large graphite manufactory is to be built at Grenville, Ont., at a cost of somewhat over $100,000. The supply of graphite in that vicinity is said to be inexhaustible.

A proposition is on foot to found a National University at Ottawa, Ont.

Returns of trade, import and export of the Dominion of Canada for the fiscal year ending June 30th last, show a gain of fifteen millions and a half dollars over last year. The imports were thirty millions in excess of the average of the past ten years.

American Pharmaceutical Association.

At the annual meeting of this Association held at Put-in-Bay on Sept. 4th to 8th, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Albert B. Prescott, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Vice-Presidents—Lewis C. Hopp, Cleveland; William L. Dewoody, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Henry R. Gray, Montreal.

Treasurer—Samuel A. D. Sheppard, Boston.

Secretary—Charles Caspari, Jr., Baltimore.

Reporter—C. Lewis Diehl, Louisville.

New Members of the Council—Charles E Dohme, Henry M. Whelpley, Leo Eliel.

The new president is Dean of the School of Pharmacy of the University of Michigan.

The Imperial Pharmacopœia.

At a meeting of the Ceylon Branch of the British Medical Association on July 20th, under the presidency of Dr. Perry, P.C.M.O., a paper was read by Dr. Vandort in which he recommended the inclusion of the following native drugs in the Imperial Pharmacopœia: Trastavalu (purgative), adalboda (used in asthma and chest affections), and neermulli (used for dropsy). The chairman explained that the meeting was mainly called to discuss a letter received from the General Medical Council with regard to the formation of an Imperial Pharmacopœia, and they were asked to name any new remedies to include in the general Pharmacopœia. He received his letter officially from the Colonial Office through Mr. Chamberlain, and also received a pamphlet from the General Committee on the subject. Dr. Vandort had prepared a report, and that was forwarded to Dr. John Attfield. The latter sent a reply, and said that the report would be placed before the general meeting of the British Medical Association. Dr. Loos mentioned that he had received four years ago a paper from Dr. Attfield with regard to the formation of an Imperial British Pharmacopœia, but had put

it aside. On the suggestion of the chairman, a small sub-committee was appointed to report on the subject. One of the local chemists will assist in the deliberations of the committee.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

Druggists Play Base Ball.

The wholesale and retail druggists of London, Ont., held the first of a series of games of base ball, in which the retail men proved the victors by a score of 12 to 10. Kilgour for the retailers proved an excellent player, and had to his credit five hits, three runs, fifteen put outs, one assist, and no errors, while Wardell's pitching was very effective. For the wholesale nine, Sheere as pitcher and Horne at the bat did excellent work. The following is the score :

WHOLESALE.

	A.B.	R.	B.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Horne, 1b	2	4	1	4	0	1
Franck, c	4	3	1	16	0	2
Sheere, p	4	1	1	2	6	0
Sands, 2b	5	0	0	1	0	0
Galpin, 3b. and r.f.	5	0	0	0	0	1
Munroe, s.s.	2	0	0	0	0	1
Russell, c.f.	5	0	0	0	1	0
Mattinson, jr., l.f.	4	1	1	0	2	0
McMaster, r.f. and 3b.	3	1	0	1	0	4
	34	10	4	24	9	9

RETAIL.

	A.B.	R.	B.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Crouch, c	6	3	3	7	7	6
Wardell, p	5	2	2	2	2	1
Kilgour, 1b	5	3	5	15	1	0
Childs, 2b	4	0	2	1	3	2
Sutherland, s.s.	5	1	1	1	1	1
Smallman, 3b	5	1	0	1	0	3
Nelles, l.f.	5	2	3	0	0	0
Boyle, c.f.	4	0	1	0	0	0
McDermid, r.f.	4	0	1	0	0	0
	43	12	18	27	14	13

Wholesale	1	0	3	2	0	1	0	3	0	—10
Retail	2	0	1	1	0	0	2	6	*	—12

"Pharmacopolists Frolic."

The druggists of London, Ont., held their second annual picnic at Port Stanley on Aug. 30th. It was certainly a "Pharmacopolists' Frolic," as designated in the programme which was prepared for the occasion, and was thoroughly enjoyed by all present. Races, tug of war, and various other sports were indulged in, together with a baseball match between the wholesale and retail teams. As recorded elsewhere, the retailers succeeded in "downing" their opponents in a previous match. The wholesale men on this occasion, however, succeeded in reversing matters, as the following score shows :

Retail	0	0	4	0	0	—4
Wholesale	4	4	2	1	*	—11

The Materia Medica as Found in Nova Scotia.

By Edmund Jenner, Digby, N.S.

I select Aconite first of all, partly on account of its intensely poisonous nature, and partly because it has been so widely introduced through the length and breadth of the province. The beauty of the dark, purple flowers, the extreme hardihood of the root, and the very slight amount of cultivation necessary to grow it to perfection as an ornamental plant, have rendered the Aconitum Napellus one of the most familiar objects in the flower gardens of the poorer classes. It thrives best along the sea coast, where the climate is damp and moist, and late in May or early in June there is scarcely a settlement where it may not be seen in full bloom.

The public are generally densely ignorant of its poisonous qualities. Once or twice I have heard of the root being gathered "for horse liniment," but as a rule it is regarded as a desirable ornamental plant. I once gathered and dried a quantity of the roots and leaves. The former were fine specimens, and possessed the numbing properties of the imported article, in perfection, when applied to the tongue. I believe that the plant could be profitably cultivated in many localities at the present wholesale price of the root. The density of its foliage would effectually kill out weeds, and render much cultivation unnecessary if the plants were once developed. I think, however, that its promiscuous cultivation is hardly advisable, as an infinitessimal quantity of the root, or a small quantity of the leaves, would produce fatal results. I may add that I have never yet met with a case of poisoning from its use, though one was reported in the paper a year or two ago. Several smaller species of Aconite have been introduced, but only as garden flowers.

The deadly Nightshade or Belladonna Atropa is another fairly common and intensely poisonous plant. It is almost as widely distributed as the Aconite ; growing in a semi-wild condition in every county of Nova Scotia that I have been in. It is not so easily discovered, however, as it lacks the striking beauty of the former plant, and is rarely cultivated as an ornament. I believe it is usually introduced among impure garden seeds, and when once established very little notice is taken of it. It is far more common in neglected corners of gardens, and ill-cultivated spots, than the Aconite, and like that plant, its poisonous and medicinal qualities are not generally understood. The symptoms of poisoning by its berries are so marked that the physician has little trouble in making his diagnosis. It is probably responsible for more deaths than all the poisonous plants indigeneous to Great Britain, and one or two cases are on record of fatal poisoning from the flesh of animals that have eaten its leaves freely. Possibly some of the cases of "partridge poisoning" that are occasionally reported, might be traced back to the berries of the deadly Nightshade.

The immunity enjoyed by some of the lower animals in respect of poisonous plants is most astonishing. Rabbits and hares will eat the leaves of Conium Maculatum, and Digitalis, without any ill effects, and in Java and parts of India, certain varieties of parrot and paroquette feed freely on the pulp of the fruit of the Strychnos Nux Vomica, without the least ill effect, though their flesh produces symptoms of violent poisoning in those who use it. I have seen a dozen plants of Belladonna in a quarter of an acre of an abandoned clearing on the old country Harbor Road, Guysboro County, and it was about those old clearings I used to find the partridges in the greatest numbers.

Like the two preceding plants, the Foxglove, or Digitalis Purpuræ has been introduced into the province. The seeds are listed in most flower dealers' catalogues, and it proves a decided ornament to any flower garden. The plant is a biennial, and requires rather careful cultivation in most cases, though I succeeded in growing it in Guysboro County without any cultivation at all, on newly burnt land, using the seeds of wild plants grown in Sherwood forest, England. In the older settlements it is by no means uncommon. I have gathered it near Kentville and Wolfville, Kings' county, and at Lochaber, Antigonish county. I have seen plants growing wild on the outskirts of Truro, and I secured a solitary specimen on the clearing known as "The Viddler Farm," at Sherbrooke, N.S. In England, where it is a very common weed, cases of poisoning occur occasionally, usually through chewing the flowers, which contain a large quantity of nectar. The common bumble bee, and the Carder bee, are very partial to the flowers, and it is not at all an unfrequent thing for boys who have partaken of the honey from their nests to be more or less affected in consequence. An instance of whole-

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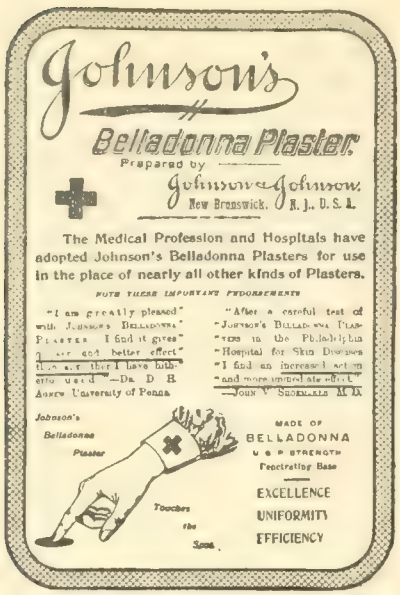
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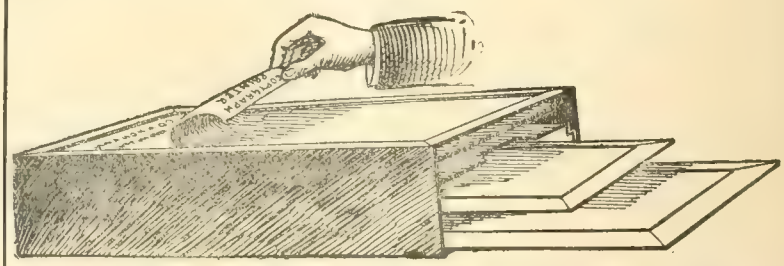

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CANADIAN DRUGGIST, TORONTO

sale poisoning by honey is recorded by Xenophon, in, I believe, the fourth book of the Anabasis. In this case the poisonous plant from which the bees derived their honey is variously stated to be a species of Oleander, or else the Datura Stramonium.

The Foxglove thrives best in sandy, light ground. I think it will never be as common in Nova Scotia as the Aconite or Belladonna. The climatic conditions are not so suitable, and it seems to have much more difficulty in propagating itself under adverse circumstances.

Another interesting plant official in the U. S. P., and common in the western and southern counties, is the Rhus Toxicodendron, or Poison Ivy. It is little used in pharmacy, I believe, but cases of rhus poisoning are by no means rare. Some persons are very susceptible to its influence, while others can handle it with absolute impunity. It is a beautiful plant, very attractive to tourists and strangers. I have usually seen it growing in meadows and near brooks. In one instance an acquaintance of mine made use of the leaves in lieu of toilet paper, with very serious results to himself. In another, a lady dug up some of the roots, intending to plant them in her garden, the result being a violent eruption on the hands and arms, with the formation of painful, ulcer-like sores. I have often regretted that it was impossible to secure a good fac-simile of this noxious and dangerous plant, the public exhibition of which might warn tourists and strangers against handling it. I have never seen the plant in Eastern Halifax or Guysboro counties, though the first and worst case of rhus poisoning I ever saw came from the "Garden of Eden" settlement in Pictou county It is common in Kings and Annapolis counties, and very common in Digby. A boy brought me about half a bushel of it in response to my request for specimens last summer.

Turning from the particular consideration of these poisonous species of Materia Medica, and considering the different plants used either officially or unofficially in their natural orders, we have :

Umbelliferæ.—Represented by the Caraway, a most pestilent weed common in every county of the province.

Conium Maculatum.—Also a weed, but not so common as the Caraway ; probably introduced in impure seeds.

Cicuta Maculata.—Mentioned in the second part of the U. S. Dispensatory. A virile poison, not now used in pharmacy.

Caprifoliaceæ.—Sambucus Niger. Fairly common, probably introduced as an ornamental shrub.

Vibunrum Prunifolium.—Grown only as an ornamental plant, and too delicate to become properly naturalized.

Vibunrum Opulus.—Occurs in the western counties, but is by no means common.

Lobeliaceæ.—Lobelia Inflata.—Fairly common ; sometimes grown as a garden plant. Used to relieve asthma, and occasionally as an emetic. The public are not aware of its poisonous qualities, and I have warned a good many people against its indiscriminate use.

Ericaceæ.—Arctistaphylos, Uva Ursi.—Very common on barrens and sandy wastes.

Gaultheria Procumbens.—One of the most common objects on the barrens. Grows all over the province.

Labiatæ.—Lavendula Vera.—Grown in the Annapolis and Cornwallis valleys, introduced and cultivated ; in one or two localities is almost wild. Could be advantageously cultivated in sandy soil.

Mentha.—Grows wild in places, probably from imported seed, also grown freely in gardens.

Hedeoma.—A common weed, gathered and used in infusion as an emmenagogue. Grows all over the province.

Nepeta Cataria.—Unofficial, but used as an emmenagogue, and in cases of cholera infantum, in infusion.

Marrubium.—Cultivated, but rarely ; also wild in the Cornwallis Valley. Unofficial, used in cough medicines in combination with Polypodium Vulgare.

Mentha Piperita and Mentha Viridis.—Both fairly common ; principally near gardens, probably cultivated formerly and allowed to become wild. Used for every purpose under the sun, usually as an infusion or decoction.

Solanaceæ.—Capsicum — Cultivated in the Annapolis Valley.

Urticaceæ.—Morus Nigra.—Cultivated but very rarely (too delicate for the climate).

Humulus Lupus.—Very common. Grows wild in places ; cultivated, but is subject to the attacks of so many parasites that its cultivation does not pay.

Cruciferæ. — Sinapis Brassica and Alba.—Both varieties cultivated and common in a wild state ; more or less troublesome weeds in gardens and fields.

Armoracia Cochlearia.—Cultivated,and also in a semi-wild state. Grows to great perfection. Thrives all over the province.

Leguminosæ.—Trifolium; unofficial, but used in a number of semi-proprietary compounds. Cultivated everywhere.

Rosaceæ.—Rubus Villosus.—Unofficial in the B.P. Official in U.S.P. Grows everywhere in the province.

Resa Canina.—Grows everywhere.

Cydonia Vulgaris. — Unofficial B.P., but seeds used in pharmacy. Grows best in the western counties.

I have enumerated in all ten natural orders of plants which are more or less represented in Nova Scotia by species used either officially or officinally in pharmacy. Some of the species named are rare or grown only as curiosities or garden plants, but the majority are almost as common as "Triticum Repens" or "Fucus Vessiculosus."

There is yet another product of the natural order Fungi, which, even within my recollection, used to be in great demand as a styptic, and which grows freely on the Dykes and on the South and North mountains. I allude to the Lycoperdonus Giant Puff Ball. It seems to have died out of use in much the same way that leeches and dried poppy heads have ceased to be common articles of commerce.

I think I may also say without prejudice to the profession, that the science of *practical* Botany is decidedly on the decrease. The Apothecary can purchase his dried herbs, and Materia Medica from a first-class wholesale house for infinitely less money than he can collect and preserve them himself, or buy them from the growers or collectors. Botany as taught in the ordinary school is a theoretical and not a practical study, and many students who can reel off the information contained in their text books, concerning the Cruciferæ and Polygonaceæ, would be at their wits' ends to classify a horse radish plant or a dock if it were presented to them.

This is to a large extent the "ready-made" age, and the individual study and collection of Materia Medica has declined before the steady influx of roots, herbs and medicines, packed in the larger cities by the wholesale firms, in the same way that the individual preparations of the chemist and druggist seemed at one time in danger of being driven out of the market by patent medicines.

With our official Materia Medica constantly changing, with the introduction of new plants, gathered from Siberia to the equator, and with synthetic compounds, new discoveries, new alkaloids, serums and antitoxins being brought to light every day, it will puzzle the collector to find so small a territory with so large a number of useful and interesting medical plants growing in it.

It is impossible to do more than sketch a very brief outline of the subject I have chosen in this paper; but it is my firm conviction that a considerable number of the plants I have enumerated could be profitably grown or collected, and as profitably manufactured, and the products dispensed by our Nova Scotian pharmacists; thereby finding work and remuneration for some of our unemployed and saving the profession from the stigma of being utterly dependent on the wholesale houses of the United States and Upper Canada for the wherewith to stock our shelves or fill our prescriptions.

[The following was crowded out of our report of the B. C. Annual Meeting in last issue.]

The Future of the British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association.

The habit of looking ahead is strong with every one; some people look ahead only to borrow trouble; while others have the highly commendable faculty of foreseeing the difficulties and either avoiding them entirely or preparing to successfully surmount them. The pleasures and possible triumphs of the future cause happy anticipation, as also does the successful completion of a work after years of worry and hard toil. The year 1899-1900 should be an important one in the history of the B.C.P.A. Every one is looking for something unprecedented in every community throughout the English speaking world for the year 1900, so why not let this year in the history of pharmacy in British Columbia hand down to history progress of a very marked character, culminating in a large enthusiastic annual meeting at Victoria in June, 1900. It may be safely asserted that there is a large number of druggists in British Columbia who take little interest in the affairs of this association and to whom the secretary's notice of the approaching annual meeting is a matter of minor importance. They are satisfied to know that there is an association presumably protecting their interests and those of the public, but inasmuch as it does not increase their cash sales perceptibly it is no concern of theirs what happens at its deliberations. The legal side of the association is the only one they see from year to year as annual fees are collected, fines for infringement of the Act inflicted, or candidates carefully examined as to their competency to pursue the calling of chemist and druggist.

Should this be so? There is or should be a social side to all the meetings of the association; for the annual assembling of druggists from various parts of the Province furnishes a splendid opportunity for the exchange of courtesies, comparing of notes and the discussion of subjects directly associated with their life work. In this province there is a large amount of talent lying dormant; men who have in the past contributed papers, on matters pharmaceutical, have allowed their pens to grow rusty with disuse, as in the mad rush for wealth all thought of others is lost. Why not make a fresh start this year? Take the whole twelve months for the work if spare time is very limited and let us again have the benefit of your thinking. What a field for labor is the "Flora of British Columbia"! Many fail to handle botany in an interesting manner but it can be done and a chat like this would be beneficial; papers on the minerals of British Columbia, especially those of interest to druggists, might be written and surely we can have a few on preparing and preserving pharmaceuticals with a short review of the new '98 British Pharmacopœia. These papers could be read at the annual meeting of 1900 and those who attended would feel in a great measure rewarded for the time taken by the information gained with an opportunity of taking part in the discussion which follows each paper. Then, in order that such labor might be preserved and the absentees have also a chance of obtaining the knowledge they contain, the papers might be printed with the report of the annual meeting. This leads me to another suggestion: Why not have a Pharmaceutical Journal of our own? Let it be printed and published monthly, ably edited, and contain all the B. C. pharmaceutical news, as well as being the official organ of this Association. Nothing would tend to bind the druggists of this province more together than a journal which every member, clerk and apprentice would receive and read. Every one would then be able to keep posted on B.C. Pharmacy, for the fullest reports of the council meetings would be given, together with the examinations, and there would soon be no lack of original papers upon all subjects familiar to the druggist. Would not this tend to increase the interest in our association? Before the year 1900 closes cannot the B.C.P.A. have a room of its own? It is needed. The council could hold all their meetings there, examinations might be conducted in it, and with very little effort by contributions from druggists and others the nucleus of a museum and a circulating library might help to furnish this room. As to the location it would necessarily have to be in the city of the secretary-treasurer until a permanent building is erected. Objections may be raised by some members on the ground that the association is too young for such advancement. But I think we have evidenced heretofore our determination to be progressive as an association. We did not leave the Act of 1891 as it was, but sought and obtained improved measures. The standard of our examinations is now such as to place us on an equality with our sister provinces, and indeed we have some of the best men of this and the mother country actively engaged in the work of this association. We see no reason why we should rest from our labors yet, until we have made the association the foremost on the Pacific coast. I hope, therefore, that these remarks will not be without effect, and that before the annual meeting in 1900 some may have received both consideration and adoption.

JOSEPH H. EMERY,
Licentiate of the B.C.P.A.

SPECTROGRAPHIC ANALYSIS OF MINERALS.—W. N. Hartley and H. Ramage have recently examined (*Pract. Drug.*) a large number of ores and minerals by means of spectrographic analysis. Most notable is the wide distribution of gallium, which was found in 68 out of 168 specimens, occurring in most magnetites, bauxites and blendes, and nearly half the clay ironstones and manganese ores. Rubidium appears to be even more widely distributed, occurring in most iron ores. Indium was found in thirty minerals, including all the carbonates of iron and tin ores and most blendes. Thallium, while less widespread, was frequently found. Iron and sodium were found in every specimen.

Ammonium Silico-Fluoride is a white, crystalline powder soluble in 2 parts of hot and 6 parts of cold water. It is recommended by Dr. Mohrhoff as an active antiseptic suitable for treating tuberculosis and diabetes, also used in inhalations. —(*Ph. Post.*)

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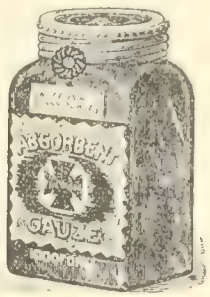

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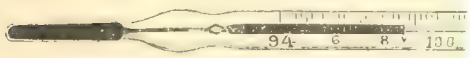

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(By Our Own Correspondent.)

I have been asked on several occasions, what chance has a colonial chemist of succeeding in England? These have usually been inquiries from English qualified chemists who in their younger days have emigrated to the colonies, and after some years have looked forward to spending their declining days in a business in the Old Country. The reply may interest any of your readers who, if reciprocity were established, as it ought to be, and surely must be before long, contemplated anything of the kind. If, I replied, you have saved enough money to return and settle down free from all business cares, or with capital to invest as a sleeping partner in a going concern in England, it might safely be recommended; but if you wish to carry on a chemist's business there can be little doubt that the colonial life, with its easy going, better profits, and absence of rush and cutting, does not fit a man for competition in England; indeed, it may safely be said to unfit him. The cutting in prices, not only in proprietary preparations, but even in the dispensing department, is appalling. There is not a moderate-sized town in Great Britain of 10,000 inhabitants but has its cutting chemist, and the remainder are daily compelled to follow more or less in the line. Then the postal facilities have so largely increased that many county families, that used to send their prescriptions and for their other wants to the so-called family chemist in the nearest market town, now have them dispatched from the great London stores. Indeed, one feels strongly compelled to say that as a good place for chemist's business the Old Country is played out. Some years ago I used to recommend the Isle of Wight as a quiet little spot where a chemist could safely invest in a little business giving him a good return and without trouble, but the cutting fiend is established in all the principal towns.

A Tasmanian chemist wrote me recently and incidentally mentioned that the doctors in his town do not dispense (as they all do in towns of similar size in England) and that he obtains 72 cents for a 6 or 8 oz. mixture and 50 cents for a 2 or 3 oz. The prices in England are 36 and 24 cents respectively, and the stores and cutting chemists charge 20 and 12 cents for the same sizes. My Tasmanian friend points out that the profit is not so great as it looks because of the flood of new remedies that lie dead on his shelves, but we have them just the same only in larger variety.

The *Lancet* this week very properly draws attention to these so-called new remedies that our Teutonic neighbors exploit at our expense in vast variety. It is pointed out that when the claims of many of these preparations are dispassionately examined, it will be found to be based on a single observation of some clinical professor who has probably been paid to secure a good result. The editor warns the profession against accepting such evidence and exhorts the medical men of this country to be very careful that experiments based upon a large number of experiments carried out for a lengthy period should alone be considered a justification for passing any opinion whatever. There is a strong tendency amongst the rising order of practitioners to learn pharmacy and therapeutics from the circulars and advertisements of the manufacturing wholesale chemist. One of the English journals of pharmacy annually publishes a list of so-called new remedies that have seen the light during the previous year, and the list for several years has exceeded 100 names! Roughly speaking, fully 90 per cent. are still-born, 6 per cent. may be found of some use or other, and the remaining 4 per cent. live a more or less precarious existence until something newer displaces them.

The treatment of dysentery is always a difficult subject and the drugs that may be considered of special value are very limited in number. Dr. Burney Yeo reports that bismuth mixtures are very valuable, only they should be taken before meals instead of afterwards and a milk diet is imperative. He has found tincture of cots most useful but it is by no means largely employed by the profession. One of the latest remedies, suggested by Surgeon Major Young, of the Indian Medical Service, is isphagul, the seeds of plantago isphagul, a remedy well known in India but not hitherto used elsewhere. The seeds resemble linseed and are made into an infusion with boiling water when a mucilaginous liquid results. About 1 oz. of the seeds to a pint of boiling water is sufficient. I understand the seeds can be obtained in England from Thomas Christy & Co., the well-known introducers of many new drugs such as strophanthus, monsonia, etc., and they are exhibiting them at the meeting of the British Medical Association at Portsmouth next month.

The same firm have introduced a useful machine for filling collapsable tubes and another for closing the tubes neatly and efficiently. The machine will hold about 2 lbs. of tooth-paste or cold cream and by means of a lever at the top the contents are forced out through a pipe into the tubes. Various sized nozzles are supplied so that small tubes or large can be just as easily filled. The price is about $5 and will fill a want, now that collapsable tubes are recognized as an improvement on the old gallipot or ointment jar. Formerly, collapsable tubes were only supplied in white metal, now by means of spirit varnishes all sorts of attractive colors can be obtained. The tube-closer is about $3, and seals the ends almost hermetically and much more neatly than when done with hand pliers. They are most essential adjuncts to the chemist who puts up his own specialties, but the tendency in England is to get all these done by the wholesale houses. The result can hardly be so satisfactory except where the demand is so small that the expense of such small additions to plant is considered to be too great. Among the uses of collapsable tubes, besides those mentioned, are for bicycle-tire repairs, stick-fast gums, paints, various ointments, etc.

At this time of the year city chemists do a roaring trade in effervescing saline at 4 cents a glass, a teaspoonful being added to a tumbler of ice cold water. Many chemists also dispense lemon squash, the half of a lemon being squeezed so that its turbid juice runs into the tumbler, a teaspoonful of castor sugar added and the glass filled up with plain aerated water. But this year a rush has taken place on a simple ingredient for making home-made lemonade, as it is called. In several instances this consists simply of

2 or 3 ozs. of citric acid with a little dried and grated lemon peel. The contents of the packet are to be placed in a pint of hot water with 2 or 3 ozs. of loaf sugar and stirred well; when cold it is ready for use and can be diluted further if desired.

Another firm has joined the growing number of export druggists who supply all packages, such as bottles, jars, tins, cases, etc., free, provided that the indent is a large one, when they also pay freight. Soon the chemists who live in the colonies and are not subject to high tariff will be in the enviable position of purchasing drugs, etc., from England cheaper than a home chemist can. The amalgamated firms of Baies Bros. and Stevenson are the new firm in question, and although they cannot claim to be pioneers they are doing their best to recover lost ground. It is evidently a favorite method of purchasing on these terms by colonial chemists, and it cannot be done at a loss. The question is, how soon will a firm start in England and supply druggists on these terms? Returned empties are a nuisance, as everybody knows, and if all other things are equal it is obviously a great boon to have free packages. I understand that the export druggists are very busy, trade in the empire having been steadily on the up-grade during the last few years. Further government concessions, to enable manufacturers of export goods to manufacture in bond or under drawback, are promised, and altogether the outlook is very promising.

Invention of Artificial Cork.

Phellosene is the name given by a French inventor to a substance he describes as artificial cork, and which may be used for all purposes that cork has hitherto been found needful. It is an analogue of celluloid, and consists of cork bark ground to an impalpable powder and agglutinated by a solution of nitro-cellulose in acetone. This material is made into a doughy mass, compressed into moulds, and dried. It contains about ten to twelve per cent. of nitro-cellulose, and is said to be a trifle, if anything, more combustible than cork under the ordinary conditions.

City Maiden—Is your milk Pasteurized?

Farmer—One of our cows is pasturized.

The Centenary of the Metric System.

It was on "the 4th of the month of Messidor, in the year VII. of the one and indivisible French Republic"—in common parlance June 22d, 1799—that the deputation from the National Institute formally presented the Metre to the "Corps Legislatif," or French Parliament.

The deputation was formerly ushered in, and, advancing to the bar, read a report on the progress of their work—the establishment of a metric standard.

President Baudin made a reply in the style popular at the epoch. "Cæsar and Charlemagne," he declared, "had both this idea of reducing varying measures to a common standard. Who had a vaster dominion than they? Who had a greater genius? Yet," he added, "Cæsar and Charlemagne failed in this project."

He reminded his hearers that they would meet with opposition in establishing the system, for, as Jean Jacques Rousseau had said, "Men always prefer to know a bad system already than to learn a better."

The decree authorizing the French Academy of Sciences to study the question of uniform weights and measures had been passed by the National Assembly on May 8, 1790, and 300,000 livres was then voted to cover expenses. The Revolution, the Terror and endless foreign wars had somewhat delayed matters, and, what was more serious, had prevented the committee from including many of the leading nations.

In the list published in the Moniteur of "21st Messidor, an. VII.," we find the foreign countries represented by citizens Ænæ and Van Swinden, deputed by the Batavian Republic; M. Balbo (Kingdom of Sardinia); Buggé, (Denmark); Ciscar and Pedrayes (Spain); Fabbroni, (Tuscany); Franchini, (Roman Republic); Mascheroni, (Cisalpine Republic); Multedo, (Ligurian Republic); Tralles, (Helvetian Republic), and Vassali, (Piedmont). The other members were Méchain and Delambre, of the institute, who had been charged in 1790 to draw up a report on the unit of measurement; Lefevre-Gineau (who occupied himself more especially with the unity of weights); Berthollet, Borda, Brisson, Coulomb, Darut, Hauy, Legrange, Laplace, Legendre, Monges, Prony and Vandermonde.

"The illustrious Lavoisier," (continues the Moniteur), "the laborious Tillet and the general Meunier, deceased, carried out an important part of the preparatory work."

It will therefore be seen that the Metric unit was practically established by France and the smaller surrounding countries—Holland, Denmark, Spain and the Italian States. The rest of Europe—one might say of the civilized world—has since fallen into line. The only two really important exceptions nowadays are England and the United States. It is probable that had it not been for the strained political relations between France and England between 1790 and 1799, the Metric system would to-day be already as practically universal as it will be long before the next centenary comes round.—*Phar. Era.*

Quality versus Price.

By C. L, Thusler, Ph.G.

From practical experience I answer this important question positively in the affirmative. Quality with the pharmacist should at all times be of first consideration. The cost of pure drugs and chemicals is a little greater than those of inferior quality, but, when results are considered, the difference in the outlay seems to me to be the best investment, from an advertising standpoint alone, that a pharmacist can make.

THE RETURNS ARE SLOW BUT SURE AND PERMANENT.

To be sure the returns may seem slow, and your competitor, whom you have reason to believe is not practising your policy, may seem to prosper even better than you; but returns from legitimate advertising and from honest dealing are, as a rule, slow, yet when once gained are permanent. In the end the man who keeps nothing but the purest and best goods, the man whose motto is honesty everywhere and with everybody—that man will win, and the other will begin to lose. Water will find its true level!

In purchasing goods, buy from houses of unquestionable reputation, for they have earned their reputation in the manner in which you should earn yours; but if you purchase in the open market, do not then fail to apply the tests requisite to establish the purity of your purchases. Many products, especially pharmaceuticals, are quite beyond the successful application of any tests other than physiological action, and thus with these the only safeguard is either to manufacture your own products, or buy them from reputable houses. Your prices should be

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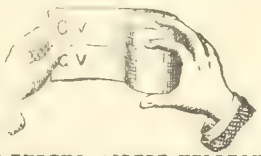

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ORIGINAL CHEMICAL
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The New Process of Colored Photography...

SEND FOR SAMPLES, stating Size, Quantity and prices preferred.

H. A. TORRANCE
38 COLBORNE STREET, - - TORONTO

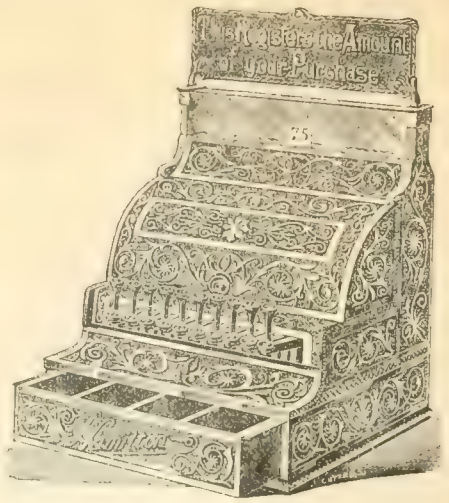
PLANTEN'S GELATINE CAPSULES AND PERLOIDS
REGISTERED TRADE MARK
PEARL SHAPED CAPSULES

MANUFACTURED BY
H. Planten & Son
ESTABLISHED 1836
NEW YORK
SPECIAL PRICES for EXPORT
Correspondence Solicited

PLANTEN'S Comp. C & C or Black and Sandal Wood Oil **CAPSULES**
Are Celebrated the World over for Uniformity and Reliability
Sold by all Druggists in the Dominion of Canada.
Specify Planten's on all Orders.

H. Planten & Son (Established 1836) **New York**
"Pioneer American Capsule House"

The HAMILTON CASH REGISTER



Is the National Cash Register with all the Improvements Up-to-Date.

IT is entirely of home manufacture, made by highly-paid Canadian mechanics. We have revolutionized the Cash Register trade of Canada. For many years the purchasers of cash registers were at the mercy of the American manufacturer, and were charged outrageously high prices. To-day, thanks to Canadian enterprise and Canadian skilled labor, the "**HAMILTON**" practically controls the market. Few firms have received more encouragement in their fight against American-made goods than ours. But when it is found that the unreasonable laws of the United States, excluding the Canadian artizan, school teacher, etc., and more recently the representatives of Canadian manufacturers from taking orders in that country, the patriotism of the people of Canada prompts them to more than ever purchase the products of Canadian manufacture; and in no case is this more strikingly illustrated than in the sale of the Canadian-made Cash Register. Never were so many "**HAMILTON**" Registers sold, and never in our many years of business have we been so pressed with orders. The large number of our Registers in daily use in Canada is undoubtedly the best evidence of their superiority. It will always pay you to communicate with us and get prices before buying a Cash Register.

We guarantee to save you from $10 to $100 on the price of a National Cash Register. We are now making over ninety different kinds of National Cash Registers.

We have a number of second-hand total-adding National Cash Registers on hand which we will sell for less than half the price paid to the National Cash Register Company.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

The Hamilton Brass Manufacturing Co., Limited

HAMILTON, ONTARIO

Toronto Office: 82 King St. West

Montreal Office: 1782 Notre Dame St.

The Harvest of 1899 ....

Shews Excellent Results

The Fall and Winter Trade
Cannot Fail to.....

Shew Excellent Results

An Advertisement in THE
CANADIAN DRUGGIST....

Brings Excellent Results

If you have no announcement with us and have anything to sell to the Drug Trade of Canada, try an Advertisement in

"The Canadian Druggist."

"Short Talks on Advertising"

224 pages, 125 illustrations; sent postpaid on receipt of price.
Paper binding, lithographed cover, 25 cents.
Cloth and gold, gold top, uncut edges, $1.00.

CHARLES AUSTIN BATES,
Vanderbilt Building New York

"Mr. Bates' Masterpiece. It is interestingly and readably written—more readable than one would believe possible on so hackneyed a subject as advertising—and it is illustrated by pictures intended to lend a humorous turn to many of the sentences in the text. For those who want a general idea of advertising principles, the book will be found valuable, and even the readers to whom its subject is more than familiar will find it an interesting companion for a leisure hour. It is full of apothegms, every one of which rings with a true note."—*Geo. P. Rowell.*

"Excellent Work."—*Buffalo Evening News.*

"Interesting and Profitable."—*Baltimore Herald.*

"Lively and Sensible."—*Philadelphia Evening Telegram.*

"Handsome and Clever."—*New York Press.*

"Should be read twice."—*Cleveland World.*

"Should be on the desk of every advertiser."—*Cleveland Press.*

"Best thing we have seen."—*Buffalo Express.*

"Most practical and helpful."—*Minneapolis Journal.*

"Every advertiser may read with profit."—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

"Mr. Bates has rendered a service to all progressive business men."—*Philadelphia Record.*

"Most interesting of all instructive books."—*Buffalo Times.*

"Full of ideas of value."—*Cleveland Leader.*

"Nothing humdrum or commonplace."—*Buffalo Commercial.*

"Full of snappy, commonsense hints."—*Boston Advertiser.*

"Striking and realistic."—*Baltimore American.*

"Cannot fail to prove interesting."—*Pittsburg Press.*

"Should be in the hands of every business man."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

INTERESTING NEWS.....
MOST PRACTICAL INFORMATION.

H. M. Whelpley, Ph. G., M. D., EDITOR. C. F. G. Meyer PUBLISHER.

Meyer Brothers Druggist

To New Subscribers.

Two Publications at the Price of One.

The MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST will be sent one year to any new subscriber with either one of the following publications at the price named:—

Bird's ....
Spatula ....
Recreation ....
Show Window ....
Etiologia, by [illegible] ....
Universal Poison Register ....
Journal of Applied Microscopy ....
Pharmacognosy Notes, by [illegible] ....
The Right Side of the Car, by [illegible] ....
The Prescription ....
Therapeutic Terms ....
Chemical Lecture Notes ....

Address MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST, 316 Clark Avenue, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

BEST PRICE LIST
MONEY MAKING ADVERTISEMENTS.

The New Drink
For Soda Fountains

White's Phospho-Soda

STOMACH, LIVER AND KIDNEY CLEANSER
IMMEDIATE HEADACHE CURE

We offer the following Effervescent B. P. Formula Goods: **Citrate Magnesia, Citrate Caffeine, Citrate Lithia, Sulphate Soda, Sulphate Magnesia, also Compounds, Phosphate Soda, Soda Tartrate.**

Queen City Drug Co.
Fiskin Block, Toronto

JUST PUBLISHED.

EVERYONE'S
GUIDE TO PHOTOGRAPHY.
BY
E. J. WALL, F.R.P.S.
Author of "The Dictionary of Photography."

Containing full instructions for making one's own apparatus, and simple practical directions for exposing, developing, printing, mounting, choice of plates, papers, chemicals, lantern slides, flash lights, pin-hole and instantaneous photography, enlarging, X ray photography and every branch of photographic work.

246 pages, Illustrated, 16mo. cloth, 50 cts.

Canadian Druggist
Toronto, Can.

Wide-Awake Dealers

ALL SELL
THE RUSSELL 10c CIGAR
AND EL PUERTO 5c. CIGAR

The Choicest Goods in the Market....

W. S. *RUSSELL*
MANUFACTURER *BERLIN, ONT.*

Often in the morning there comes a feeling of weariness, indescribable; not exactly ill, nor fit to work, but too near well to remain idle.

A Ripans Tabule taken at night, before retiring, or just after dinner, has been known to drive away that weariness for months.

WANTED:—A case of bad health that R·I·P·A·N·S will not benefit. Send five cents to Ripans Chemical Co., No. 10 Spruce Street, New York, for 10 samples and 1,000 testimonials. R·I·P·A·N·S, 10 for 5 cents, or 12 packets for 48 cents, may be had of all druggists who are willing to sell a standard medicine at a moderate profit. They banish pain and prolong life. One gives relief. Note the word R·I·P·A·N·S on the packet. Accept no substitute.

PATENTS
PROMPTLY SECURED

Write for our interesting books "Inventor's Help" and "How you are swindled." Send us a **rough sketch** or **model** of your invention or improvement and we will tell you **free** our opinion as to whether it is probably patentable. We make a specialty of applications rejected in other hands. Highest references furnished.

MARION & MARION
PATENT SOLICITORS & EXPERTS

Civil & Mechanical Engineers. Graduates of the Polytechnic School of Engineering. Bachelors in Applied Sciences. Laval University. Members Patent Law Association. American Water Works Association. New England Water Works Assoc. P. Q. Surveyors Association. Assoc. Member Can. Society of Civil Engineers.

OFFICES: NEW YORK LIFE B'LD'G., MONTREAL CAN.
ATLANTIC BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C.

British Business Chances.

Firms desirous of getting into communication with British manufacturers or merchants, or who wish to buy British goods on the best possible terms, or who are willing to become agents for British manufacturers, are invited to send particulars of their requirements for

FREE INSERTION

in "Commercial Intelligence," to the Editor

"SELL'S COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE,"
168 Fleet Street, London, England.

"Commercial Intelligence" circulates all over the United Kingdom amongst the best firms. Firms communicating should give reference as to bona fides.

Patents

Caveats, Trade Marks, Design Patents, Copyrights, Etc.

Correspondence Solicited

JOHN A. PAUL
LeDroit Building, Washington, D.C.

Thinking And Acting

There is no question about it, **my Cigars stimulate trade.** The Druggist who sits down and thinks about this without acting will lose money, and good money, too.

The Cigars I particularly refer to are my "Pharaoh" 10 cent Cigar, and my "Pebble" 5-cent Cigar—if a smoker knows what a good cigar is and how good one **can** be for 10 cents and for 5 cents, you can count upon selling that man these two brands of

Payne's Cigars

right along, month after month. But you must **act,** and it will pay you to act quickly without thinking too much about it, because your competitor may get the trade away from you that you are trying to win. **He** may order my cigars before you do.

J. BRUCE PAYNE, Mfr.,
Granby, Que.

ASK FOR

Eddy's

Toilet Paper

PUT UP IN

ROLLS AND SHEETS

"Diamond" "Standard" "Capital" Etc.

"Imperial" "Royal" "Clover Leaf" Etc.

Send for Catalogue.

THE E. B. EDDY CO.
(Limited)
HULL. MONTREAL. TORONTO.

Outside the Combine

We Manufacture.....

Anti - Monopoly

Chimneys and Bottles

Green, Amber, and Flint.
Every Description.

GET OUR PRICES.

SYDENHAM GLASS CO.,
Of Wallaceburg, Limited.

ORIENTAL POMADE

IS A POSITIVE CURE FOR . .

DANDRUFF

There are many so called Dandruff cures on the market to-day, but **Pratt's Oriental Pomade** excels them all and is sold under a guarantee to cure, and if after using faithfully, according to directions, it fails to cure any case of Dandruff the money will be most cheerfully refunded.

It is cooling to the scalp, prevents itching of the skin, stimulates the hair, stops it from falling out, and prevents baldness. For all scalp trouble or skin disease it has no equal.

Put up in 1, 2 and 3 ounce pots to retail at 50c., 75c and $1.00. Send for price list.

THE PRATT MFG. CO.,

OFFICE 40 ARCADE, YONGE ST.

Toronto.

If You Want Rubber Goods

With special brands, and your name and address marked on the label, we shall be glad to receive your orders.

Atomizers
Fountain Syringes
Bulb Syringes
Combination Fountain Syringes
Hot Water Bottles (4 grades).

And a full line of druggists' rubber sundries.

All in White or Grey Stock. We can give you the highest grade of goods on the market, or we can give you cheaper grades, which will meet any competition which may come your way.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

Canadian Rubber Company

Alpha Branch] [of Montreal

MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG

BENGER'S FOOD

FOR

INFANTS, INVALIDS AND THE AGED

THIS delicious and highly nutritive food has been used with remarkable success in the rearing of infants, and by delicate and aged persons in England for many years.

It is now advertised in the leading medical journals of Canada, and may be obtained of all wholesale houses, or of

Messrs. Evans & Sons

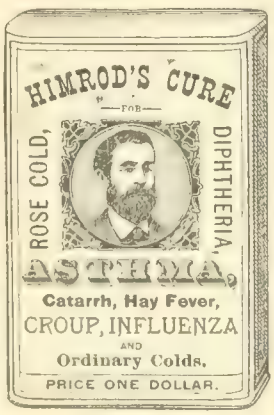
LIMITED

MONTREAL and TORONTO

who hold stock.

HIMROD'S ASTHMA CURE

NEVER FAILS



Cartons of Samples and Show Cards furnished on application.

HIMROD MFG. CO.

SOLE PROPRIETORS

No. 14-16 Vesey Street, - NEW YORK

CALVERT'S

CARBOLIC DISINFECTANTS (Fluid and Powders) SOAPS, OINTMENT, TOOTH POWDER, ETC.

Are the Original and Only Reliable

Have been awarded 100 Medals and Diplomas for Superior Excellence in competition with others.

Imported by

LYMAN, SONS & CO.; LYMAN, KNOX & CO.; and EVANS & SONS, LIMITED, Montreal.

LYMAN BROS. & CO., LIMITED, and EVANS & SONS, LIMITED, Toronto.

T. B. BARKER & SONS, St. John, N.B.

and other wholesale houses, who will be pleased to quote rates on application, or trade lists and circulars will be mailed direct by the manufacturers,

F. C. CALVERT & CO., MANCHESTER, ENG.

moderate, of course, but such as will afford a good profit; prices should also be as nearly uniform as possible. Uniformity can be easily regulated by means of proper system. Your customers will occasionally complain that your prices are high, but you should advance the argument of quality; you should say that the best in medicine is none too good, and that quality, coupled with the necessary skill and knowledge in compounding, are certainly commensurate with the price charged. This will not always satisfy the customer, and your cheap or cut-rate competitor will secure a portion of such trade; but stand firm to your convictions, never losing an opportunity to clinch your argument, and you will eventually succeed even while your competitor, for the opposite reason, will fail.

Every day we see people demanding the services of well-paid physicians when there are others glad to serve the public for half-price. Surely, to the patient, this is a question of superior service, or greater confidence, which amounts to the same thing. Why cannot the pharmacist emulate this example, and not only secure the confidence of the laity but of the physician as well? It seems to me that the pharmacist has an easier task than the physician, for, being in close touch with the medical man, he can very easily convince him of the truth of his statements, and, having gained his confidence, he has gained the assistance of one who will help him materially in securing the patronage of the observing and suspicious laity.

APROPOS OF SUBSTITUTION.

In this connection a few remarks might be appropriate concerning substitution. No one can deny that substitution leads not infrequently to the use of inferior goods—at least it is dangerous ground on which to tread. It is absolutely necessary, in order to gain the confidence of the physician, and the laity as well, to permit no such practice in your store. For certainly if you are a substitutor you could hardly expect the physician and your customers to believe you were honest in other methods. True substitution is unquestionably to be condemned on the double ground of honesty and policy. True, a substitution may answer in many instances equally as well, but this is no business of the pharmacist; it is his business to dispense what is prescribed. If you have not the article, communicate with the physician, as he is in this case the only person of authority. With a little diplomacy you can easily explain to the customer, and even should he know the circumstances it will serve to elevate you in his confidence. At any rate, do not substitute.

In observing these principles many obstacles may arise, your cheap competitor may seem to prosper, but you will also prosper; for each customer he may turn from you, you will, in the end, receive two from him. Did you ever think that people ofttimes divide their trade, that they buy their "patent" medicines and similar articles of the cut-rate dealer, but come to you with their prescriptions, thus giving you their more profitable and the really pharmaceutical business? Quality and honesty inspire confidence, and confidence paves the way to better prices. Thus it is commercially advantageous to rely upon standard of quality rather than upon price! The pharmacist who places his dependence upon quality, upon honesty, upon skilled service, will find his business too securely anchored to be swept away by such opposing forces as cheap goods, cheap prices, and poor service!—*Bulletin of Pharmacy.*

Processes to Clean Marble.

We have recently received a number of queries regarding the cleaning of soda fountain marbles. To save labor we have collated the following, which embrace all of the more practical methods. We would remark that if the marble is merely worn and not stained, acids should not be used.

I.

Wash the surface with a mixture of finely powdered pumice stone and vinegar and leave it for several hours, then brush it hard and wash it clean. When dry, rub with whiting and wash leather.

II.

Soft soap	4 parts.
Whiting	4 parts.
Bicarbonate of sodium	1 part.
Sulphate of copper	2 parts.

Mix thoroughly, and rub over the marble with a piece of flannel, and leave it on for twenty-four hours, then wash it off with clean water, and polish the marble with a piece of flannel or an old piece of felt.

III.

Bicarbonate of sodium	2 parts.
Powdered pumice stone	1 part.
Finely powdered chalk	1 part.

Pass through a fine sieve and mix with water. Rub it well all over the marble, and the stains will be removed; then wash the marble over with soap and water, and it will be as clean as it was at first.

IV.

To take stains out of white marble, take one ounce of ox-gall, one gill of lye, one and one-half tablespoonfuls of turpentine; mix, and make into a paste, with pipeclay; put on the paste over the stain and let it remain for several days.

A strong solution of oxalic acid effectually takes out ink stains. In handling it the poisonous nature of this acid should not be forgotten.

Iron-mould or ink spots may also be taken out in the following manner:

Take one-half ounce of butter of antimony and one ounce of oxalic acid, and dissolve them in one pint of rain water; add enough flour to bring the mixture to a proper consistency. Lay it evenly on the stained part with a brush, and, after it has remained for a few days, wash it off, and repeat the process if the stain be not wholly removed.

V.

To remove oil apply stains common clay saturated with benzine. If the grease has remained in long, the polish will be injured; but the stain will be removed.

VI.

The following method for removing rust from iron depends upon the solubility of the sulphide of iron in a solution of cyanide of potassium. Clay is made into a thin paste with ammonium sulphide, and the rust spot smeared with the mixture, care being taken that the spot is just covered. After a lapse of ten minutes this paste is washed off, and replaced by one consisting of white bole mixed with a solution of potassium cyanide (1—4) which is, in its turn, washed off after a lapse of about two hours and a half. Should a reddish spot remain after washing off the first paste, a second layer may be applied for about five minutes.—*National Druggist.*

TEST FOR CUBEBS.—To determine the genuineness of cubebs, which are frequently adulterated with cubeb varieties devoid of cubebin as well as with fruits from other piperceae, Hartwich (*Arch. d. Pharm.*) directs to add to the sample some sulphuric acid. True cubebs, owing to the presence of cubebin, are thereby colored red.

Practical Hints on Advertising.

By Charles Austin Bates, New York.

I tell you it doesn't do to leave anything to the intelligence of your readers. It is astonishing how differently different people see the same thing. Stand half a dozen people in a row and tell them something. Go around half an hour afterward and inquire of each one what it was you said, and you will find that you said six different things. Advertisements cannot be made too plain. Of course, people who cannot understand a reasonably plain statement are very stupid people, but then you must consider that there are such a lot of stupid people in the world, and that their money will buy bonds just the same as smart people's money. It pays to make your point so plain that the very stupidest cannot fail to understand it.

* * *

I don't know whether the poster craze is a craze or whether posters are a really valuable addition to advertising.

The posting of bills was about the first printed advertising that was ever done.

It seems a very natural way to get knowledge before the public. This, however, is not the only thing that the modern advertiser has to think of. He must decide whether he reaches the public more effectively by this method than by any other.

For my part I can't seem to get up any great degree of enthusiasm for posters. I generally feel that I can get my story before more people more effectively by putting it in the newspapers, or by sending it out in the form of circulars to individual addresses. By using the latter of these methods I can be absolutely sure that I am addressing certain people. I know exactly who has had my story. This is true in a measure of newspaper advertising. If I have reasonable assurance that a paper has a thousand circulation I am safe in estimating that through its columns I have reached five thousand of the population of the territory in which it is published—counting not five readers to the paper, but five persons to each family.

Nobody can tell how much circulation a thousand posters will have. There is no way of even guessing at the number of people that will or will not see them. That is my principal objection to posters—there is no way of telling anything about the amount of publicity you buy when you buy them.

The head-line should be a part of the ad, and should not be dragged in by the hair. If you can't think of a few striking words with which to begin the first sentence of your ad, begin it with any words that come to your mind. Jump right in and write the ad. Think of the head-line afterward. The head-line doesn't amount to a great deal anyway; it is what you really say in the ad that tells. Of course, a good head-line is a good thing. The more striking it is the better, but a head-line is merely for the purpose of drawing attention to the ad, and the principal thought should be given to the ad itself.

* * *

The appearance is important, but it comes last. I would rather have a good ad with poor display than a poor ad with a good display. That is what every advertiser wants, but if he can't have it he'd better have the next best thing.

* * *

Schemes seldom pay. There may be exceptions, but I doubt it. If the people who got them up knew how business men feel toward them, they would never think of going around offering space for sale.

The business man would very much rather be tackled by a plain, everyday beggar whom he could get rid of with a nickel, or a few judiciously applied cuss words. The trouble with advertising schemes is that while their projectors think that it is perfectly legitimate and doubtless believe the advertisers will get full value for their money, it is in reality a mild form of blackmail.

* * *

The only reason in the world that nine out of ten business men go into such schemes is that they fear if they do not they will lose the trade of the one who does the canvassing and perhaps the trade of his or her friends in the church, or society, or union that is giving the entertainment.

* * *

It would really be much better if these good people would simply carry around a subscription paper and ask for straight out and out gifts of money. The merchant would be much better satisfied and it would cost him less, because he would then not have to pay for a lot of printing that does him no good at all.

* * *

One thousand people is just as good as another thousand people. If it's a good thing to send handsome printed matter to 1,000 people, it is an equally good thing to send handsome printed matter to 49,000 other equally good people. If it's poor policy to send out a single thousand circulars cheaply printed, it's just fifty times as bad policy to send out 50,000 cheap circulars.

People tell me sometimes that it is a useless waste of money to send fine printing to farmers and to people in small towns. They say that these folks are not used to getting fine printing, and that, therefore, the common stuff is just as good. That's just where they make an enormous mistake. The mere fact that the farmer is not used to receiving handsome printed matter is a strong argument in favor of its use. If he sees only common stuff and you send him handsome matter, you will get just so much more attention. As a matter of fact, I believe farmers get a great deal of handsome printed matter. I imagine that many thousands of seed catalogues reach him every year, and the average seed catalogue is rather ornate.

* * *

Enough money should be spent in advertising a business to make sales. A business man can't exist unless sales are made. They can either be made by advertising or they cannot. Trial will tell. Trial will also tell how much money it is necessary to spend to make a certain number of sales. If you find that there is a profit left after you expend the necessary amount, go ahead with the business. If there is no profit left, you had better close that business and go into something that will stand advertising.

New Test for Diabetic Urine.—Bremer (*Pharm. Post*) finds gentian violet a serviceable test for detecting sugar in diabetic urine. He fills two test tubes, one with normal and the other with the suspected urine, and floats on the surfaces of the liquids, being careful not to touch the sides of the tubes, a minute quantity of powdered gentian violet B. Merck. While in normal urine the powder floats on the surface, only sending out colored threads and cloudless, which quickly disappear on slight agitation, fine particles falling to the bottom; the urine containing sugar very rapidly assumes a bluish-violet color which remains after agitation; the intensity of the color increases in proportion to the sugar present.

Helpepper

is too strong for any sort of household Vermin, but perfectly harmless to people.

Where it is sprinkled Vermin vanish.

LEEMING, MILES & CO., MONTREAL, General Agents for Canada

The Tobacco that we put in our **Golden Nugget** and **La Cresta Cigars** is the best of its kind—the best that can be put into a five-cent cigar. It is selected stock for high grade five-cent goods made specially for the drug trade.

For your town we will give you control of any of our high class five-cent brands, or if you prefer it we will submit you a price for a special brand of your own under an artistic label.

We would like to hear from you through the mails, and we expect we will too. Write

The National Cigar Co.

OF TORONTO, Limited

We make the **LORD NELSON**, the best ten-cent cigar on the market.

USE **WOOD ALCOHOL**

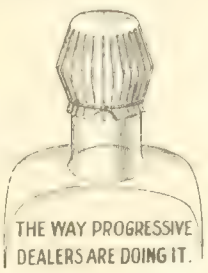
It is equal in every way to Methylated Spirits. Samples sent on application

THE STANDARD CHEMICAL CO. LIMITED

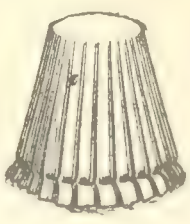
Factories:
DESERONTO, ONT.
FENELON FALLS, ONT.

GOODERHAM BUILDING
...TORONTO

This Way OR



This Way **Which?**



This American Cap Does It

SAMPLES FOR THE ASKING

SAYFORD PAPER SPECIALTY CO.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., U.S.A.

"HOFBRÄU"

"Why keep inferior Malt Extract to Hofbrau at 2 for 25c?"

"Why sell your customers Malt Extracts at 25c. per bottle?" when you can sell them HOFBRAU, which is now being prescribed by all leading physicians, because it contains less alcohol than any other Malt Extract.

You will sell more **Hofbrau** than any Malt Extract you ever kept if you once put it in stock, and you have 50 per cent. profit.

W. H. LEE, Chemist, TORONTO
CANADIAN AGENT

Write for a Case.
We Pay Freight.

It Pays to handle the BEST

Maypole Soap Dyes

A woman dyes and **wins** with that quick, clean, brilliant, fadeless English Home Dye—Maypole Soap. Ask her if she always wins with **Powder** Dyes.

Every cake you sell sells another—hence business grows, and quickly too with Maypole Soap Dyes. **All Colors.**

For Sale by all Wholesale Druggists in Canada.

MAYPOLE STRAW HAT POLISH—All colors. Can be retailed at 10c. and pay **40** per cent. profit. A choice article.

Canadian Depot:
8 Place Royale, Montreal.
A. P. TIPPET & CO., Managers.

Druggists' Sundries, Fancy Goods, Dolls, Toys, Games, etc.

For Holiday Trade

Our Fall Catalogue

is now ready and will be mailed to dealers on application.

Travellers are now on the road with a choice line of Samples, and are sending in orders more freely than for many years.

Any dealer who fails to see our line does not do his business justice. Prices right. Terms liberal.

A Complete Line of Druggists' Sundries in Stock.

The H. A. Nelson & Sons Co., Limited

TORONTO SAMPLE ROOM, 56 AND 58 FRONT ST. WEST
59 TO 63 ST. PETER ST., MONTREAL

Patents of Interest to Pharmacists.

Electrode for electric belts, 631733, Frederick G. Bonfils and J. D. Slkire, Jr, Denver, Colo.

Inhaler, 631631, Charles H. Curran, Holyoke, Mass.

Electrical fountain brush, 631623, Charles Diehl, Philadelphia, Pa.

Tasteless quinine powder and making same, 631632, Edwin W. Grove, St. Louis, Mo.

Ophhalmometer, 631307, Charles C. Inskeep and J. E. Chambers, Chicago, Ill.

Inhaling apparatus, 631575, Valentin Koch, Geneva, Switzerland.

Truss, 631658, Zebulon Oliver, Tesla, Texas.

Lung-testing machine, 631334, Wm. E. Sanders, Lowville, N.Y.

Vaporizer, 631952, Martin L. Cooper, Modesto, Cal.

Bandage cutter, 632177, Samuel A. Darrach, Newark, N.J.

Apparatus for compressing, sterilizing and purifying air, 631868, Allen Fowler and A. J. Harpole, Union City, Tenn.

Humidifier, 632185, Arthur L. Jones, Montgomery, Ala.

Druggists' Label case, 631874, Wm. S. Mallard, Darien, Ga.

Syringe nozzle, 631899, Edward P. Mellon, McDonald, Pa.

Syringe, 631971, Cornelius Sullivan, Newark, N.J.

Design, Syringe nozzle, 31465, Robert E. Conlin, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

Design, Atomizer mounting, 31466, Francis M. Underhill, New York, U.S.

Frederick W. Bates, Minneapolis, Minn., medicine label, 630822.

Clayton O. & E. E. Billow, Chicago, Ill., atomizer, 630320.

Harry D. Page, Chatham, N.J., vaporizer, 630401.

Albert H. Tatum, New York, N.Y., syringe case, 630638.

Robert H. Reeves, London, England, disinfecting, 651228.

Emile Allier, Chicago, Ill., design, syringe nozzle member, 31486.

Charles J. Pilling, Philadelphia, Pa., design, supporting member for vaginal retracting speculars, 31396.

Phillip D. Pollard, Denison, Texas, design, pocket cuspidor, 31397.

Charles A. Smylie, New York, N.Y., design, licorice stick, 31389.

TRADE MARKS.

Foot remedies, 33395, Cole's Cedar Cream Company, New York, N.Y.

Liver Pills, 33394, Charles D. Higgins, Greensborough, N.C.

Remedy for Dropsy, 33426, Elizabeth Henke, Stanley, Wis.

Chemical and Pharmaceutical remedies, 33427, Nicolay & Co., Zurich, Switzerland.

Dyspepsia pastils, 33425, Rothowitzt Bros., New York, N.Y.

John H. Barnstead, Halifax, Canada, medicinal oil for certain named diseases, 33334.

George W. Carnrick, New York, N.Y., surgical dressing, 33342.

Ichthyol Gesellschaft, Hermanni & Co., Hamburg, Germany, chemical and pharmaceutical substances and compounds for certain named purposes, 33347.

Ichthyol Gesellschaft, Cordes, Hermanni & Co., Hamburg, Germany, chemical and pharmaceutical substances and compounds for certain named purposes, 33348.

Ichthyol Gesellschaft, Cordes, Hermanni & Co., Hamburg, Germany, chemical, pharmaceutical, surgical, diatetic and cosmetic products and preparations for certain named purposes, 33349.

John F. Kiedaisch, sr., Keokuk, Iowa, medicines for certain named diseases, 33335.

Le Compagnie des Granules Le Moyne, Montreal, Canada, pills, 33341.

Mack & Co., San Francisco, Cal., proprietary preparations for certain named diseases, 33337.

Frank P. McClure and R. G. Wallace, New Wilmington, Pa., medicinal tablets for certain named diseases, 33333.

Charles H. Murphy, Madisonville, Ky., medicines for certain named diseases, 33336.

Natchez Drug Company, Natchez, Miss., certain named medical remedies, 33339.

Samuel Schwarz, Newark, N.J., certain named curatives, 33340.

Louis R. Baridon, Montreal, Canada, tonic medicine, 33369.

Barion, Pate, Burke & Co., Paris, France, surgical bandages, 33362.

John M. Creed and W. J. Green, Sydney, New South Wales, medicinal preparations for certain named diseases, 33367.

Derma Therapia & Co., Omaha, Nebr., ointment for certain named diseases, 33370.

Dr. J. Parker Pray Co., New York, N.Y., cosmetics, 33358.

Dr. J. Parker Pray Co., New York, N.Y., certain named toilet preparation, 33359.

Kutnow Brothers, Limited, London, England, effervescent powders, 33372

Oscar Lillybeck, Meridian, Miss., certain named proprietary medicine, 33366.

John G. J. Munler, Somerville, Mass., certain remedy for seasickness, 33368.

Ophthalmic Remedy Co., Reading, Pa., eye lotion, 33360.

LABELS.

"Clarke's Celery Phosphate," For a Nerve Tonic, 7097, Arthur H. Knowlton, Concord, N.H.

"Antiseptic," for a sanitary antiseptic 7096, John Kofal, Newark, N.J.

"Lewis' Wonderful Pile and Catarrh Cure" for a medicine, 7098, J. T. Lewis, Chatham, Va.

"Pyralgine," for a medical compound, 7111, Pyralgine Chemical Company, Easton, Md.

Wm. Niestle, Wilmington, N.C., "Niestle's 10c. Croup Cura," for a croup salve, 7079.

Wm. Niestle, Wilmington, N. C., "Niestle's Liniment," for a liniment, 7080.

Silver Suds Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, Pa., "Genuine Medicated French Tissue," for a medicine, 7081.

West & Jenney, Boston, Mass., "Mangani Pepto Ferrum, 'Westjen,'" for a medicinal preparation, 7082.

Theodore J. Cummings, Kansas City, Kan., "Herbal-tea-na," for a medicine, 7093.

Willard Goodsall, Westfield, N.J., "Healic," for a salve, 7074.

Vitali's Veratrine Reaction.—Kunz-Krause (Ph. Centrh.) communicates the following in regard to this test: Veratrine, treated with cold nitric acid, gives a yellow solution and on evaporation of this a residue of the same color. With aqueous potassium hydrate solution this residue becomes yellowish-brown, with an alcoholic potassium hydrate solution blood-red, a strong odor of conine being also evolved. (*Ztsch. f. Ph.*)

Ammonium Di-Thio-Carbonate, $CO(SNH_4)_2$, is a colorless or yellowish liquid of ammoniacal odor, slightly suggestive of sulphur compounds when in 10 per cent. aqueous solution. It is used as a reagent for heavy metals and salts of the magnesium group, with which it forms precipitates. (*Ph. Post.*)

Formulary.

HYDROUS WOOL FAT COLD CREAM.

R. Hydrous wool fat	℥iv.
Vaseline alb	℥ii.
Hydrous wool fat soap	℥iv.
Aquæ rosæ	℥iv.

Dissolve the soap in rose water, melt the two other ingredients, stir in the solution, and continue stirring until cold. —*Brit. Journ. Derm.*

MENTHOLATED CREAMS.

	Parts.
1. Menthol	3
Salol	4
Olive oil	4
Adeps lanae	100

Mix the menthol and salol thoroughly with olive oil, and incorporate the mixture with the adeps lanæ.

2. A useful application for hoarseness with loss of voice, sore throat, cold on the chest, hard dry cough, and whooping cough.

	Ounces.
Petrolatum	15
Adeps lanae	11
Menthol	3
Fld. ext. belladonna	3

Rub the fluid extract with the menthol in a warm mortar until dissolved, and gradually incorporate with it the petrolatum and adeps lanae by rubbing well together.—*N. E. Druggist.*

CHERRY ROSE POMADE.

This magnificent preparation imparts a cherry shade to the lips.

	Ounces.
Lanolin	15
Ceresin	7½
Spermaceti	7½
French rose pomade	1
Carmin nacarat	½
Resorcin	½

Rub the carmin down with the resorcin, add the other ingredients, previously melted together over a water-bath, and then triturate thoroughly to obtain a uniform mass.

HONEY CREAM.

Spermaceti, 60 grammes, is digested with nut oil, 480 grammes, and gamboge, 3.75 grammes, for 20 minutes on the water bath. Verbena oil, 10 drops, cassia oil, 20 drops, bergamot oil, 3 drops, rose oil, 3 drops, are then added. The mixture is filled into warm pots.—*Zeit. d. allg. oest. Apoth. Ver.*

Antiseptic Mouth Washes.

MILLER'S ANTISEPTIC COLUTORY.

	Parts.
Thymol	1
Benzoic acid	12
Tincture of eucalyptus	60
Oil of peppermint	3
Alcohol	400

Mix. Sig.: A few drops to a glass of water.

SCHLEICHER'S MOUTH-WASH.

	Parts.
Thymol	3
Spirit of melissa compound	30
Spirit of cochlearia	300
Tincture of rhatany	500
Oil of clove	1
Oil of peppermint	5

Mix. Sig.: Ten drops in a half-glass of water.

PASCHKIS'S COLUTORIES.

(1) Saccharin	5 Gm.
Alcohol dilute	200 Gm.
Oil of peppermint	10 drops.

Mix. Sig.: Half a teaspoonful to a glass of water.

(2) Tincture of myrrh	5 Gm.
Spirit of lavender	95 Gm.
Saccharin	1 Gm.

Mix. Sig.: Half a teaspoonful in a glass of water.

(3) Cologne water	50 Gm.
Rose water	50 Gm.
Saccharin	1 Gm.

Mix. Sig.: Half a teaspoonful in a glass of water.

—*Apotheker Zeitung.*

VIENNA HAIR TONIC.

Hyd. oxid. flav.	2 drs.
Sulph. sublim.	4 drs.
Ol. cadin	14 drs.
Vaseline	3½ ozs.

Mix. —*Prac. Rev.*

HESPERIAN HAIR HELPER.

Tr. canthardis	3 drs.
Chloral hydrat	2 drs.
Lanoline	5 drs.
Vaseline	5 drs.
Aq. lauroceras. } Aq. calcis }	aa 10 drs.

—*Prac. Rev.*

CAMPHODYNE.

This is recommended as an efficient and prompt toothache remedy.

Absolute alcohol	22 ozs.
Camphor	3 ozs.
Chloral hydrate	2 ozs.
Chloroform	2 ozs.
Sulph. ether	2 ozs.
Menthol	1 oz.

Mix and dissolve, saturate a little cotton and insert it in the cavity, also rub on the gums.

FLOOR POLISH.

The *Suddeutsche Apotheker Zeitung* gives the following:

Shellac	1500 parts.
Gum anine	525 parts.
Rosin	750 parts.
Alcohol, 95 per cent.	6000 parts.
Yellow ochre	1500 parts.
Umber	100 parts.

Mix. —*Nat. Druggist.*

LIQUID SILVER POLISH.

I.

Prepared chalk	2 ozs.
Water of ammonia	2 ozs.
Water, enough to make	8 ozs.

II.

Oxalic acid	1 oz.
Crocus martis	2 ozs.
Whiting	4 ozs.
Water, to make	1 pint.

III.

Prepared chalk	8 ozs.
Turpentine	2 ozs.
Alcohol	1 oz.
Spirits camphor	4 drs.
Water of ammonia	2 drs.

Mix, apply with sponge, and allow to dry before polishing.

IV.

Cyanide potassium	8 ozs.
Alcohol	1 oz.
Water of ammonia	1 oz.
Blue vitriol	½ oz.
Glauber salts	1 oz.
Soft water	2 gals.

Immerse the silverware in the bath for a few minutes, rinse with clear water, and polish with chamois skin or flannel.

FLOOR WAXES.

(1) Hard paraffin, 6, yellow wax, 2, are melted and colored with powdered tumeric. (2) Yellow wax, 1 kilo; oil of turpentine, 1½ kilos; spike oil, 10. (3) Yellow ceresin, 2 kilos; liquid paraffin, 0.5 kilo; French oil of turpentine, 1.5 kilos; benzene, 2 kilos. (4) Wax petroleum, 8, are placed in an earthenware vessel and melted on a hot-plate. The mixture is painted thinly on the floor while hot, leaving only a thin layer of wax after the evaporation of the oil. Polish lightly with a dry rag.—*Pharm. Zeit.*

LAUNDRY GLOSSES.

No. 1.

Soluble glass	3 ounces.
Select gum arabic	1 ounce.
Loaf sugar	2 ounces.

Dissolve in 1 quart of well boiled water.

No. 2.

Spermaceti	2 ounces.
Gum senegal	2 ounces.
Borax	2 ounces.
Glycerin	5 ounces.
Water	49 ounces.

Mix and boil together. Two or three tablespoonfuls are to be added to one-fourth pound of boiled starch.

COMPARISON...

THE DRUGGIST

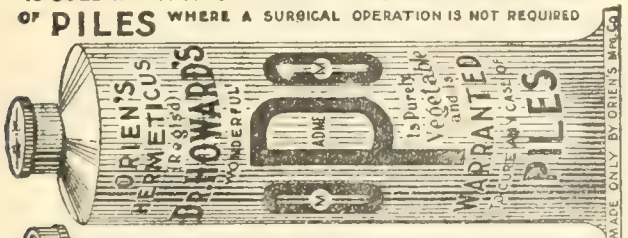
who buys one hundred dollars' worth of patent medicines, upon which, at full prices, he would have a profit of 50 per cent., but who, through the prevalence of cut rates, is obliged to sell at a discount of 25 per cent, only has $12.50 on the transaction; while

THE DRUGGIST

who buys one hundred dollars' worth of non-patented medicines from **The Toronto Pharmacal Co.**, upon which, at full prices, he would have at least a **profit** of **150 per cent.**, but who, in order to meet cut rates, sells them also at a discount of 25 per cent, has still left a margin of $87.50. In other words, he is obliged to sell seven hundred dollars' worth of the former to one hundred of the latter, under these conditions, to make the same amount of profit. Figures do not lie, but they are grand demonstrators of facts.

The
Toronto Pharmacal Co.
Limited
TORONTO

Dr HOWARD'S ORIENTAL PILE OINTMENT
IS SOLD WITH A GUARANTEE TO CURE ANY CASE OF **PILES** WHERE A SURGICAL OPERATION IS NOT REQUIRED



DIRECTIONS for use: Unscrew the Cap from the Tube and screw on this APPLICATOR in its place, insert in the Rectum the full length of Applicator, press the Tube and the medicine does the rest.

A CLEAN, CONVENIENT CURE
Made only by ORIEN'S MANUF'G Co'y.
Carleton Place, Ont.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE COMPLETE $1.00

Henry K. Wampole & Co

Originators and Manufacturers of

WAMPOLE'S

Perfected and Tasteless Preparation of the Extract of

Cod Liver Oil

Wampole's Pulverous Pills

(DRY POWDER IN PILL FORM)

These contain the medicinal substances in the form of a Dry Powder enclosed within a thin and very soluble coating, which is a mixture of Gelatine and Sugar. They can be easily crushed or disintegrated.

We solicit your orders or inquiries for quotations on special or private formulæ. Our prices will interest you. With a Laboratory enlarged to meet the growing demands of our business, we are in better position than ever before to serve our friends promptly and satisfactorily.

Liberal samples, price lists, descriptive literature, etc., gladly furnished on request.

Henry K. Wampole & Co.,
Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.

Canadian Branch:

36 and 38 Lombard Street, TORONTO.

Write us for prices on the following goods:

Pharmaceutical CASTOR OIL

(The finest goods on the Canadian market.)
Packed 2 tins in cases, weight 75 lbs. oil.

1st Pressure Castor Oil
Packed as follows: 2 tins in cases, 4 tins in cases, ½ bbls. and bbls.

2nd Pressure Castor Oil or East India Castor Oil
Packed same as 1st Pressure.

Glycolum
(Liquid Vaseline). A white and colorless oil used extensively for nasal and spraying purposes.

Turpentine, Boiled and Raw Linseed Oils,
Straw Refined Seal Oil, Pale and Straw Seal Oil,
Sperm Oil (pure), Bicycle and Sewing Machine Oil,
Pine Tar (in tins and bottles).

PETROLATUM
Snow White, Lily White, Cream White, Extra Amber, Amber, Yellow, Veterinary.

Bbls., ½ bbls., 50 and 25 lb. tubs, 1, 5 and 1 lb. cans, 2 oz., ½ gross and 1 gross.

Atlantic Refining Co.
TORONTO

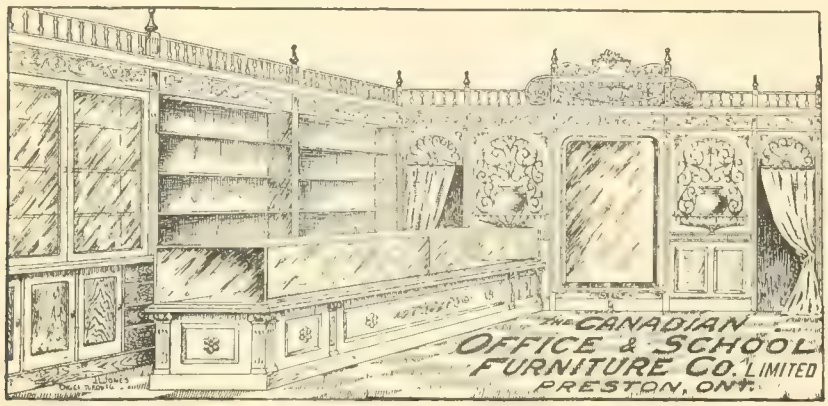
Labatt's Indian Pale Ale

Is an excellent nutrient tonic. Physicians desiring to prescribe will hardly find anything superior to this.—*Health Journal.*

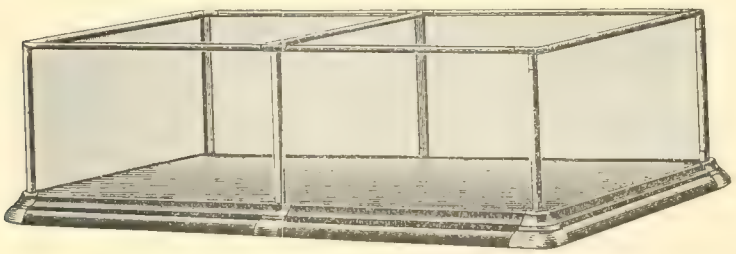
"We find that the Ale uniformly well agreed with the patients, that it stimulated the appetite, and thereby increased nutrition. The taste likewise was always highly spoken of. In nervous women, we found that a glass at bedtime acted as a very effective and harmless hypnotic."
—*Superintendent of large United States Hospital.*

ORDER IT FROM YOUR MERCHANT AND SEE THAT YOU GET IT.

JOHN LABATT,
Brewer, LONDON



London Show Case Works



Manufacturers of Show Cases in all the latest designs

673 BATHURST ST. - LONDON, ONT.

J. Ed. Terryberry

Practical View

PHOTOGRAPHER

39 King St. W., *TORONTO, Ont.*

HEADQUARTERS for all kinds of Amateur Photo Finishing. Views of all kinds taken to order.

Lantern Slides, Enlargements, Etc. Price List for Finishing mailed upon application.

Diseases of the Stomach.

COCAINE, PEPSINE, NARCEINE

The ANTIGASTRALGIQUE WINCKLER, is the most effective remedy known to medical science for Diseases of the Stomach, Cramps, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Gastralgia, Vomiting after meals, and during Pregnancy.

DOSE: One or two tablespoonfuls fifteen minutes before meals, or when symptoms appear.

Winckler Antigastralgic Pills

COCAINE, PEPSINE, NARCEINE

Same direction as for the WINCKLER ANTIGASTRALGIQUE.

DOSE: One or two pills fifteen minutes before meals, or when symptoms appear. This is specially recommended to the people who can't stand the preparations lightly alcoholized.

WINCKLER, Pharmacist, **Montreuil, Seine.**
MONTREAL **M. DECARY.**
TORONTO: **The Druggists' Corporation of Canada, Limited**

STIMULATING and REFRESHING LIQUEUR HOR

KOLA, COCA and LIME GLYCEROPHOSPHATE

A Stimulating Tonic. It Strengthens the Entire System.

Perfect specific for Albuminuria, Nervous Irritability, Phosphaturia, Neuralgia, Consumption, General Debility, Exhaustions.

WINCKLER, Pharmacist, Montreuil, Near Paris
MONTREAL. **DECARY.**

TORONTO: **The Druggists' Corporation of Canada, Limited.**

Gray's

CASTOR-FLUID
For the hair.

DENTAL PEARLINE
An excellent antiseptic tooth wash.

SULPHUR PASTILLES
For burning in diphtheritic cases.

SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE
An excellent antiseptic dentifrice.

These Specialties

All of which have been well advertised, more particularly the "Castor-Fluid," may be obtained at all the wholesale houses at Manufacturer's price.

HENRY R. GRAY

ESTABLISHED 1859

Pharmaceutical Chemist

122 St. Lawrence Main Street
(Cor. of Lagauchetiere)

MONTREAL

No. 3.

Corn starch	1 ounce.
Water, boiling	1⅞ pints.
Bluing	q. s.

To this, when it is cooled somewhat, is added and thoroughly mixed in about one-half ounce of the following preparation :

—*Nat. Druggist.*

SHOO FLY FOR CATTLE.

The *Suddeutsche Apotheker Zeitung* gives the following for a preparation for keeping flies off cattle :

Oil of clove	3 parts.
Oil of bay	5 parts.
Tincture of eucalyptus	5 parts.
Alcohol	150 parts.
Water	200 parts.

Mix. This may answer the purposes of those who have fancy-bred cattle, or small numbers of cattle, but it is far too expensive for use with large herds.—*Nat. Druggist.*

TRANCHINI'S EMBALMING FLUID.

Arsenious acid	80 cgm.
Cinnabar	1 gm.
Alcohol	9 kilog.

Mix and dissolve. To use, inject the circulatory system, under the usual precautions. It is said that this liquid keeps the body fresh and flexible for more than two months. It then begins to dry and indurates, so that it will preserve indefinitely.

Steel capsules, each containing about a twelfth of an ounce of compressed carbonic acid gas, are supplied by a Zurich firm under the name of "sodor." The gas is intended for effervescing drinks, and it is used in a special glass bottle, whose stopper on closing pierces the capsule. The bottles withstand an internal pressure of 50 atmospheres, while the capsules are proof against at least 500 atmospheres.

Fluor-rheumin is an ointment claimed to be very efficacious for rheumatic troubles. Its composition is fluor phenetol 1, difluor-diphenyl 4, anydrous woolfat 85, and petrolatum 10 parts.—*Ztsch. f. Pharm.*

ANTI-RHEUMATIC LINIMENT.—The *Bull. de Therap.* gives the following formula : Oil of turpentine, 200 parts, sodium salicylate, gamboge, myrrh, cinnamon, all in fine powder, of each 10 parts. The mixture is to be applied three times daily.

Amongst Our Advertisers.

Up-to-Date Stores.

To make a business successful the modern merchant has to study ways and means very closely. It is one thing to get a customer and it is equally important to sell as much as possible to him and also to induce him to come back again. If a store is bright and the goods attractively displayed in it, customers will buy and buy again. If the store is dark and dingy so that the goods can only be imperfectly inspected, or fail to catch the eye altogether, many a dollar's worth of sales will be lost.

Everybody knows this, but how many fail to put in practice what they know is right and profitable? It is false economy to struggle along and try to do business in a dirty, dingy store, when a moderate outlay will make it bright and attractive. This is true, no matter whether the store is located in the smallest village or in a city. The Luxfer Prism Company, of Toronto, whose advertisement appears in another page, will be interesting to anyone interested in this particular. Most wonderful results follow from the use of Luxfer Prisms in shop fronts. A transom glazed with prisms will flood a store with light. They have made very successful installations in drug houses such as Northrop & Lyman, Lyman Bros. & Co., Hooper Drug Co., H. Bingham, H. F. MacCarthy, McDowall, Atkins & Watson, J. S. McCallum, and many others. Write for descriptive booklet and find out what it will cost you to get an installation of Luxfer Prisms in your store front. They will pay for themselves many times over in better sales and saving in artificial light bills.

Karn's Menthol Inhaler.

This is an article which has already obtained an enormous sale amongst the trade although only placed on the market two months ago by the well-known firm, the F. E. Karn Co. It is an excellent article for Catarrh, Headaches, Colds, etc, and is guaranteed to last for years. It is handsomely put up in fancy counter show boxes of one-half dozen Inhalers in each. Retail price is 25 cents, and gives the druggist a large profit. The old and reliable wholesale house of Lyman Bros. & Co. have taken the sole agency for this sterling remedy in Canada. See advertisement.

Calendars for 1900.

F. A. Marsland calls the attention of the drug trade to his new samples of calendars for 1900. He has some very handsome designs in imported lines.

The New Licorice Stick.

Messrs. Young & Smylie have something new this season in licorice, a stick that will commend itself to the trade as a ready seller. It is the well-known, excellent brand of Y. & S. in corrugated sticks. There will be sure to be a good demand for this line.

New Remedies.

We would direct the attention of the trade to the advertisement of Messrs. Sandreuter & Waters, who are sole representatives in Canada for Zimmer & Co., of Frankfort-on-Main.

This firm are interesting physicians everywhere throughout Canada in the products of this noted German house, and there is sure to be a good demand for the preparations named. Euquinine has already proved a great favorite, and the fact that it possesses all the therapeutic qualities of quinine, while it does away with the latter's unpleasant properties, and has none of its objectionable, bitter taste, is a striking argument in its favor.

Their latest preparation is called Urisone, which is used in the treatment of uric acid diathesis, and is put up in tablet form, each tablet containing 0.5 grm. of quinic acid, 0.08 grm. of lithium carbonate, 0.42 grm. of sugar. It is administered in doses of 6 to 10 tablets per day.

Amongst the other products of this house are, Eunatrol, a chemically pure oleate of sodium, in pill form, and used as a cholagogue; Validol, an analeptic and antihysteric, a clear, colorless liquid, being a combination of menthol and valerianic acid.

Window Display.

The fly pad window displays being supplied by Messrs. Archdale, Wilson & Co., of Hamilton, are very attractive and lead to largely increased sales of Wilson's Fly Pads. Any Canadian retail druggist may have this display by writing for it and giving measurement of windows to be decorated.

Does Advertising Pay?

Mr. W. J. Ross, who has charge of the "sundries department" of the J. Stevens & Son Co., Limited, says they have been exceedingly busy this season, and are obliged to work over-time to handle the orders at present on their books.

He says "advertising pays," and that by persistent efforts in this line his company have been instrumental in convincing the retail druggists that such goods as clinical thermometers, electric batteries, etc., which, up till a few years ago were bought largely in the United States, are now being bought locally.

Tariff conditions he claims have been powerful factors in bringing about the change, but we rather favor the "advertising." However, the fact remains that the retailers should sound their own market before going further only to fare worse.

Patriotic Private Post Cards.

J. G. Wilson & Co., the extensive Paper Makers and Wholesale Stationers of Montreal and Lachute, send us advanced proofs of their two new Patriotic Private Post Cards, which they are about to issue. They are very neatly lithographed in colors, and will no doubt be very popular and have a large sale, especially the Canadian design, which represents Canada, a pretty maiden in a blanket snowshoe outfit, with a pair of snowshoes in her right hand, holding the Canadian flag in her left, the Beaver at her feet, a wreath of Autumn leaves entwining the words, "The Maple Leaf for Ever," the rising sun in the background, and at the bottom the motto, "Patria Amamus." This card we consider the best production of its kind yet issued. The other is from the celebrated painting by Maud Earl, the Bull-dog standing on the Union Jack, with the words, "What we have we'll hold." They will be for sale by all the Booksellers, or in quantity from the Publishers.

Acetylene Gas.

The Acetylene Manufacturing Co., of London, Ont., are apparently the leaders in their business this year as they were last year. This fact is made evident by an inspection of the line of goods they make. They claim that each system of generating acetylene gas is suited to certain demands, and accordingly they make a machine of each system. They also make a duplex acetylene machine for supplying both light and heat at one and the same time. So far as is known this is the only machine that will light a house, and at the same time cook the meals for the family. They lay great stress on simplicity of construction and operation, claiming that no complicated machine can be durable or satisfactory. At C.P.R. building, Press, and Rice Lewis & Co.'s building, this company is turning light into day by their system.

The H. A. Nelson & Sons Co., Ltd., whose advertisement appears on another page, carry a very fine line of hair, tooth and nail brushes, shaving brushes, toilet shaving cases in celluloid, leather, etc. Combs of all kinds, toilet soaps, perfumery, imported and domestic cigars and a large assortment of druggists' sundry supplies. We would recommend retail dealers to try to inspect their samples either in the hands of their travellers, in the warehouse at Montreal or at one of their sample rooms in Toronto, Ottawa and Quebec. They have the right goods and their prices will be found reasonable.

Holiday Lines.

Saunders & Evans, Wellington St., Toronto, are offering to the trade some excellent values in holiday goods, consisting of perfumes, sachet powders, etc. They are the largest dealers in sponges in Canada and can give the lowest prices on all descriptions of these goods. They are also sole representatives for several leading manufacturers. See advertisement.

Stationers' Supplies.

Probably no line of goods outside of the usual requirements of the drug business is as eminently adapted for a leading side-line as that of stationery and stationers' supplies.

One of the main points to be considered, however, is that all goods in these lines should be attractive, up-to-date and of the best values.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found the advertisement of W. J. Gage & Co., Limited, Toronto, who are amongst the largest manufacturers and dealers in this line in Canada. They are able from their immense stock to meet all requirements and to supply every possible article usually found with stationers. This firm issues six distinct catalogues of their various lines, including, No. 1—Blank books, writing tablets and writing papers, papeteries, envelopes, school blanks, etc. No. 2—Stationery and stationers' supplies including pens, pencils, inks, slates, inkstands, letter and bill files, toilet paper and all stationers' sundries. No. 3—School apparatus, such as wall maps, globes, blackboards, chemical and physical apparatus, microscopes, etc. No. 4—Is a catalogue of the numerous educational works published by the firm. Nos. 5 and 6—Enumerating especially school supplies, exercise books, practice books, etc.

Messrs. Gage & Co. will be pleased to supply any of these catalogues to the trade on application.

Having added largely to their premises they have unexcelled facilities for manufacturing all lines and they solicit your trade.

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Messrs. Bryce & Douglas, Montreal, offer to the drug trade in this issue an indispensable article for the progressive business man. Money, time and labor can be saved. Read their advertisement.

FORMULA FOR EAST INDIAN PASTE SAUCE.—A very delicious sauce, and very different in preparation to the other sauces; excellent with all kinds of meat and fish; king of all sauces; the consistency is that of concentrated syrup. A fortune in this preparation to those who will properly prepare and introduce it; original East Indian recipe, not made public before.

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WANTED—Druggist's Assistant who can do Shorthand and Typewriting. Good wages. Apply Box 318 Mail and Empire.

WANTED—Clerk for Drug Store. Must understand Telegraphy. Apply Box 228 Globe. References

The frequent appearance of such ads. as the above in our daily press should lead young men to consider the advisability of adding a special course in Stenography or Telegraphy to the regular course in Pharmacy.

Then a bright, clean, effective Business Course is a splendid thing for any young man who expects to conduct a business of his own in the future.

These lines of work are properly given in the different departments of the

Central Business College
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Enter any time. Write for Calendar.
W. H. SHAW, Principal.

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Pure and reliable Vaccine matter always on hand. Orders by mail or otherwise promptly filled.
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LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.
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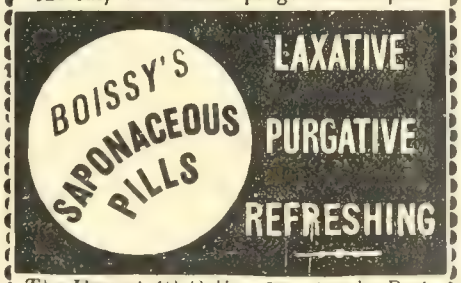
The only Pills which purge without pain



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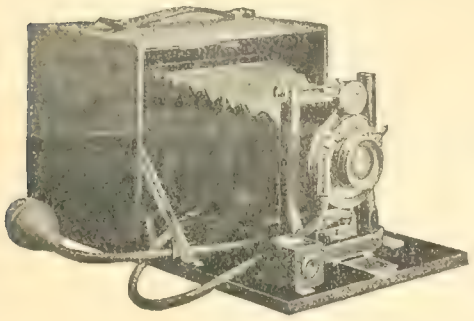

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Manhattan Wizard Cameras

are made in 27 styles, and cover the entire camera demand.

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Our Improved "Wizard A" and "Cycle Wizard A" '99 Models $10 FOR 4x5 PICTURES

are by far the most perfect yet produced, and combine in an unusual degree the essentials necessary for the best results.

They are fitted with our new model "Wizard" Shutter and our Perfected Achromatic Lens. The focussing door is provided with a spring and new catch.

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MANHATTAN Lenses are made in seven series, and are unsurpassed in all desirable features.

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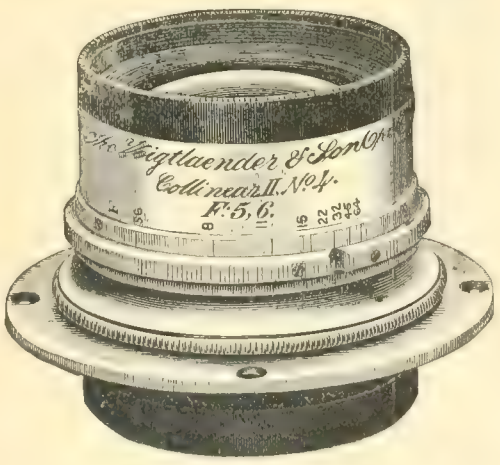

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Photographic Notes.

Long Focus Lenses and Camera Improvements.

In looking over the photographics of today, one cannot help noticing the improvements in photography in general, and especially in landscape work. While a few years ago the amateur and even the professional were contented with baldheaded skies, houses that seemed to fall over backwards, and landscapes that seemed to take in all creation, this is now all changed.

Such work will not stand the test of the critical artist or worker, and hence we find a very great improvement all along the line, so to speak. One of the chief reasons for this is the more general use of long focus lenses and long-bellows cameras, and also the more general use of the level and double swing back; and when negatives are taken with these and a cloud-shutter or ray-fitter used to get cloud-effects, the results certainly speak for themselves. There are yet many, however, especially amateurs, who still use lenses of too short a focus,and if these few lines can assist or give them any useful hint, they will not have been written in vain. In taking a photograph or picture of any subject, the nearer we can get to the impression or view as seen by the eye, the more pleasing in general will be the result. Therefore it is, that the use of short focus lenses, which distort the perspective, short-bellows cameras and those without a swing back, are a great disadvantage to those who wish to get the best results

For really good work it will be found that a lense, the focal length of which is one and one-half times or twice the length of the plate used, is really a necessity; and for distant views of mountains and other scenery it would be better longer. Another advantage of long-focus lenses is, that if the photographer wishes to make a picture of any small natural object, such as a bird or small animal that cannot be approached very closely, it can often be obtained without the trouble of enlarging; whereas with a short-focus lense this would not be possible. If the camera is a large one, it should by all means have a double swing, and, if possible, also, a level.

There are often positions where the operator is working up-hill or down-hill often being obliged to stand on the side of a steep hill or declivity to get some particular view. It is in such cases particularly that the eye is apt to be deceived, and it is then that the level and swing-back come in very handy, and their careful use adds very much to the picture, to say nothing of the saving of time and temper to the photographer.

Novelties in Photography.

One of the most attractive, if not the most attractive exhibit at the recent convention of the Photographer's Association of America, held recently at Geloron-on-Chautauqua, was the exhibit of the Nepera Chemical Co. On entering the building, the first thing that attracted one's attention, was the beautiful display of prints made upon velox paper, artistically framed, and hung against a tastefully decorated background of green velour. Some of the pictures exhibited included the work of many noted professional and amateur photographers, who have adopted this means of printing in preference to any other.

The Napera Chemical Co. have, this year, introduced three novelties. One a machine, by means of which a large number of velox prints can be made in a few hours. The machine consists of a small box about two feet long, by a foot wide, and a foot deep, and contains a roll of sensitized paper from two to three hundred feet long. The negative is placed in the lid of the box, and the sensitized paper passes along beneath it. Once a correct exposure is obtained, only two motions are necessary for each picture. A lever is drawn up which exposes the paper beneath the negative, and also registers itself on a small cyclometer. Another handle is turned, which causes to pass beneath the negative, the strip of sensitized paper. With these two simple movements, it is possible for the operator to turn out five or six thousand prints in a single day. As the exposure is in every case exactly the same, it is natural that one print is exactly like the other. The company exhibited the machine at work, and it attracted a great deal of attention. They also exhibited some long strips of photographs made by this machine, and the remarkable evenness was at once apparent. As a matter of fact, there is absolutely no waste at all.

Another novelty was the double weight special rough paper. The thickness of this paper is so great that the prints can be handled without fear of being torn or mutilated, and naturally require no mounting.

The third novelty referred to was a sensitized post card. This is a postal card printed on one side with the usual lettering required by the Act of Congress, and including a place for a one cent stamp. The other side was prepared with a velox emulsion. The company exhibited two frames containing a collection of these printed postal cards, including some very choice little bits, taken from parts of negatives. Indeed, by skilful vignetting, it is possible to obtain a choice little bit from almost any negative in the possession of the amateur or professional photographer.

Combined toning and fixing bath without gold: Hyposulphite soda, 6 oz.; carbonate soda, ¼ oz.; lead acetate, ½ oz.; water, 1 quart.

To make blue printing paper: Citrate of iron and ammonia, 1⅞ oz.; water, 8 oz. No. 2.: Ferricyanide of potassium, 1¼ oz.; water, 8 oz. Mix equal parts of No. 1 and 2, and apply with a brush or by floating for 3 minutes, and hang in dark room to dry. Use ordinary drawing paper, or any paper that is sized.

Fixing bath for dry plates in warm weather: No. 1, Hyposulphite soda, 2 lbs.; sulphite soda (crystals) 4 oz; water, 96 oz. No. 2, Chrome alum, 2 oz.; sulphuric acid, ¼ oz.; water, 32 oz. This bath may be used until the greenish color turns brown, and will harden the film and prevent any discoloration.

PRINTING NEGATIVES WITH STRONG CONTRASTS.—Often a negative is got with very strong contrasts and very dense parts. It is difficult to get nice prints from these. In such a case, when the darker portions of the print are nearly done, take a large lens or reading-glass and concentrate the light on the dense parts, and in a few minutes all the detail has come out. It is advisable to keep the lens in motion, up and down, so as to produce a kind of vignetting effect.

FILM VARNISH.—Water varnishes are used for films, the use of alcohol being objectionable. The protective varnish given to the film is inferior to an alcoholic shellac-varnish, but the surface is a good one for retouching.

Borax	4 drs.
Sodium carbonate	1 dr.
White shellac	2 ozs.
Glycerin	1 dr.
Distilled water	20 ozs.

Boil the first three ingredients in 12 ozs. of the water until the shellac is dissolved, filter, add the glycerin and water to make the product measure one pint (Imperial).—*Chemist and Druggist.*

DEVELOPERS.—Some points of difference :

Rodinal and Metol—The image comes out quickly, but it is a long time in gaining density.

Glycin and Eikonogen — The image takes longer to appear, but grows in density quickly.

Ortol and Pyro—Image appears in about a minute and grows steadily.

Hydrochinon—Image is longer in appearing, but when it once starts the density is put on quickly.

Metol and Hydrochinon in combination act well, and give a good, steady working developer.—*Photo Beacon.*

ADUROL is the latest of the new developers. It is said to be obtained from hydroquinone, over which many advantages are claimed for it. The following are the instructions sent out with adurol by Messrs. A. & M. Zimmermann, the agents for it :

CONCENTRATED SOLUTION.

Potassium carbonate	2½ ozs.
Sodium sulphite	1¼ ozs.
Distilled water	7 ozs.

Dissolve and add :

Adurol	¼ oz.

and when solution has taken place filter.

For use this solution is diluted with 5 or 7 parts of water. In the case of overexposure, a few drops of a 10 per cent. solution of bromide of potassium will be needed as a restrainer.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

Credit Omitted.

In our August issue we inserted an article entitled " Don'ts in Photography," credit for which should have been given to the *Spatula*, being one of the many bright and readable articles with which our contemporary is filled.

Optical Department

In charge of W. E. HAMILL, M.D., Instructor of the Optical Institute of Canada.

Correspondents should note that for an intelligent answer to be given to their inquiries it is necessary in every case to give the following information relative to their patient : (1) Sex, (2) age, (3) occupation, (4) near point of distinct vision for small type with each eye alone, (5) how their eyes trouble them, *i.e.*, their asthenopic symptoms, (6) vision of each eye at twenty feet alone without glasses, (7) best vision obtainable with glasses, naming correction.

Example.—J.S., male ; age, 18 ; bookkeeper ; can read small type to within five inches of each eye ; complains of much headache through the day and evening ; eyes feel sore and water a good deal, look red and inflamed, etc., etc.

R.E.V. $\frac{20}{20}$ with $+1.50 = \frac{20}{20}$
Z.E.V. $\frac{20}{20}$ with $+1.50 = \frac{20}{20}$

The above example is taken to illustrate about how we desire inquiries to be made.

L. R. C.—A little girl, aged 15, with V in each eye of $\frac{20}{100}$, was fitted by me with — 2.00 D lenses which made V = $\frac{20}{20}$, from which I expected perfect results. To my surprise they proved so uncomfortable that they had to be abandoned on account of the congestion and pain about the eyes, and after a few days wearing she was no longer able to see $\frac{20}{20}$ with them. I tried her near point and found it was between three and four inches with the naked eye.

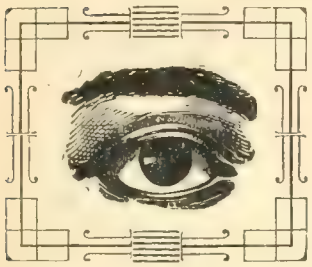
Will you kindly give your opinion if I am right in thinking this a case of spasm of accommodation : your reasons therefor, and what line you would suggest to follow ?

Answer.—Yes ! you are right. It is a case of spasm of Acc., and it is gratifying to me as your instructor to note that the foundation of spectacle-fitting you obtained while at the " Optical Institute " is proving valuable to you and a protection to your patrons. There is no more insidious foe to be met in fitting glasses than these cases, and in young persons the optician should always be on the alert to detect any symptoms pointing that way The subject is of such paramount importance that I urge all opticians to study up the subject until they are familiar with its symptoms, not forgetting, at the same time, to pay attention also to paralysis of Acc. Here is a child 15 years old with 12.00 D of Acc., the amount which Douders gives as the amount children at that age possess, and able, consequently, to read the small type at $40 \div 12 = 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Had this child really been a — 2 00 D myope, as the distant test led you to suppose, she would have been able to read nearer than $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, because every dioptre of myopia is equal to a like number of dioptres of Acc. for near vision. She would, therefore, had she been a — 2.00 D myope, really possessed a near point of about $2\frac{2}{3}$ inches, because she would possess 12.00 D of Acc. on account of her age, and this 12.00 D would not be called into use until the reading type was brought within her far point, which would be 20 inches. The emmetrope would at 20 inches have to use 2.00 D of his Acc., hence the myope would have the advantage for near vision over the emmetrope equal to his myopia. We would expect, therefore, a 2.00 D myope at 15 years of age to be able to read at $40 \div 12.00 + 2\ 00 = 2\frac{3}{5}$ inches (approximate). The fact alone of being unable so to do ought to put you on your guard. The near point should always be taken in children, and this is where Prince's Refraction Rule proves so valuable.

When the age and the near point do not agree it is easy reasoning to arrive at a correct solution of the problem. There is only one remedy for these cases, so often told before in these pages, viz.: Atropine—perhaps prolonged use thereof —aided by rest to the eyes and subsequently fitted by retinoscopy. What is the cause of this false myopia ? I do not know, and only a close and careful enquiry into the habits and studies of the case would determine the same. Allow me to congratulate you on your diagnosis.

The following students have recently taken a course in optics under the instruction of Dr. W. Hamill at the Optical Institute of Canada : Emile A. Poquenat, Stratford ; Walter E. K. Hogg, Thornbury ; Charles A. Weaver, Berlin ; Clarence R. Denike, Trenton ; W. H. Priest, Stanbridge, Que. ; W. D. Shanks, Huntington, Que. ; J. A. Leaver, Simcoe ; J. M. Henderson, Prescott.

The Optical Institute of Canada



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Next Primary Class, October 10th

Write for date of next advance class on retinoscopy and muscle troubles.

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Charles F. Townsend, F.R.P.S.

This work will be found a valuable little handbook not only to the professional but to the amateur, as it treats the subject in such a simple yet comprehensive manner.

160 pages, 12mo., cloth, 75 cts.

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The New Expansible Patent Spectacles and Eyeglasses

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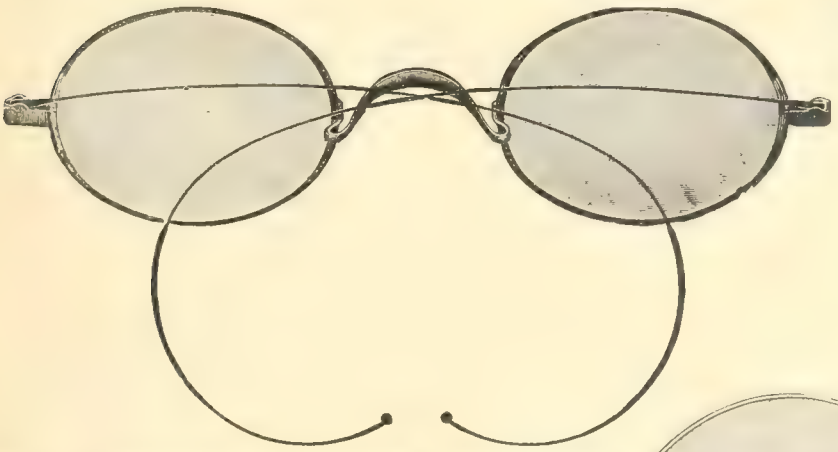

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Solid Temple, Well Tempered, No Screws to Drop Out, Work Loose or Rust, Re enforced End Pieces, Broad Swell Noses.
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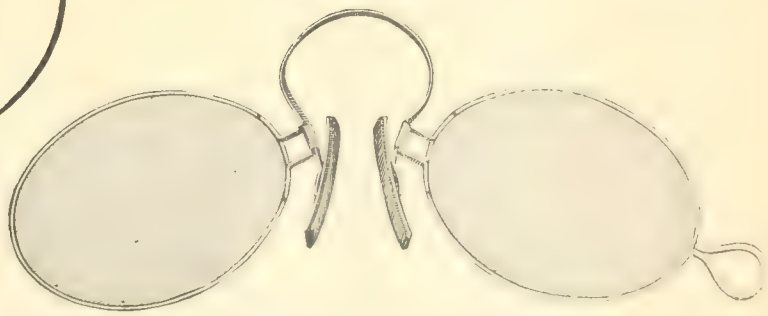
Straight and Riding Bow.
Lenses can be Instantly Replaced if Broken.



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LENSES **TO SUIT YOUR TRADE.** Plano Convex, Double Convex or Periscopic, Mi-Goquille or Goquille and Split-Bifocals.

WILL BE PLEASED TO RECEIVE YOUR ORDERS FOR THESE GOODS.

B. LAURANCE, 63 Yonge Street, Toronto

Abbey vs. Knowles

And Abbey Won

THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

has granted an injunction restraining anyone, except The Abbey Effervescent Salt Company, Limited, from manufacturing or putting out any package bearing the phrase "Effervescent Salt," or any package in imitation of the packages used by them.

Some druggists made a mistake—they paid for it.

They will probably remember that Abbey's Effervescent Salt has won the confidence of the public and the approval of the medical profession. They want Abbey's Salt and nothing "Just as Good" will do.

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Why not back up a reputable concern which works in your interests at every opportunity?

The Abbey Effervescent Salt Company, Limited

MONTREAL
CANADA

Visual Optics in Theory and Practice. IV.

By Lionel Laurance.

Instructor of Visual Optics at the Official Classes of the Worshipful Company of Spectacle Makers.

When making out prescriptions the optician cannot be too careful to write them in such a manner that no necessary details are omitted and no errors made. Among the commonest mistakes that occur is leaving out the plus or minus sign in front of the number of a lens or leaving out the decimal point or leaving out the location of the axis of a cylinder. The requisite details are the sign and number of each lens, the size of the eye, and if a spectacle is needed, there must be given also the interpupillary distance, the height and set of the bridge, the kind of side and of bridge, and the material of frame. Frequently, also, the length of the side and the width of the bridge might be required, also the angle of the eye-pieces. If the frame be a pince-nez, the description of it as to material and the size of eye usually suffices. Were opticians more careful in the writing of prescriptions, much confusion, trouble and delay would be avoided, for if details be omitted, the wholesale house has to write for information, and if the details be indefinite or wrong, there is the probability or the certainty of the optician not getting what he needs.

One of the most frequent causes of confusion is due to the want of uniformity in the angle notation for the axes of cylindrical lenses. No one can be quite certain what the writer means when he indicates the axis of a cylinder as being so many degrees out and down, and of the numerous styles of trial frames which are on the market but few correspond as to the angle notation of the two eyes.

The proper method, and one that ought to become universal, is that in which the zero is on the right-hand side of each eye and passes upwards and to the left; or, if the frame be one of the "drop" variety, the notation commences at zero on the left-hand of each eye and passes downward over to the right. When wholesale houses and their customers understand that this system of notation is employed, it is simply necessary to indicate the axis of a cylinder by the number of degrees, say 45 or 160; and if a single lens of certain calibre be required it is not necessary to indicate whether it be for the right or for the left eye.

The writing of a prescription in the body of a letter should always be avoided —it is unbusinesslike in the highest degree, because when a letter reaches a wholesale house it has to be replied to in the office, while the prescription or order for special frame has to be sent to the workshop, and there is a fair chance of either the communication or the order not receiving proper attention because of its delay in one or other of the departments.

In addition to recording the visual acuity of each eye without glasses, the name, address, age and occupation of the client should be entered straightaway. Sometimes the two latter details can hardly be inquired into properly without a client thinking it is rather inquisitiveness on the part of the optician than that it constitutes information which he needs in order to make a proper selection of the glasses required. It is, therefore, as well to explain why these particulars are required, or else to wait until a little later in the test, when the optician has gained somewhat more of the confidence of his client. Especially delicate is the asking of the age of a lady, but it can be done all right if done in a proper manner.

The proportion of eyes that do not require any visual aid is very small, and it is only reasonable to suppose, if a person calls on an optician in regard to his eyes, that he does really require glasses, either because his sight is defective or because it is painful. Almost the first question that would be asked is as to what the trouble is. The reply will frequently give the optician some information, but, of course, the really important thing to know is what is the degree of visual acuity, and this should be learned at once by seating the client 6 metres from the distance card and occluding the left eye. Then the client is asked to read with his right eye the letters on the card, commencing from the largest. When he reaches the line in which he makes errors, vision equals the line immediately above it. The occluder being then put in front of the right eye the visual acuity of the left is taken. Although this seems a very easy thing to do, it is quite curious how clients frequently try to shirk giving the information needed. They will not respond to the optician's request to read the letters; they may reply that they can see them all, or that they cannot see below number 3 or some other line, thus leaving the optician quite ignorant as to what can and what cannot be distinctly seen. The knowledge is required and must be obtained, and it is necessary for the optician to firmly request that all the letters be read. The taking and recording of the visual acuity should not occupy more than an extremely brief period of time.

People who are presbyoptic, hypermetropic, or slightly astigmatic usually tell the optician that they can see very well at a distance, but have difficulty with close work. It is true that they see comparatively better at a distance, but it by no means follows that their distant sight is good; it might be found considerably sub-normal. The myope, on the other hand, generally has the tale of how well he can see near to him, but that he cannot make out distant objects.

Those who have been in the habit of wearing glasses before and have had their sight tested, generally possess some knowledge as to what the true condition of their eyes may be, but the majority of people know very little about it and many have most peculiar ideas on the subject. Most of those who cannot see well at a distance, even if they be very highly hypermetropic, call themselves short-sighted, and it does not do for the optician to take for granted anything that he may be told before testing, unless it be the history of pain felt or of headaches. Such information can only be obtained from the client himself, and concerning them there is not likely to be any mistake.

The more natural the method of leading up to the test the less nervous are clients and the better success attends the testing. For instance, when wanting to know about the visual acuity, it is as well to ask what can be read on the card before putting on the trial frame, the one eye being occluded by means of the opaque disc held before it, and when the frame is being put on, it might be mentioned what it is, for some people are apt to regard so huge an apparatus with a considerable amount of awe.

Some clients when they require glasses for close work almost object to having the distant sight tested, and the optician must then explain that in order to select the proper glasses for near, he must first find out about the distant vision. It is also just as well for the optician to mention the fact that he is going to cover up the one eye, otherwise clients sometimes try, by moving the head to one side, to avoid the disc.

When there is the condition of anisometropia, that is, a different refractive power in each eye, it is usually accom-

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panied by a difference in the visual acuity, and clients are often much astonished to learn that the one eye is of comparatively little use so far as the distant sight is concerned, and that they have always been seeing objects with the one eye alone. It is not an unknown thing for people to learn for the first time, in the optician's chair, that the one eye is entirely blind.

The one eye must not be occluded by allowing the client to close it with his fingers. If this be done, that will not see for some little time so well as it should, on account of the effect of the pressure made on the globe.

There are many points that can be observed outwardly, and which help the optician to form a reasonable judgment as to a case of refractive error, such as the size and prominence of the globe, the size, shape, and equality of the pupils, the relative distance of each eye from the middle line, the appearance of the conjunctivæ and lids, wrinkles, and expression of the brows, the inclination of the head sideways, etc., etc. These things can be seen almost at a glance by one who has had any experience.

Other points, that can be learned only by asking, are the condition of the eyes in a bright light or in the wind; whether there be headaches; whether the eyes ache, and if at night more than during the day; whether glasses have been used before, etc. If glasses have been previously used, and they be available, their kind and power should be learned; that is, they should be analyzed and neutralized, which work is greatly facilitated by the possession of a lens measure.

If the vision be sub-normal, and the error of refraction be not quickly determined, the pin hole disc should be brought into use; it will decide as to whether the sub-normal vision be due to a refractive error to an amblyopic or diseased condition. The difficulty in using this disc consists of getting it into the line of vision, and it, therefore, is decidedly better to allow the client to hold it himself than to place it in the trial frame where the aperture might be anywhere but in the line of visual axis. It should be held in the right hand for use with the right eye, and in the left hand for the left eye, the other eye being meanwhile occluded by the optician.

If the sight be improved by means of the pin-hole disc, the sub-normality of the vision is due to a refractive error, and should be correctable by lenses, but if the sight be not improved, it is perfectly useless trying to find glasses for the case; there must be causes for the defective vision, which are not to be corrected by lenses. No time should be spent over such a case, but it should be immediately sent to an oculist.

It does not follow that because the sight is improved by the pin-hole disc that a case is purely optical. Many such also might have to be referred to the medical man, but perhaps the decision as to its necessity might not be arrived at so quickly without the pin-hole. While it is so decidedly wrong for an optician to deal with cases that do—or that might—require medical treatment, or which he does not understand or that he knows require atropinisation, or those of children under fifteen, it is also not right cause clients undue inconvenience, expense, and trouble by sending to the medical man those more simple cases which he can perfectly well treat from an optical point of view.

Most valuable information is obtained from the knowledge of the location of the near point; in fact, it might be said that it is impossible to form a perfectly just estimation of the refractive condition without finding it. The measurement might be taken after the sight has been tested at 6 metres, but it is, perhaps, better to do it before, because then the optician starts out, very frequently, with considerable knowledge as to the condition of the eyes, only he might be led astray by the existence of astigmatism if it be done before the distance test. In certain cases, also, but not often, it is good to know how small a line of letters can be read on the hand card.—*Phar. Journal (Eng.)*.

Depilatory Soap.

Starch, 20 gm., are dissolved in distilled water, 120 gm., and set aside. In the second vessel sodium sulphide, 34 gm.

Barium sulphide, 30 gm., are dissolved in distilled water, 170 gm., and glycerin 20 gm., added.

This mixture is heated, the starch solution added, and stirred until of the consistence of paste.

Melted palm oil, 36 gm., are now intimately mixed and the mass run into china or glass pots while still warm. In using the part to be freed from hair is rubbed energetically for some time with the paste until the hairs are completely softened, when they may be washed off with water. Any chafing of the skin may be alleviated with a little vaseline.—*Pharm. Post.*

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CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to Sept. 8th, 1899.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

Alcohol, gal	$4 75	$5 00
Methyl	1 90	2 00
Allspice, lb	13	15
Powdered, lb	15	17
Aloin, oz	40	45
Anodyne, Hoffman's bot., lbs	50	55
Arrowroot, Bermuda, lb	40	45
St. Vincent, lb	15	18
Balsam, Fir, lb	45	50
Copaiba, lb	70	85
Peru, lb	3 25	3 50
Tolu, can or less, lb	70	75
Bark, Barberry, lb	22	25
Bayberry, lb	15	18
Buckthorn, lb	15	17
Canella, lb	15	17
Cascara Sagrada	25	30
Casarilla, select, lb	18	20
Cassia, in mats, lb	25	28
Cinchona, red, lb	60	65
Powdered, lb	65	70
Yellow, lb	35	40
Pale, lb	40	45
Elm, selected, lb	18	20
Ground, lb	17	20
Powdered, lb	20	28
Hemlock, crushed, lb	18	20
Oak, white, crushed lb	15	17
Orange peel, bitter, lb	15	16
Prickly ash, lb	35	40
Sassafras, lb	15	16
Soap (quillaya), lb	13	15
Wild cherry, lb	13	15
Beans, Calabar, lb	45	50
Tonka, lb	1 20	1 75
Vanilla, lb	8 00	15 00
Berries, Cubeb, sifted, lb	20	25
powdered, lb	25	30
Juniper, lb	7	10
Ground, lb	12	14
Prickly ash, lb	40	45
Buds, Balm of Gilead, lb	55	60
Cassia, lb	25	30
Butter, Cacao, lb	60	65
Camphor, lb	65	75
Cantharides, Russian, lb	1 40	1 50
Powdered, lb	1 50	1 60
Capsicum, lb	25	30
Powdered, lb	$ 30	$ 35
Carbon, Bisulphide, lb	15	16
Carmine, No. 40, oz	30	40
Castor, Fibre, lb	20 00	20 00
Chalk, French, powdered, lb	10	12
Precip., see Calcium, lb	10	12
Prepared, lb	5	
Charcoal, Animal, powd., lb	4	5
Willow, powdered, lb	20	25
Clove, lb	17	20
Powdered, lb	18	22
Cochineal, S.G., lb	40	45
Collodion, lb	75	80
Cantharidal, lb	2 50	2 75
Confection, Senna, lb	40	45
Creosote, Wood, lb	1 30	2 50
Crenasol (Jeyes) 4-oz. bottles, per doz.		4 50
" " 12-oz. bottles, per doz.		10 80
Cuttlefish Bone, lb	35	40
Dextrine, lb	10	12
Dover's Powder, lb	1 50	1 60
Ergot, Spanish, lb	75	80
Powdered, lb	90	1 00
Ergotin, Keith's, oz	2 00	2 10
Extract Logwood, bulk, lb	13	14
Pounds, lb	14	17
Flowers, Arnica, lb	15	20
Calendula, lb	55	60
Camomile, Roman, lb	25	30
German, lb	40	45
Elder, lb	20	22
Lavender, lb	12	15
Rose, red, French, lb	1 60	2 00
Rosemary, lb	25	30
Saffron, American, lb	65	70
Spanish, Valla, oz	1 00	1 25
Gelatine, Cooper's, lb	75	80
French, white, lb	35	40
Glycerine, lb	17	20
Guarana	1 00	1 10
Powdered, lb	1 25	1 35
Gum Aloes, Cape, lb	18	20
Barbadoes, lb	30	50
Socotrine, lb	65	70
Asafœtida, lb	40	45
Arabic, 1st, lb	70	75
Powdered, lb	80	95
Sifted sorts, lb	45	50
Sorts, lb	30	35
Benzoin, lb	50	1 00
Catechu, Black, lb	9	20
Gamboge, powdered, lb	1 25	1 35
Guaiac, lb	50	1 00
Powdered, lb	90	
Kino, true, lb	$ 4 25	$4 50
Myrrh, lb	45	48
Powdered, lb	55	60
Opium, lb	4 50	4 75
Powdered, lb	5 75	6 00
Scammony, pure Resin, lb	12 80	13 00
Shellac, lb	35	40
Bleached, lb	40	45
Spruce, true, lb	30	35
Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb	85	90
Powdered, lb	1 10	1 25
Sorts, lb	55	70
Thus, lb	8	10
Herb, Althea, lb	27	35
Bitterwort, lb	36	40
Burdock, lb	16	18
Boneset, oz., lb	15	17
Catnip, oz., lb	17	20
Chiretta, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	20	38
Feverfew, oz., lb	53	55
Grindelia robusta, lb	45	50
Horehound, oz., lb	18	20
Jaborandi, lb	45	50
Lemon Balm, lb	38	40
Liverwort, German, lb	38	40
Lobelia, oz., lb	15	20
Motherwort, oz., lb	20	20
Mullein, German, lb	17	20
Pennyroyal, oz., lb	18	22
Peppermint, oz., lb	21	20
Rue, oz., lb	30	30
Sage, oz., lb	18	22
Spearmint, lb	21	25
Thyme, oz., lb	18	20
Tansy, oz., lb	15	15
Wormwood, oz.	20	20
Yerba Santa, lb	38	48
Honey, lb	13	12
Hops, fresh, lb	20	24
Indigo, Madras, lb	75	85
Insect Powder, lb	35	35
Isinglass, Brazil, lb	2 00	2 10
Russian, true, lb	6 00	6 50
Leaf, Aconite, lb	25	30
Bay, lb	18	20
Belladonna, lb	28	30
Buchu, long, lb	50	40
Short, lb	35	40
Coca, lb	35	25
Digitalis, lb	15	20
Eucalyptus, lb	18	20
Hyoscyamus	20	55
Matico, lb	70	25

Senna, Alexandria, lb	$ 25	$ 30
Tinnevelly, lb	15	25
Stramonium, lb	20	25
Uva Ursi, lb	15	18
Leeches, Swedish, doz	1 00	1 10
Licorice, Solazzi	48	50
Pignatelli	35	40
Grasso	30	35
Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.	27	30
" Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75
" Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Tar, Licorice, and Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
Lupulin, oz	30	35
Lycopodium, lb	70	80
Mace, lb	1 20	1 25
Manna, lb	1 60	1 75
Moss, Iceland, lb	9	10
Irish, lb	12	13
Musk, Tonquin, oz	46 00	50 00
Nutgalls, lb	21	25
Powdered, lb	25	30
Nutmegs, lb	1 00	1 10
Nux Vomica, lb	10	12
Powdered, lb	20	25
Oakum, lb	12	15
Ointment, Merc., lb. ½ and ¼	70	75
Citrine, lb	45	50
Paraldehyde, oz	20	22
Pepper, black, lb	16	18
Powdered, lb	18	20
Pitch, black, lb	3	4
Bergundy, true, lb	10	12
Plaster, Calcined, bbl. cash	1 25	3 25
Adhesive, yd	12	13
Belladonna, lb	65	70
Galbanum Comp., lb	80	85
Lead, lb	25	30
Poppy Heads, per 100	1 00	1 10
Rosin, Common, lb	2½	3
White, lb	3½	4
Resorcin, white, oz	25	0
Rochelle Salt, lb	25	28
Root, Aconite, lb	22	25
Althea, cut, lb	30	35
Belladonna, lb	25	30
Blood, lb	18	25
Bitter, lb	27	30
Blackberry, lb	15	18
Burdock, crushed, lb	18	20
Calamus, sliced, white, lb	20	25
Canada Snake, lb	30	35
Cohosh, black, lb	15	20
Colchicum, lb	40	45
Columbo, lb	20	22
Powdered, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	38	40
Comfrey, crushed, lb	20	18
Curcuma, powdered, lb	15	
Dandelion, lb	20	
Elecampane, lb	15	
Galangal, lb	15	
Gelsemium, lb	22	
Gentian or Genitan, lb	12	13
Ground, lb	13	25
Powdered, lb	13	14
Ginger, African, lb	18	15
Po., lb	20	20
Jamaica, blchd., lb	30	22
Po., lb	35	35
Ginseng, lb	4 50	4 38
Golden Seal, lb	1 00	1 25
Gold Thread, lb	90	10
Hellebore, white, powd., lb	15	95
Indian Hemp	18	18
Ipecac, lb	5 00	5 25
Powdered, lb	5 25	5 50
Jalap, lb	40	50
Powdered, lb	45	45
Kava Kava, lb	40	50
Licorice, lb	12	90
Powdered, lb	13	15
Mandrake, lb	13	1
Masterwort, lb	16	18
Orris, Florentine, lb	30	40
Powdered, lb	40	35
Pareira Brava, true, lb	40	45
Pink, lb	40	45
Parsley, lb	30	45
Pleursey, lb	20	35
Poke, lb	15	25
Queen of the Meadow	18	18
Rhatany, lb	$ 20	$ 30
Rhubarb, lb	75	2 50
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb	45	50
Cut, lb	50	55
Senega, lb	55	65
Squill, lb	13	15
Stillingia, lb	22	25
Powdered, lb	25	27
Unicorn, lb	38	40
Valerian, English, lb. true	20	25
Virginia, Snake, lb	40	45
Yellow Dock, lb	15	18
Rum, Bay, gal	2 50	2 75
Essence, lb	3 00	3 25
Saccharin, oz	1 25	1 50
Seed, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb	13	15
Star, lb	35	40
Burdock, lb	30	35
Canary, bag or less, lb	4	5
Caraway, lb	10	13
Cardamom, lb	1 15	1 25
Celery	25	30
Colchicum	50	60
Coriander, lb	10	12
Cumin, lb	15	20
Fennel, lb	15	17
Fenugreek, powdered, lb	7	9
Flax, cleaned, lb	3½	4
Ground, lb	4	5
Hemp, lb	3½	4
Mustard, white, lb	11	12
Powdered, lb	15	20
Pumpkin	25	30
Quince, lb	65	70
Rape, lb	5	6
Strophanthus, oz	50	55
Worm, lb	22	25
Seidlitz Mixture, lb	25	30
Soap, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb	10	12
White, Conti's, lb	15	16
Powdered, lb	25	40
Green (Sapo Viridis), lb	25	40
Spermaceti, lb	60	65
Turpentine, Chian, oz	75	80
Venice, lb	10	12
Wax, White, lb	50	75
Yellow	40	45
Wood, Guaiac, rasped	5	6
Quassia chips, lb	10	12
Red Saunders, ground, lb	5	6
Santal, ground, lb		6

CHEMICALS.

Acid, Acetic, lb		13
Glacial, lb	45	50
Benzoic, English, oz	20	25
German, oz	10	12
Boracic, lb	12	13
Carbolic Crystals, lb	30	35
Calvert's No. 1, lb	2 10	2 15
No. 2, lb	1 35	1 40
Citric,	60	65
Gallic	10	12
Hydrobromic, diluted, lb	30	35
Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles doz	1 50	1 60
Lactic, concentrated, oz	8	10
Muriatic, lb	3	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Nitric, lb	10½	13
Chem. pure, lb	25	30
Oleic, purified, lb	75	80
Oxalic, lb	12	13
Phosphoric, glacial, lb	1 00	1 10
Dilute, lb	13	17
Pyrogallic, oz	30	35
Salicylic, white, lb	80	85
Sulphuric, carboy, lb	2¼	2½
Bottles, lb	4	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Tannic, lb	80	85
Tartaric, powdered, lb	38	40
Acetanilid, lb	65	70
Aconitine, grain	4	5
Alum, cryst., lb	1¾	3
Powdered, lb	3	4
Ammonia, Liquor, lb., .880	10	12
Ammonium, Bromide, lb	1 05	1 10
Carbonate, lb	14	15
Iodide, oz	35	40
Nitrate crystals, lb	40	45
Muriate, lb	12	16
Valerianate, oz	55	60
Amyl, Nitrite, oz	16	18
Antinervin, oz	$ 85	$ 00
Antikamnia	1 35	1 40
Antipyrin, oz	0 55	0 65
Aristol, oz	1 85	2 00
Arsenic, Donovan's sol., lb	25	30
Fowler's sol., lb	10	13
Iodide, oz	50	55
White, lb	6	7
Atropine, Sulp. in ⅛ ozs. 80c., oz	6 00	6 25
Bismuth, Ammonia-citrate, oz	40	45
Iodide, oz	55	60
Salicylate, oz	25	30
Subcarbonate, lb	2 00	2 25
Subnitrate, lb	1 80	2 00
Borax, lb	7	8
Powdered, lb	8	9
Bromine, oz	8	13
Cadmium, Bromide, oz	20	25
Iodide, oz	45	50
Caffeine, oz	55	60
Citrate, oz	35	40
Calcium, Hypophosphite, lb	1 60	1 65
Iodide, oz	95	1 00
Phosphate, precip., lb	35	38
Sulphide, oz	5	6
Cerium, Oxalate, oz	10	12
Chinoidine, oz	15	10
Chloral, Hydrate, lb	1 25	1 38
Croton, oz	75	80
Chloroform, lb	60	1 90
Cinchonine, Sulphate, oz	25	30
Cinchonidine, Sulph., oz	28	30
Cocaine, Mur., oz	6 50	6 75
Codeia, ⅛ oz	75	80
Collodion, lb	65	70
Copper, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb.	8	10
Iodide, oz	65	70
Copperas, lb	1	3
Diuretin, oz	1 60	1 65
Ether, Acetic, lb	75	80
Sulphuric, lb	40	50
Exalgine, oz	1 00	1 10
Hyoscyamine, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
Iodine, lb	4 50	5 00
Iodoform, lb	5 25	5 50
Iodol, oz	1 40	1 50
Iron, by Hydrogen	80	85
Carbonate, Precip., lb	15	16
Sacch., lb	30	35
Chloride, lb	45	55
Sol., lb	13	16
Citrate, U.S.P., lb	90	1 00
And Ammon., lb	70	75
And Quinine, lb	1 65	3 50
Quin. and Stry., oz	25	35
And Strychnine, oz	13	15
Dialyzed, Solution, lb	50	50
Ferrocyanide, lb	55	60
Hypophosphites, oz	25	35
Iodide, oz	40	45
Syrup, lb	40	45
Lactate, oz	5	6
Pernitrate, solution, lb	15	16
Phosphate scales, lb	1 25	1 30
Sulphate, pure, lb	7	9
Exsiccated, lb	8	10
And Potass. Tartrate, lb	80	85
And Ammon Tartrate, lb	80	85
Jeyes' Fluid, 25c. bottles, per doz		2 28
" 50c. bottles, per doz		4 50
Lead, Acetate, white, lb	13	15
Carbonate, lb	7	8
Iodide, oz	35	40
Red, lb	7	9
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk, lb	4	5
In packages, lb	6	7
Lithium, Bromide, oz	30	35
Carbonate, oz	30	35
Citrate, oz	25	30
Iodide, oz	50	55
Salicylate, oz	35	40
Magnesium, Calc., lb	55	60
Carbonate, lb	18	20
Citrate, gran., lb	35	40
Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb	1¾	3
Manganese, Black Oxide, lb	5	0
Menthol, oz	25	87
Mercury, lb	90	1 00
Ammon (White Precip.)	1 30	1 35
Chloride, Corrosive, lb	1 05	1 15
Calomel, lb	1 20	1 30
With Chalk, lb	50	55

Books.

OVER 1,000 PRESCRIPTIONS, or Favorite Formulæ of Various Teachers, Authors and Practising Physicians. The whole being carefully indexed, and including most of the newer remedies. Cloth, 300 pages, postpaid $1. The Illustrated Medical Journal Co., Publishers, Detroit, Mich.

This is the second edition of this handy manual, and is just from the press; it has nearly 100 pages of new matter added. As the practical worth of this kind of a book consists in its having a handy and complete index, this book has it, for some 16 pages of small type are devoted to this object, and some of the lines have as many as 20 different references to as many different formulæ; this would go to show that there are about 2,000 different prescriptions given in the volume. In other words, taking the price of the book into consideration ($1), it would argue that there are furnished some 20 different prescriptions for one cent. We notice that many of the newer remedies are among the prescriptions, thus bringing the treatment of many of the diseases down to date. Both old and new writers of both home and foreign countries are represented among its formulæ.

Blank pages are frequently introduced, so that a handy place is furnished for recording any new prescription that one might wish to preserve. The printed index will index all such pencilled additions, if care is taken to write them opposite a page with formulæ for similar disease; this would then save the bother of indexing the pencilled additions.

SCHLEIF'S MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.—A manual of materia medica, therapeutics, medical pharmacy, prescription writing and medical Latin. For the use of students and practitioners of medicine. By William Schleif, Ph. G., M.D., instructor in pharmacy in the University of Pennsylvania. In one very handsome 12mo. volume of 352 pages. Cloth, $1.50, net. Lea Brothers & Co., Philadelphia and New York.

The volume before us affords an excellent text book as well as work of reference both for students and practitioners.

It covers in a concise and definite form materia medica, therapeutics and cognate subjects, besides treating of the physical properties, therapeutics and toxicology of each medicinal agent. In addition to this there are chapters on prescription writing, medical Latin, practical anæsthesia, etc., together with very useful tables of poisons and the irantidotes, incompatibilities, classification of drugs and a general index.

It is a work which cannot fail to commend itself, its conciseness and thoroughness being one of its strongest recommendations.

This volume is one of the "Series of Pocket Text-Books" published by this firm. It is handsomely bound in red and gold and will be credit to any library not only for the valuable nature of its contents but for its general appearance, typographically and otherwise.

Magazines.

The subject of trusts, which has become the uppermost topic of discussion in the nation at the present time, is ably discussed in the September issue of the *Review of Reviews* by Hon. Geo. E. Roberts, the director of the mint, who explains that by the law of economics it is impossible for gigantic combinations of capital permanently to control prices. Henry Macfarland, the Washington correspondent of the *Boston Herald*, offers in the same magazine a valuable suggestion as to how the trust issue may be eliminated from the Presidential campaign. He urges the Republican party to advocate an amendment to the Constitution which will give Congress the necessary authority to deal with the regulation of trusts, which can only be reached at the present time by State Legislatures.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for September.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for September is a bright, breezy salt-water number. Rear-Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, "A Naval Hero of To-day," figures at the front in a capitally illustrated biographical sketch; followed by a supplementary article, telling what "Admiral Schley said—," in his own picturesque and energetic language. In "The *America* Cup Defenders," Colonel William E. Simmons reviews, with pictures by Frank Adams, all the international yacht races from the *America's* first victory in England in 1851 down to this year's contest of *Shamrock* and *Columbia*. Some "Palatial Private Yachts" are described by Waldon Fawcett, and fine photographs accompany his article. "Women as Army Nurses," by Anna Northend Benjamin, is a very interesting contribution to the "American Women in Action" series. In the line of short fiction, *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* has a veritable masterpiece in Ruth McEnery Stuart's "Queen o' Sheba's Triumph." Onoto Watanna, the only Japanese-American woman writer, tells a poignant little story of "A Half Caste." Two other good short stories in this number are "The Gray Captain," by Minna Irving, and "The Story that was Killed," by Larkin G. Mead.

September Ladies' Home Journal.

The September issue of the *Ladies' Home Journal* is an unusually attractive number. On the first page is given a series of pictures of "The Wayside Inn of Sudbury Town," made famous by Longfellow. Barton Cheyney contributes an instructive article on "The Young Man and the Professions," telling young men how to take up the study of law, medicine, architecture, etc. Charles T. Brodhead has an illustrated article on "The East-Side Girl of New York," and Patti Lyle Collins tells "Why Six Million Letters Go Astray Every year." Neltje Blanchan contributes her seventh paper on "Nature's Garden," telling of the wild flowers that bloom in September.

The September number of the *Journal* is also complete in its practical features. Edward Bok answers many of his correspondents in a column of "Problems of Young Men"; Mr. and Mrs. Edward B. Warman give "Five-Minute Talks on Good Health"; Maria Parloa describes some new things for lightening the work of the housekeeper, and Mrs. Rorer gives some menus for "Dainty Meals for Small Families." The September *Journal* is certainly worth having. By the Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia. One dollar per year; ten cents per copy.

Anæsthesia with Chlorethyl-cocaine.—To avoid the unpleasant results of cocaine, Bardet proposes to use it in combination with ethyl chloride. A 2 to 4 per cent. admixture of ethyl chloride with cocaine may be used without the slightest apprehension of danger, either by spraying or applying to the gums on cotton. The ethyl chloride enables the cocaine to penetrate into the tissue. Anæsthesia may thus be produced, sufficient to enable extraction of a tooth or the opening of an abcess. (*Ap. Zig.*)

Iodide, oz	$ 35	$ 40
Bin., oz	25	30
Oxide, Red, lb	1 30	1 35
Pill (Blue Mass), lb	70	75
MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb	30	35
MORPHINE, Acetate, oz	1 90	2 00
Muriate, oz	1 90	2 00
Sulphate, oz	2 00	2 10
PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz	35	40
PHENACETINE, oz	25	30
PIPOCARPINE, Muriate, grain	8	10
PHERIN, oz	1 00	1 10
PHOSPHORUS, lb	90	1 10
POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb	60	65
POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb	35	40
Bicarbonate lb	15	17
Bichromate, b	12	13
Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb	25	28
Bromide, lb	70	75
Carbonate, lb	12	13
Chlorate, Eng., lb	18	20
Powdered, lb	20	22
Citrate, lb	70	25
Cyanide, lb	40	50
Hypophosphites, oz	12	15
Iodide, lb	3 50	3 75
Nitrate, gran, lb	8	10
Permanganate, lb	40	45
Prussiate, Red, lb	50	55
Yellow, lb	32	35
And Sod. Tartrate, lb	25	30
Sulphuret, lb	25	30
PROPHYLAMINE, oz	35	46
QUININE, Sulph, bulk	38	40
Ozs., oz	48	53
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz	16	20
SALICIN, lb	4 50	5 00
SANTONIN, oz	28	30
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst, oz	80	85
Fused, oz	85	90
SODIUM, Acetate, lb	30	35
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb	2 75	3 00
Bromide, lb	85	90
Carbonate, lb	3	6
Hypophosphite, oz	12	15
Hyposulphite, lb	3	6
Iodide, oz	$ 40	$ 40
Salicylate, lb	1 00	1 10
Sulphate, lb	2	5
Sulphite, lb	8	10
SOMNAL, oz	85	00
SPIRIT NITRE, lb	38	68
STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb	18	20
STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz	80	85
SULFONAL, oz	50	55
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb	2½	4
Pure precipitated, lb	13	20
TARTAR EMETIC, lb	50	55
THYMOL (Thymic acid), oz	55	60
VERATRINE, oz	2 00	2 10
ZINC, Acetate, lb	70	75
Carbonate lb	25	30
Chloride, granular, oz	13	15
Iodide, oz	60	65
Oxide, lb	13	60
Sulphate, lb	9	11
Valerianate, oz	25	30

ESSENTIAL OILS.

OIL, Almond, bitter, oz	75	80
Sweet, lb	40	50
Amber, crude, lb	40	45
Rec't, lb	60	65
Anise, lb	2 75	3 00
Bay, oz	50	60
Bergamot, lb	3 25	3 50
Cade, lb	90	1 00
Cajuput, lb	1 60	1 70
Capsicum, oz	60	65
Caraway, lb	2 75	3 00
Cassia, lb	2 00	2 25
Cedar	55	85
Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz	2 75	3 00
Citronella, lb	80	85
Clove, lb	1 20	1 30
Copaiba, lb	1 75	2 00
Croton, lb	1 50	1 75
Cubeb, lb	2 50	3 00
Cumin, lb	5 50	6 00
Erigeron, oz	20	25
Eucalyptus, lb	1 50	1 75
Fennel, lb	1 60	1 75
Geranium, oz	$1 75	$1 85
Rose, lb	3 20	3 50
Juniper berries (English), lb	4 50	5 50
Wood, lb	70	75
Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb	3 00	3 50
Garden, lb	75	1 50
Lemon, lb	1 50	1 60
Lemongrass, lb	1 50	1 00
Mustard, Essential, oz	60	60
Neroli, oz	4 25	4 60
Orange, lb	2 75	3 75
Sweet, lb	2 75	3 00
Origanum, lb	65	50
Patchouli, oz	80	50
Pennyroyal, lb	2 00	2 25
Peppermint, lb	1 60	1 75
Pimento, lb	2 60	2 05
Rhodium, oz	80	85
Rose, oz	7 50	11 30
Rosemary, lb	70	50
Rue, oz	25	50
Sandalwood, lb	5 50	7 70
Sassafras, lb	75	00
Savin, lb	1 60	1 58
Spearmint, lb	3 75	4 79
Spruce, lb	65	00
Tansy, lb	4 25	4 85
Thyme, white, lb	1 80	1 87
Wintergreen, lb	2 00	2 10
Wormseed, lb	3 50	3 75
Wormwood, lb	6 25	6 50

FIXED OILS.

CASTOR, lb	11	13
COD LIVER, N.F., gal	90	95
Norwegian, gal	1 35	1 40
COTTONSEED, gal	1 10	1 20
LARD, gal	90	1 00
LINSEED, boiled, gal	56	59
Raw, gal	55	58
NEATSFOOT, gal	1 20	1 30
OLIVE, gal	1 30	1 35
Salad, gal	2 50	2 60
PALM, lb	12	15
SPERM, gal	1 50	1 60
TURPENTINE, gal	90	95

Drug Reports.

Canada.

Business for the summer season is far ahead of the average and prospects for fall business are very bright. Prices generally are advancing. Pyrogallic, tannic and gallic acids are higher on account of the scarcity of galls.

Cocaine hydrochlor much higher in price on account of scarcity of raw material, and it is not improbable that it will advance further.

Ergot, on account of scarcity of stock on hand, and the prospects of new crop being very unfavorable, has already advanced with higher prices anticipated.

Ipecac root a little easier in price.

Santonine is fully $1 a pound higher owing to the fact that new crop of wormseed has entirely failed.

Buchu leaves, chamomile flowers, pilocarpine, seneca root, glycerine, menthol, oil wormwood, oil wintergreen, cocoanut oil are higher. Opium higher price looked for. Morphia sulp. and other salts are worth to-day about $2 an ounce.

Mercury and its preparations are advancing.

Quinine is a little easier in price for the time being.

Turpentine very high in price. Many dealers think it may reach the $1 mark.

Since writing the above we have received cable advices of an advance in the price of cocaine hydrochlor of $1.50 per oz.; the probability is that it will not recede in price but advance still further.

English Market Report.

LONDON, Sept. 1st, 1899.

The markets for the most part show an upward tendency. Ergot of rye has advanced. Cocaine has had a sharp advance. Cape aloes are dearer. Rhubarb, Buchu leaves and Calumbo root have all declined. Senna is dearer and ipecacuanha firm. Quinine has advanced somewhat. Phenacetin has declined.

Endermol is trade name for nicotinæ salicylas.

Iceland moss as diuretic is recommended by Morosoff in cases of chronic kidney diseases. He prescribed a tablespoonful of a decoction made from 4 to 8 Gm. of the moss to 180 Cc. of water.—*Ztsch. f. Ph.*

Druggists

WILL find the **Student's Imperial Dictionary** the very best one for use in home or dispensary. It is reliable, up-to-date, and authoritative. No other dictionary can be obtained for less than three times its price which contains the latest information in all departments of study and investigation. It is the most satisfactory and most complete working dictionary yet printed.

Handsomely bound in half morocco Price, only $4.50.

THE BRYANT PRESS
Publishers
44-46 Richmond St. W., Toronto

Canadian Druggist

Devoted to the interests of the General Drug Trade and to the Advancement of Pharmacy.

VOL. XI. TORONTO, OCTOBER, 1899. No. 7

"APENTA"

NATURAL HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER

Bottled at the Springs, Buda Pest, Hungary.

The Best and Most Reliable Household Aperient.

FOR CONTINUOUS USE BY THE BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, GOUTY, AND OBESE.

"APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL PURGATIVE WATER

These Springs and their exploitation are under the scientific supervision of Professor DR. JOSEPH DE FODOR, Director of the Hygienic Institute, Royal University, Buda Pest.

PRICES TO RETAILERS:

$5.50 per case of 25 large glass bottles.
$8.50 per case of 50 small glass bottles.

See that the Labels bear the well-known RED DIAMOND MARK of the

SOLE EXPORTERS.
THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, Ltd.,
LONDON.

CANADIAN SUB-AGENTS:
WALTER R. WONHAM & SONS,
Montreal.

Canadian Druggist

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER.

Subscription $1 per year in advance.
Advertising rates on application.

The CANADIAN DRUGGIST is issued on the 15th of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 5th of the month.

New advertisements or changes to be addressed

Canadian Druggist,
TRADERS' BANK CHAMBERS
63 YONGE STREET,
TORONTO, ONT.

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Canadian Pharmaceutical Association.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found letters from some of our readers in reference to the establishment of a Pharmaceutical Association, which would combine all the provinces, forming a Dominion or Canadian Pharmaceutical Association.

There seems to be but very little diversity of opinion, as to the benefits arising from what we might term a consolidation of interests, that in the banding together of the pharmacists of the various provinces in one association which would hold annual meetings to discuss matters relative to pharmaceutical matters in the Dominion.

We feel that an association of this kind formed, not for the object of controlling pharmacy by legislative enactment, but for the use of united effort where necessity might call for it in assisting the provincial governing bodies, whenever deemed advisable for any action looking towards a betterment of the conditions of the trade, would be of service. This, together with the benefits which we receive in similar associations like the A.Ph.A., for instance, would be sufficient reason for its existence.

We are quite well aware, as one of our correspondents states, that the registration of pharmaceutical matters being now under the control of the Provincial Legislatures, the Federal parliament would probably not care to interfere with the existing conditions, and we do not see that it would be advisable for such an association, if it was organized, to interfere in any way with the prerogatives of the provincial pharmaceutical associations, nor would it be necessary to have any Dominion legislation whatever.

Another question which has been agitated, and to which our correspondent refers is that of the Dominion registration of pharmacists.

Under the existing laws, as our readers are well aware, each provincial pharmaceutical body or association appoints its

own examiners and grants diplomas, but these diplomas are only valid in the province they are granted in, unless in cases where these bodies grant reciprocal registration, which is the case in some of the provinces at present. We do not think it would be feasible, nor desirable, as we have already remarked, to take away any existing rights from the provincial bodies, and we believe that the examination of candidates should continue as it is, each province granting a certificate or license to do business within the bounds of that province, but we believe that a central examining body for the whole Dominion should be a decided advantage to pharmacy. This body could consist of examiners appointed by the various associations, who would formulate the papers to be submitted to candidates presenting themselves for Dominion registration.

Any candidates passing the examinations of the province in which they live, and then passing an examination prescribed by the Dominion board would be entitled to practice in any portion of the Dominion. This being entirely an optional matter we do not see that any objection could be made against it, and it would have the effect of having one recognized standard throughout the whole Dominion.

These are some of the lines which have been suggested, and we ask from our readers a full criticism of any methods which are suggested.

Our object in bringing this before our readers is to have a full discussion of the matter and trust that it will be well ventilated in our columns.

Young Men in Business.

A striking feature in connection with the drug trade in Canada at the present time is that more than 75 per cent. of those engaged in the business are young men under thirty-five years of age; in fact, so young are very many of them that strangers frequently enquire for the proprietor while thinking they are addressing a clerk.

In possibly no other commercial pursuit can such a large percentage be found whose years savor of immaturity. This age is one of great tolerance, and even encouragement, for the young man, and to this as frequently as to his abilities does he owe his success. We have no objection to a young man assuming the responsibilities of life at an early age, provided he maintains creditably the position he attempts to fill. Provided a young man is prepared to forego the pleasures which youth naturally seeks, and is willing and able to endure the irksome round of duties imposed on the conscientious pharmacist, he is as much entitled to strive for position as is his older and more experienced fellow-graduate. Young men are more hopeful and less cautious than those who have gone through life's experience sufficiently to have paid for some of their lessons, and therefore their risk is greater. The position of the pharmacist is a responsible one, and it is saying a good deal for our young men that, though young in years, so many of them have been able to inspire the confidence of the medicine-taking public.

The Advantages of an Optical Course for Pharmacists.

Perhaps no "side line" has been so rapidly taken hold of by druggists as that of optical goods. Since we first agitated this question and pointed out the desirability of adding a stock of these goods, druggists everywhere throughout Canada have acted on our suggestion, and many of them are making more money out of the fitting of spectacles, etc., than out of the drug business itself. Of course, every one cannot do a good optical trade. In many cases it would be undesirable to add these goods to stock, as the limited amount of business that could be done with the class of customers who patronize the store would make it inadvisable, but where circumstances indicate that a trade can be profitably handled in this line, we believe no better nor more money-making auxiliary to the drug business can be found.

As, then, the fact is assured that druggists must naturally be the leading dealers in these goods, we would impress on all students in pharmacy the desirability of taking a course of optical instruction at some good college or institute in order to meet the increasing demand for clerks who hold the diploma of a recognized school of optics.

We are led to urge this the more strongly from the fact that on several occasions recently, we have been asked by some of our subscribers to try and procure "Registered drug clerks who are also optical graduates." The fact that they have been unable in several instances to procure the desired help shows plainly that the graduate in pharmacy who is also a graduate in optical instruction is the one whose services are first sought after, as out of the large number of students who have secured these combined diplomas, none apparently are in want of situations.

Making Application for a Position.

The difference between a good and a poor application for a position is largely determined by the difference in judgment of the persons making it. Many positions are lost to the applicants by the manner in which they apply. It is not enough to take any old piece of paper and write that, "noticing the advertisement you thought you would apply, that as you were just now out of employment you were open for engagement and could furnish the best of references, etc." When positions are worth having they are worth taking especial pains to secure. You may depend upon it that the advertiser will criticize the letter of each applicant and will be influenced by them in proportion as their fitness appeals to him. He will be sure to frame a mental picture of the characteristics of the applicants, from their letters alone, as he has nothing else to judge by. Letters written on pieces of foolscap or other waste pieces will be apt to receive but scant attention as the impression will naturally be formed that anything will do with the applicant. Errors in composition and spelling, and blots and erasures will all be noted and bring their condemnation.

If the applicant is able and anxious to fill the position he can't make it known in too effective a way. To all applicants we tender the following advice: Be first sure you are eligible, then carefully compose in concise form all the facts that you wish to convey in reference to yourself. Use good paper, envelopes and ink. Write in your own hand and as well as you can. If you make a mistake rewrite the whole letter. Be modest but frank in stating your qualifications, leaving to your references the commendation of your good qualities. If good testimonials can be secured send carefully written copies of them, stating the fact that they are copies. Be honest, respectful, and solicitous in expressing your desire to have an opportunity to fill to the best of your ability the position to which you aspire. When possible, solicit the privilege of an interview, and, if granted it, be well prepared to sustain the ordeal.

Good positions are worth striving for, and an earnest effort to secure them along the lines indicated here will be productive

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Lawson & Jones

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The way goods are done up has as much to do with the sales as any other part of advertising.

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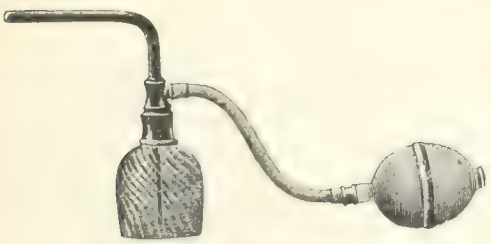

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The following are some of our prices : —

"Mackenzie Leader" Water-Oil.		J Stevens & Son's Improved Solid Stem.	
1 tip	$4.50 per doz.	1 tip	$5.00 per doz
2 tip	$5.50 " "	2 tip	$6.00 " "
3 tip	$6.00 " "	3 tip	$7.00 " "
Large Bellows		Large Bellows	
American Climax		**Oil Atomizer** (Silver Cap)	
1 tip	$1.00 per doz	1 tip	$6.00 per doz
Small Bellows		Large Bellows	

Above with new Light & Gem Continuous Spray Bellows $2.00 per doz extra

Remember, we give special 10 per cent. off order for three dozen.

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The **J. Stevens & Son Co.,** Limited

145 Wellington St. West, TORONTO.

Good Values in Perfume

....

We have a most attractive line of low-priced Perfumes in Fancy Bottles and Boxes specially adapted for holiday trade. The odors used are Genuine French Triple Extracts, comprising the following favorites :

Crab Apple Blossom	Vera Viola
Lilac de France	Jockey Club
White Rose	Bouquet d' Espagne
Italian Flowers	Lily of Valley
Cashmere Bouquet	White Heliotrope

AND OTHERS.

25 cent line—No. 999/10 at $2.00 doz.—Showy G. S. Bottle, labelled, Leatherette Box.

50 cent line—No. 605/1/11 at $3.75 doz. Handsome 1 oz. bottle in neat Leatherette Box.

75 cent line—No. 120/10 at $6.00 doz. Fancy bottle in satin lined box.

Dollar line—No. 605/2/45 at $7.50 doz.—2-oz. size of 50 cent. line in satin lined box.

These could be safely ordered by Mail, but we would like you to see the whole line.

Please Note Following :

Sal Epsom, fine dry American ; French Medal Glue Sheets, Shell Brand Castile Soap, 2½ lb., 3 lb., and 4 lb. box and small cakes ; Whole Mixed Spice, Saccharine No. 555, Canadian Cattle Spice, Norwegian Cod Liver Oil, Colgate's La France Rose, 8-oz, Williams, White Glycerine Soap, Koladermic Skin Food, Di-Thymol Di-Iodide.

Diamond Lye $3.20 per Case

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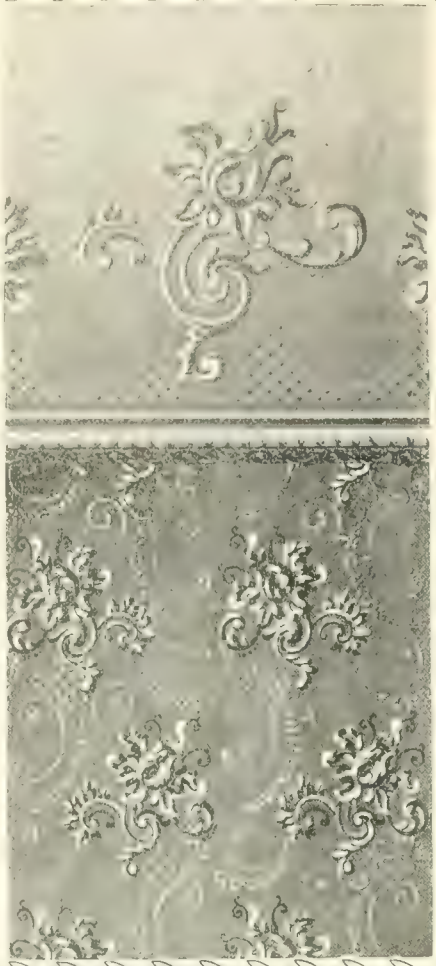
You Should See Our Excellent Selections

BULB SYRINGES at $3 and $4
ATOMIZERS at $4, $6 and $7, 3 tips all H.R.
HOT WATER BOTTLES The best goods obtainable for a medium priced line. Stock Guaranteed
FOUNTAIN SYRINGES

Shipments Made Promptly. Your enquiries and orders will be heartily appreciated by yours faithfully,

The **ELLIOT & CO.,** Limited

TORONTO



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In making your purchases of Wall Papers for Spring 1900, don't fail to see our new samples. We will send samples or a salesman on request—and the sooner you order, the better the selection.

ALL PURCHASES WILL BE DATED FROM SPRING.

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CARLSBAD (NATURAL) Salts

"SPRUDEL-SALTS"

(IN POWDER OR CRYSTALS)

For the Treatment of Chronic Gastric Catarrh, Hyperæmia of the Liver, Gallstones, Chronic Constipation, Diabetes, Renal Calculi, Gout, and Diseases of the Spleen.

The POWDER has the great advantage in not being affected by change of temperature or exposure to the atmosphere, and therefore in this form is the more reliable.

THE WATER IMPORTED IS FROM THE SPRINGS

"SPRUDEL," "MUHLBRUNNEN" or "SCHLOSSBRUNNEN"

IN CASES OF 50 BOTTLES EACH

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INGRAM & ROYLE (Limited) East Paul's Wharf, 26 Upper Thames St., London, E.C
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To avoid imitations, please see that THE WRAPPER round each bottle bears our signature.

of reasonable results. The applicant who fails after doing his best to succeed has at least the satisfaction of having faithfully tried.

The Canadian Addendum to the B.P.

At the recent annual meeting of the Canadian Medical Association held in Toronto, the question of a Canadian Addendum to the British Pharmacopœia was discussed, and on consideration a committee was appointed to act in the matter, the following being chosen as members of that committee:

A. D. Blackader, M.D.; J. G. Adami, M.D.; Robt. Wilson, M.D.; A. T. Bazin, M.D.; T. D. Reed, M.D.; H. Hervieux, M.D., Montreal; J. T. Fotheringham, M.D., Toronto; and J. E. Morrison and A. Lecours, W. H. Chapman, A. Robert, A. B. J. Moore, Montreal; H. Waters, Ottawa.

At the first meeting of this committee held recently in Montreal, Dr. Adami being in the chair, the preliminary list which appeared in a former issue of THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST was submitted, and it was decided that the preparations named below be suggested as constituting the Canadian Addendum. It was also decided that this list be submitted to the leading pharmaceutical and medical associations in the different provinces for their consideration.

We would ask our readers to revise this list, and where any of the preparations appear to them to be unworthy a place in the "B.P." to point them out, or if they have any other preparations to suggest to let us have them for our next issue.

It will be noticed that our Montreal correspondent mentions on page 231 some changes which he believes would be desirable. The following comprises the suggested preparations:

Elixir simplex., tinct. aurant, limnois, aq. flor. aurant, syrup and spirit.

Emulsum olei. morrhuæ, 50 per cent. and flavor almond, or ad libitum.

Ext. buchu liquid, 1-1.

Ext. hyosciam. liq.

Ext. pruni virg. liq.

Ext. tritici repentis liq.

Ext. grindeliæ liq., alkaline.

Ext. senegæ liq. (KOH).

Ext. viburni prunif. liq.

Liq. antiseptica aromatica (thymol, wintergreen, benzoic acid, etc.).

Oleum gaultheria, from gaultheria procumb. or betula lenta, or synthetic.

Syr. acid. hydriodici, 2 per cent. from potas. iodid, and tartaric acid.

Syrup phosphates co. (Parrish's).

Syr. hypophosphitum cum quin et strych.

Syr. senegæ 1-5.

Syr. ipecac 1-20.

Tinc. arnicæ florum 1-10.

Tinct. jalapæ co. (jalap scammon, turbeth.).

Tinct. opii deodor 0.75 of morphin.

Ferric hypophosph.

Hydrarg. iodid flav. (mercurous iodide).

Syrupus hypophosphitum (ca. na. K).

Ferri phosph. solub. scale.

Syrupus ferri iodid. Alteration of quantity of sugar for climatic reasons.

Formic aldehyde, a standard solution desired.

Policy in Business.

The man who is naturally blessed with business tact is endowed with a characteristic which will contribute very much to his success in life. The intuition which enables a business man to handle his various customers so that all will be pleased to deal with him, is a gift whose value cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. Two men with equal means and like opportunities but who differ from one another in tactful diplomacy, will differ proportionately in their business career. The one who will adapt himself to his customers will accomplish much more than the one who endeavors to make his customers adapt themselves to him. The policy of drawing is far superior to that of driving.

The faculty of adaptation is an intangible one but its evidences are markedly tangible. In business affairs as in social circles it never fails to exert an influence which is felt rather than seen. The motive which impels it is doubtless self-interest, but so artfully is this hidden that not even a thought is given to the cause which generates it. It is as difficult for some as it is easy for others to be politic, yet the man who is not possessed naturally of the gift of adaptation must acquire it by self-tuition if he desires to wield the influence which agreeable personality always enjoys.

Pharmaceutical Examinations.

There were twenty-four candidates in the pharmaceutical examinations conducted in Quebec this week, fifteen for the major, and nine for the minor. Of the latter, Miss Prevost, of Three Rivers, is the first lady student of pharmacy who ever went up from Quebec province.

Following are the successful candidates at the written examination: L. Fortin, F. P. Lemaistre, G. A. Lapointe, A. D. Quintin, H. Guerin, G. P. Plamondon, A. E. Baldwin, J. A. Roy. There were fifteen candidates. The results of the oral examination had not been announced when going to press.

Commercial Training.

In our issue of March, 1899, under the heading of "Are Druggists Business Men?" we followed up the line on which we had previously written, of the lack of business training of a number of our young men.

We have at different times attributed failures in business to the want of an accurate knowledge of mercantile transactions and methods.

The graduate in pharmacy has as a rule but little experience as to the correct ideas of business forms, and practical business methods, and we have always held that the commercial side should be as carefully studied as the professional side of pharmacy if financial success is to be attained.

We notice that several of our contemporaries are now giving expression to the very same idea, striving to impress on graduates and clerks generally the necessity of becoming thoroughly conversant with what is necessary to successfully conduct a business.

In the *Chemist and Druggist* (England) of September 16th, under the heading of the "Chemist as a Business Man," the editor says amongst other things:

"Not long ago a man with wide experience of the trade told us that he conscientiously believed that nine out of ten retail chemists in business do not know the difference between gross and net profits. Another equally well-informed business man has assured us that if a dozen chemists were locked up in a room and informed that they would get nothing to eat until they had drawn up a correct balance sheet showing the state of their affairs, ten out of the dozen would die of starvation. These are, doubtless, exaggerated ideas, but they are based upon a weak spot—a neglected part of pharmaceutical training. The fault arises in the training of apprentices. The teaching of bookkeeping or of the intricacies of ordinary buying and selling is rarely imparted to apprentices. This is all the

more to be regretted because in select pharmaceutical circles no attention is paid to the matter—indeed, trading generally and business habits are deprecated. "Yours is not a trade," says the idealist, "it is a profession." Thus the professional ideal becomes to many men fresh from the examination hall the expression of "all that is good and true in the craft," and, instead of devoting the year or two after their qualification to smartening themselves up commercially they indulge in insatiable aspirations after higher things."

We notice that the "Philadelphia College of Pharmacy" has recently added to its curriculum a course of commercial training. This is to be optional with the students. Our readers will remember that we urged some time ago that this should be taken up in our colleges of pharmacy in Canada, but it has remained for the Philadelphia college to take the initiative.

In a recent issue of the "Alumni Report" of that college, Prof. Remington says :

"One may acquire an excellent knowledge of forms used in wholesale-business transactions, or in the shipping or bank ing departments, but retail-transactions seem to have been regarded as too simple and beneath notice, and yet thousands of pharmacists who have been well equipped in the technical knowledge of their profession are bemoaning their fate as unsuccessful men to-day because they have been careless in their accounts or have made some serious blunder in handling drafts, endorsing notes, making leases, buying stores, etc., or failed to connect in some business-transaction because of the lack of knowledge of some of the simplest principles. It is hoped that a large number of the students of the college will take this course, which is open to all, and spare a portion of their time in learning how to capture not only the nimble nickle, but the slower dollar. Of what value will their scientific or professional training avail if they have not sufficient business-ability to turn this information to practical account and keep their stores alive by furnishing the wherewithal to earn their daily bread?"

Reciprocity.

Under this heading the *Chemist and Druggist* (Sept. 23), speaking of the proposition for reciprocity in diplomas between the Australasian colonies says :

"The August number of the *C.D.A.*, as a further contribution to this subject, gives the opinions it has obtained from the leaders of pharmacy on this question. A series of questions was sent to each member of the Pharmacy Boards of Australasia, the replies to which show that the majority are in favor of accepting at once as a basis for reciprocity, the registers of each colony. The chief stumbling-block is the acceptance of those persons registered in New South Wales on the strength of having been in the business for a twelvemonth. A number of years' experience, averaging eight years, is suggested by various writers as the best way of meeting these cases. In regard to the continuation of the present separate examinations, the majority are in favor of a simultaneous examination conducted at different centres, but the minority in favor of the present system contains some very weighty names. The indications from a summary of the replies seem to show that any reasonable scheme would be accepted, and the *C.D.A.* suggests tentatively an Australasian modified examination for men registered but not examined."

It will thus be seen that elsewhere in "the empire," there is a movement toward bring different provinces (as they will be provinces as soon as the proposed Federatiod is completed) into closer touch in pharmaceutical matters.

Percentages to Physicians.

The practice of giving percentages to physicians on their prescriptions is one which is much easier to condemn than to defend.

The giver and the taker may deal fairly with one another according to the arrangement they make, but the fact that they do so will not right the wrong which the habit is apt to inflict on the patient.

In asking for a percentage the physician lowers himself in the estimation of the druggist, if not in his own. The druggist who offers it is similarly affected. When the doctor demands it he has lost to a considerable extent the interest he should have in his patients and the quality of drugs they should be supplied with, as he is well aware that if the druggist agrees to give it and pay it out of his own pocket, substitutes or inexpensive drugs are apt to be compounded, and that if the superior quality is used the patient will likely pay extra to cover the amount of the commission. In any case the patient is almost sure to suffer either medicinally or commercially. The deal, in whatever way it may be viewed, savors somewhat of a combination of professionals to do up non-professionals. The code of honor which should animate professional men is not exemplified in such arrangements, and no surprise need be expressed if their ultimate reputation gets to be in line with their conduct. Wrong actions do not produce right results, and we cannot feel that the asking for commissions will make the physician more faithful in the performance of his duties, or the giving of them make the druggist more conscientious in his compounding. Our past knowledge of the results of the practice make us unhesitatingly condemn it, and we do not believe that any future knowledge will make us change our mind.

What a Trade Journal Does for an Advertiser.

To attract the attention of any one class one must advertise in a paper that is read and seriously considered by that class—that paper is their trade paper.

A good trade journal carries your ad. into the business man's private office, where it finds welcome and consideration. No other medium can do this. Circulars in sealed envelopes sometimes get in—other things in disguise sometimes get in too, but everything—but the friendly trade journal—find their way out generally in a crumpled crushed condition.

The trade journal is a development, not an experiment. It is the evolution of the circular, the booklet and the catalogue into a full-grown, end-of-the-century periodical, taking on increased vigor and enlarged facilities at every stage. Considered as a class, it is the embodiment of progressive ideas and the exponent of what is modern and new.—*Class Advertising.*

Cæruleum Toluidinicum, a zinc chloride double salt of dimethyl-toluthionin, is a black powder soluble in water and alcohol, with formation of blue solutions. It is used in the treatment of eye diseases in place of methylene blue, in 1 to 2 per cent. solutions.—(*Ph. Post.*)

Aluminum Fluoride $Al_2F_6 + 18H_2O$, occurs in forms of colorless crystals, which are slowly soluble in cold and readily in hot water. It is use in distilleries to control fermentation. The best results are obtained by the addition of 33 gm. to every hectoliter of liquid.—(*Ph. Post.*)

LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID
NON-POISONOUS
SHEEP DIP AND CATTLE WASH.

For the Destruction of Ticks, Lice, Mange, and all Insects upon Sheep, Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Dogs, etc.

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc.

Removes Scurf, Roughness, and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy, and healthy.

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion Experimental Farms at Ottawa and Brandon, at the Ontario Industrial Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion; and is pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

☞ 17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at **75c.** Is wanted by every Farmer and Breeder in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all wholesale druggists in Toronto, Hamilton, and London.

TRADE C_6H_5 MARK

Little's Soluble Phenyle
DEODORISER & ANTISEPTIC
NEW DISINFECTANT.
FOR UNIVERSAL USE

Cheap, Harmless, and Effective

A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking and Preventing Contagion from Infectious Diseases.

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

In a test of Disinfectants, undertaken on behalf of the American Government, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Disinfectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants, at 50 per cent., proved worthless.

"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

Used in the London and Provincial Hospitals and approved of by the Highest Sanitary Authorities of the day.

The Phenyle has been awarded Gold Medals and Diplomas in al parts of the world.

Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 50c. Bottles, and $1.00 Tins.

A 25c. bottle will make four gallons strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted by every Physician, Householder, and Public Institution in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

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To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

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Euquinine

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(Chem. pure Oleate of Sodium). Bile stimulant. Excreter of Gallstone.

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(Valerianic Acid and Menthol). Antiasthmatic, Antihysteric. Reliable preventive against seasickness, as proved in numerous cases.

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(Quinic Acid and Lithia). Prevents formation of uric acid. For Gout, and Uric Acid Diathesis in General.

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Folding Bottle Cartons
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Condition Powder Boxes
Bird Seed Boxes
Baking Powder Boxes
Lithographed Labels
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Stickers and Cork Seals
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Prescription Blanks
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Pleated Paper Bottle Caps
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Somatose

A TASTELESS ODORLESS
NUTRIENT MEAT
POWDER

It contains all the albuminoid principles of the meat in an easily soluble form. It has been extensively employed and found to be of the greatest service in Consumption and diseases of the stomach. It is of great value in convalescence from all diseases.

DOMINION DYEWOOD & CHEMICAL CO. TORONTO.

Sole Agency and depot in Canada for all BAYER'S Pharmaceutical Products (Wholesale only)

To the Trade

THE steady increase in the sale of Dodd's Kidney Pills and Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets has warranted us in greatly increasing our advertising appropriation for the coming year.

We take this opportunity of announcing the fact, and of thanking the druggists of Canada for their co-operation in the past.

Trusting that that co-operation will be more profitable than ever in the future,

Yours Respectfully,

The DODD'S MEDICINE CO., Limited

Percentage Solutions of the Pharmacopœia.

BY F. A. UPSHER SMITH

Demonstrator of Pharmacy, Pharmaceutical Society's School.

The different interpretations that are put on the term "percentage solution" frequently mislead the student, and, as will be seen, may possibly set a trap for the pharmacist.

It may be well to allude first, though this has often been done before, to the various interpretations referred to. (1) A percentage solution, strictly speaking, contains x parts by weight in 100 parts by weight, or x parts by volume in 100 parts by volume. In practice weight is generally used, because it is necessary to weigh in the case of solids, while definite small quantities of liquids are more accurately obtained by weight than by volume. It is obvious that where a percentage solution is desirable the utmost exactitude is required. (2) A so-called percentage solution is made by dissolving x parts by weight and making up to 100 parts by volume—*e.g.*, 1 gramme in 100 cubic centimetres. This method of expressing strengths is adopted largely for solutions in the Pharmacopœia, and though that work does not call such as these "percentage solutions," it is by no means rare for that construction to be put on the expression. (3) Another example of a so-called percentage solution is obtained by dissolving x grains by weight, and making up to 110 minims.* In the Pharmacopœia this is a favourite method of expressing strengths, and is frequently mistaken for a form of 1 per cent. solution. As pointed out in the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, [4] **8**, 84, this is neither strictly a percentage solution, containing x parts by weight in 100 parts by weight, nor is it a solution containing an integral part by weight in 100 parts by volume. Perhaps a simile will make this point clear. If a sixpence were contained in a bag together with 99 pennies the bag would not contain 1 per cent. by weight or volume of silver coin, though 1 per cent. of the coins were made of silver.

It would be well if, for the present, the phrase "percentage solution" could be laid aside in speaking of strengths, because its precise meaning is seldom adhered to, and when that *is* done the product contains an unsuitable dosage of the ingredient. A strictly one per cent. solution, when dispensed in a minim measure, cannot, as a rule, be administered in precise fractions of a grain. For example, the dose of sodium arsenate is 1/40th to 1/10th grain; the B. P. solution contains 1 grain of the anhydrous salt in 110 minims, the dose being 2 to 8 minims. It would be expected that the doses of the salt and solution would correspond. But they do not; a simple calculation shows that 2 minims of the solution contain 1/55th grain, and 8 minims 4/55th grain of the anhydrous salt. The trend towards uniformity of dosage that is evident in the new Pharmacopœia seems therefore to be capable of development. If, for instance, this Liquor Sodii Arseniatis were made to contain 1 grain of the anhydrous salt in 100 minims (= 24 grains in 5 fluid ounces), a dose of 2½ to 10 minims would correspond to 1/40th to 1/10th grain of the anhydrous salt. Examples might be multiplied — *e.g.*, Liquor Potassi Permanganatis contains in 4 fluid drachm (the maximum dose) 24/11 or 22/11 grains of the salt, whilst the maximum dose of the salt is 3 grains. Measurable quantities of the solution should correspond to consistent and simple doses of the salt.

The Liquor Hydrargyri Perchloridi of the B. P. is a model of what is wanted in potent solutions, and shows what is here advocated to be neither unnecessary nor new. In contains 10 grains of the salt in 1 pint; the maximum dose of the solution is 1 fluid drachm, equivalent to 1/16th grain, which is the maximum dose of the salt.

*This curious volume is taken to represent the volume at 62° F. of 100 grains of water. As the B. P. indicates, this is more correctly 109.7143 minims. The student will observe that—

$$\text{Therefore } 100 \text{ “ } \frac{480 \cdot 100}{437{\cdot}5} = 109{\cdot}714 \text{ minims.}$$

437·5 grains = 480 minims

It is hard to find a substantial reason to recommend the present strength of 1 grain in 110 minims. Grain measures are not popular, and they might well be dispensed with in this connection. If the adoption of the metric system in England be followed by a revolution in present dispensing methods, whereby liquids, as well as solids, are weighed, then the true percentage solutions will come to the front and replace other strengths, but at present, and so long as liquids are dispensed with measure, they are not convenient.

Uniformity in strengths and doses tends not only to simplify the learner's task, but also, and this is of far reaching importance, to prevent mistakes. Experience of medical men and pharmacists in their daily work, as well as of students preparing for examination, shows plainly that in mental calculations these 1 grain in 110 minims solutions are often erroneously reckoned as 1 per cent. An example only recently emphasized this point. It was required to prepare 100 powders, each containing 1/100th grains of nitro-glycerin. According to the usual custom an equivalent quantity of the Liquor Trini trini B.P. was sought, and calculated as follows: "Nitroglycerin required = 1/100 × 100 = 1 grain. Hence 100 grains of the 1 per cent. solution, when mixed in the ordinary way with milk sugar, will yield 100 powders, each containing 1/100th grain of nitro-glycerin.

The fallacy of this method of reckoning will be apparent on inspecting the correct method of calculation. One grain of nitro-glycerin is contained in 110 minims of solution. Now, 110 minims = 110/480 fluid ounce

$$= \frac{100 \times 0{\cdot}840}{480} \text{ ounce (Avoir.)} = \frac{110 \times 0{\cdot}840 \times 437{\cdot}5}{480}$$

= 84 219 grains. Hence, 84.219 grains of the solution contain 1 grain of nitroglycerin. Knowing the exact strength of the B.P. solution it would be best, of course, to take 110 minims straight away.

Consequently the powders, if made according to the original calculation, would be too strong by one-fifth, every five doses being equivalent to six doses containing 1/100th grain each.

In this connection it may be well to point out to the student one of the commonest pitfalls in pharmaceutical calculations. Except when dealing with pure water it is always necessary to consider the specific gravity of a liquid. Consequently it is necessary to thoroughly understand what is meant by specific gravity, and the methods of determining the same practically. It will be advisable to remember the formula

$$\frac{\text{weight of liquid}}{\text{Specific gravity}} = \text{volume of liquid.}$$

This formula, when transposed by the ordinary algebraical method, will enable any expression to be found, the other two being given. For those who are unfamiliar with algebra, happily a diminishing number, these altered formulæ are given:

wt. / vol. = sp. gr., and sp. gr. × vol. = wt.

SUMMARY.

(1) True percentage solutions, containing x parts by weight in 100 parts by weight are not desirable so long as liquids are measured. (2) Solutions containing x grains in 110 minims are unnecesary and clumsy, because they serve no useful purpose, and do not admit of consistent and simple dosage of potent drugs. (3) Solutions containing x grains in 100 minims, or the official dose of the drug in the official dose of the liquid, are the simplest, and enable the prescriber to give doses of solutions with little or no calculation, consistent with the doses of the crude drugs. (4) A proper understanding is necessary as to what truly is a percentage solution, considering the confusion that exists, especially among students. In true percentage solutions we must speak of x grains in 100 grains, x minims in 100 minims, etc., where both terms are of the same kind. (5) To show the differences between the various methods enumerated, consider how much solution of nitroglycerin is required to make 100 powders, each containing 1/100th grain of nitroglycerin. (*a*) Of a solution containing 1 grain in 110 minims take 110 minims or 84.219 grains; (*b*) of a true 1 per cent. solution take 100 grains; (*c*) of a solution containing 1 grain in 100 minims take 100 minims.—*Pharmaceutical Journal* (*Eng.*).

FAROFORM POWDER.—This is a specialty exploited by a Berlin apothecary, and is recommended as a disinfecting remedy against perspiring feet. It is a white powder with a faint thymol odor, composed of 13 per cent. of formladehyd, 0.1 per cent. ihpmol, 33.44 per cent. oxide of zinc, and 65.27 per cent. of starch.—*Rev. Sci.*, (*Meyer Bros.' Drugg.*).

BEDBUG MIXTURE.—These are readily exterminated with a mixture of 100 parts sharp vinegar, 15 parts sulphuric ether, and 10 parts aqua ammonia. This mixture is non-poisonous, kills the insects as well as the eggs. Apply with a brush or atomizer. Care must be taken, as the mixture affects polished surfaces.—*Pharmaceutical Post.*

Weak ammonia is recommended for preserving articles made of india-rubber, such as finger stalls, cycle tyres, pneumatic tubes and balls, etc.

Of the fifteen new planets discovered during 1898 twelve were detected by means of photography.

Correspondence.

The editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

Correspondents must in all cases send name and address, not necessarily for publication.

Dominion Pharmaceutical Association

St. John, N.B., Oct. 6th, 1899.

To the Editor of CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

SIR,—In reply to your request for an opinion as to the formation of a Dominion Pharmaceutical Association and also the matter of Dominion registration instead of provincial as at present, I may state that I am strongly in favor of pharmacy laws remaining under control of each province. Pharmacists can obtain better treatment from their local legislatures than they could hope to from the central government.

There is too much of a tendency to unload everything on a central power and take away local control. A Dominion association would certainly be more expensive and could accomplish nothing for its members that cannot be equally as well attained under existing conditions.

Dominion registration would involve a standard of examination equal at least to the highest now in force, and the pharmacists of the east and west would be at a decided disadvantage compared with those in the populous central portion, where colleges of pharmacy, &c., are easily available. A uniform registration in my opinion would have no special value to ninety-five per cent. of our members.

Yours respectfully,
W. W. MOWATT.

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

DEAR SIR,—Your favor of Sept. 29th to hand, asking my opinion on a couple of suggestions, namely: "The formation of a Dominion Pharmaceutical Association" and "Dominion Registration."

I am decidedly in favor of forming a Dominion Pharmaceutical Association. In fact, I think it almost a necessity to have such an association. Canadian druggists of the Dominion have no representative association, and I am sure that it would be very much more to our credit and to the credit of Canadian pharmacy, if we had one. Such an association should include all the provinces. The objects and aims of such an association should be the general advancement and improvement of all things connected with pharmacy. I would suggest having annual meetings at different places in the Dominion, and have the programme not too scientific, but a good portion of time given to the discussion of commercial interests, better legislation, education, etc. Such meetings might be made to constitute the annual outing for retail druggists, and considerable time might be appropriated to sight seeing and pleasure-seeking.

I am not well informed on the question of Dominion registration, and, therefore, would not care to venture an opinion, but on the face of it it would seem to be a step in the right direction. But if we had a Dominion Association one of the first questions to be discussed might be that of Dominion registration.

Trusting that my reply is what you desire, I am

Very truly yours,
J. T. PEPPER.

Woodstock, Oct. 5th, 1899.

Keeps.

Keep sober if you wish to make steady progress.

Keep diligent if you want to accomplish much.

Keep control of your tongue if you want to keep out of difficulties.

Keep within the vale of influences which have power to insure your advancement.

Keep striving for the goal of success, as there will be plenty to drop out to make room for you.

Keep down expenses if you want to build up assets.

Keep your mind clear and your body strong by correct habits of living.

Keep good company if you want to enjoy a good reputation.

Keep watch over your conduct as the public will be sure to.

Keep your conscience clear if you want to avoid worry.

Keep your duty ever before you or you will be apt to neglect it.

Keep true to your convictions if you want to maintain your self-respect.

Ammonium Fluoride forms colorless crystals soluble in water, and is recommended as an intestinal antiseptic to check abnormal fermentative processes. It is administered in teaspoonful doses of a solution containing 1 part in 300, best taken after meals.—(*Ph. Post.*)

We are Prepared

For the Largest Fall Trade

In the History of our Firm

Do not hesitate to send us your Orders. They will receive prompt and careful attention. . . . .

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

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Wholesale Druggists

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THE attention of the trade is drawn to our superior selection of **PERFUMES, ETC., for this Fall and Holiday Season.**—Christmas Goods that will give complete satisfaction as to **Novelty, Good Taste, and Low Price.** A few of the principal are :

Crown Perfumery Co, London Ed. Rinaud, Paris Lubin, Paris Roger & Gallet, Paris Le Blanc Freres, Paris	Their latest novelties in Odor Cases, New Odors, etc.

Craven's English Confectionery

VERY SUPERIOR IN THE FOLLOWING SPECIALTIES:

Butter Nuggets
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Lemon Drops
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Barley Sugar Drops
Horehound Drops
(5 lb. Bottles)

Everton Toffee Cubes
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(8 lb. Bottles)

LYMAN'S Confectionery for Quality and Price

In 5 lb Glass Stopper'd Bottles:

Lime Fruit
Lemon
Mixed
Raspberry
Acid
Acid, Small
Horehound
Everton Toffee
Butter Scotch
Chocolate
Orange
Strawberry
Cream Toffee
Cough, Light
" Dark
" Menthol
" Wild Cherry

Price, in 5 bottle lots, 80c per bottle—less than 5 bottles, 85c per bottle.

In 20 lb. Pails

Cough, Light
" Dark
" Menthol
" Wild Cherry

Price 12c per lb.

Our 5c package Aberdeen Butter Scotch has no equal for quality and neatness of package. The original can only be obtained through us. Others are selling inferior imitations.

Price $4.00 per gross, 35c. per doz.

Lyman's **Assorted Jujubes** and **Mint Jujubes** put up forty 5c. packages in each box. Price $1.20 per box.

Kindly favor us with Sample Order

All our 5-lb. Candy Bottles, when returned with stopper complete and bearing our labels, will be credited at 10c. each.

... The **Lyman Bros. AND Co.,** Limited,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
TORONTO.

Trade Notes

G. A. Ostrander has opened a new drug store at Carman, Man.

F. A. Wilson has opened a new drug store at Morden, Man.

A. Archibald has opened a new drug store at Kimberley, B.C.

A. M. Kune & Co. have opened a new drug store at Rathwell, Man.

A. E. Kelly is opening a new drug store at Cypress River, Man.

The drug store of B. J. Sharp, Sussex, N.B., was destroyed by fire Oct. 6th.

F. C. Silcock, Montreal, Que., has registered the Oxol Fluid Beef Company.

Felix Rainville, Montreal, Que., has registered as the Dr. Martin Medicine Co.

C. M. Eddington, formerly of Winnipeg, has opened a new drug store in Vancouver, B.C.

The Woodward Medicine Co., Toronto, Ont., have established their U. S. house at 19 to 27 Gull St., Buffalo, N. Y.

H. H. Lyons, druggist, corner of Inspector and St. Antoine streets, Montreal, Que., has made an assignment.

The McKenzie-Snyder Co., Limited, have purchased the drug milling business of Fielding & Kennedy, Simcoe street.

Chas. Whitehead, who was formerly in the drug business in Winnipeg, Man., contemplates opening a new drug store in that city.

W. H. Stepler, druggist, Strathroy, Ont., is moving his business to his new store, directly opposite the old stand on Front St.

A. E. Waldon, of the firm of McGlanhan & Waldon, manufacturers' agents and drug jobbers, Winnipeg, died suddenly Sept. 10th.

A charter has been granted incorporating "The French Medical Company," Montreal. Capital $25,000 in 500 shares of $50 each.

Application for incorporation has been made by the "Franco-Canadian Soap Manufacturing Company," with head offices at Montreal.

The Canadian Specialty Co., dealers in druggists' specialties, have removed from 38 Front St. E., Toronto, Ont., to 118 King St. East.

Chas. Campbell, formerly with Messrs. Cairncross & Lawrence, druggists, London, Ont., was banquetted by his friends before leaving for Winnipeg, Man.

A charter of incorporation has been granted to "The Montreal Dry Plate Company," for the manufacturer of photographers' dry plates. Capital stock $20,000 in shares of $10 each.

The partnership heretofore existing between John H. Winn and Philip H. Holland, under the name of Winn & Holland, Montreal, Que., and representing the United Alkali Co., of England, has been dissolved.

Montreal Notes.

The *Chemist and Druggist*, London, of Sept. 23rd, thinks that the formulas recommended by the Canadian Committee for insertion in the B. P. additions, require careful revision. Perhaps it would be as well to leave Syr. Ferri, Iodid. alone and drop Syr. acid. Hydriodici, Syr. Hypophosphitum, and two or three other preparations from the list. Modern science does not point their way and advanced physicians do not prescribe these things very much. Let the committee stick to preparations peculiar to Canada of recognized value.

The general opinion amongst pharmacists who have occupied public positions, either as examiners or office bearers in this province, is, that there are grave difficulties to be overcome before Dominion licenses to practice pharmacy can be granted; nevertheless if a practical solution of the matter can be arrived at so much the better, no one will oppose it.

It is evident that a Central Examining Board would be necessary, or there would never be absolute uniformity. Then again, those who now hold provincial licenses will have to be taken into consideration in any scheme proposed. Furthermore, it looks as though a change in the Act of Confederation will be necessary before the Federal Government can legislate on the curriculum of study and standard of education to be required from applicants for Dominion registration, whether medical or pharmaceutical.

When an application was made to the late Sir John A. Macdonald asking him to bring in a bill whereby a license issued in one province would hold good in all the other provinces, he stated that education had been entrusted to the local legislatures, and that each was supreme in its own province, and that a Dominion Act laying down a curriculum of study and a standard of examination for the whole Dominion would be *ultra vires*.

It is exceedingly doubtful if the clauses of the Confederation Act recently quoted by Dr. Reddick, M.P., will warrant the interference of the Federal Parliament. It would perhaps be better to have the opinion through Government, of the law officers of the Crown, before moving in the matter. If the thing is practicable there will be little difficulty about finding a platform agreeable to all.

A very good suggestion has been made in London that pharmacy students should be taught bookkeeping and commercial methods. It is asserted that in most retail drug failures a most lamentable want of business methods is shown by the badly kept books. Many pharmacists feel their deficiency in this respect. A gold medallist is not always the best man behind the counter.

Another drug failure has taken place in Montreal. It was announced last evening in the *Star* that Messrs. R. W. Webb & Co., of St. Catherine street, had succumbed. Messrs. Lyman Sons & Co., so far as known, appear to be the principal creditors. Obviously a good many must go to the wall before the retail drug business can be made to pay in Montreal.

A Craig street druggist advertises that he will dispense prescriptions at half the price the public have to pay in other pharmacies. If this gentleman means what he says he would certainly be a heavy loser when called upon to supply French specialties by physician's prescription, as Montreal pharmacists often have to do.

News Items.

The Louisiana (U. S.) State Legislature has passed an act making it unlawful to sell at retail cocaine, morphine and opium, or its preparations, except on a physician's prescription. The violation of this law is punishable by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or not more than 30 days' imprisonment.

The first lot of exhibits from Canada for the Paris exhibition of 1900 will be sent from Montreal about Nov. 9th. We believe several of our leading manufacturers of chemicals, etc., have decided to send exhibits.

The Dominion Oil Cloth Co., of Montreal, is about to enter extensively into the crushing of flax seed, and have built a factory on Notre Dame St. for that purpose.

Ontario College of Pharmacy, Class '99.

The large class of 120 students enrolled at the O.C.P. this term organized a class society on the afternoon of the 11th September and made nominations for their officers The elections were held on the 15th and the following were returned to office: Hon. President, Prof. Charles Hubner, Dean, O.C.P.; Hon. Vice-President, Miss Yeomans, Mount Forest; President, Mr. R. C. Post, Trenton; Vice-President, Mr. Fred. Mitchell, Strathroy; Secretary, Mr. C. G. Clendennan, Guelph; Treasurer, Mr. Wm. Enony, Stratford; Committee, Messrs. O'Connor, Peterboro; Maybee, London; Messer, Hamilton; Tassie, Ottawa; Hall, Toronto. The boys have started out with a strong college sentiment to make this a banner year in the history of the O.C.P. A football club has been organized with Wm. Messer, of Hamilton, as captain; a set of boxing-gloves has been procured, and only lack of room has prevented the procuring some gymnastic apparatus. A number of Varsity new song books have also been procured, and a glee club is being rapidly organized, a well-known musician of Toronto acting as instructor. Extensive preparations are being made for a grand Hallowe'en demonstration.

Ontario College of Pharmacy.

Y. M. C. A. CLASS.

On September 25th, a meeting of those of the class interested in the formation of a "Young Men's Christian Association" class in connection with the O.C.P. was held in the class room and the following officers elected:

Hon. President, Dr. J. T. Fotheringham; President, C. D. Kerr; Vice-President, J. G. Wright; Treasurer, F. W. E. Keyes; Secretary, N. E. Suddaby; Committee, L. Wilson, A. C. Symmes, H. J. Rea.

The object of the Association being, of course, identical with that of Y.M C A's in general.

As the society is yet in its infancy, its roll call is not large, but it is likely to include about two-thirds of the class.

N. E. SUDDABY,
Secretary.

John D. Webb, doing business under the name of R. W. Webb & Co., druggist, Montreal, has assigned at the instance of Lyman, Sons & Co., with liabilities of about $14,000.

A Register of Drug Clerks.

We are in constant receipt of application for drug clerks from different parts of Canada, and also from clerks enquiring as to vacant situations. We have therefore decided to open a register of clerks for the convenience of both employers and employés.

Any clerk desiring a situation should send us his full name and address, giving his age and any other information which he may desire. This will be entered in our register, and druggists desiring assistants can obtain the primary information from this office. No charge will be made for registration, but a stamp should be enclosed for reply either from clerk or employer. Address CANADIAN DRUGGIST, Toronto, Registration Department.

The Proper Way.

Mr. Jacobs, of Atlanta, Georgia, who last year was chairman of the commercial section of the American Pharmaceutical Association, advertises his pharmacy as follows:

"Simple business judgment ought to be sufficient to prevent any shrewd pharmacist from being guilty of substitution. We have built up our business to larger and larger extent during long years of service by adhering strictly to business good sense, *i.e.*, being honest with the physician, with his patients and with ourselves. In fact, to pharmacists who appreciate the significance of setting a high standard in pharmaceutics, as we believe we do, such connivance as substitution seems but the sheerest folly. No large drug business was ever or will ever be built up over substitution as a foundation."

The Central Business College, Toronto.

The report comes to us from this school that the attendance of young men and women at the commencement of the fall term is larger than at any previous autumn session. This is accounted for by the improved commercial conditions which now seem to prevail throughout our country, the excellent reputation this school enjoys for thorough work, and the success of its students and graduates in securing and holding good situations.

By reference to card in another column we find the equipment is improved by the addition of another teacher and a large number of new typewriting machines, so that we may naturally expect good results from this college in the future.

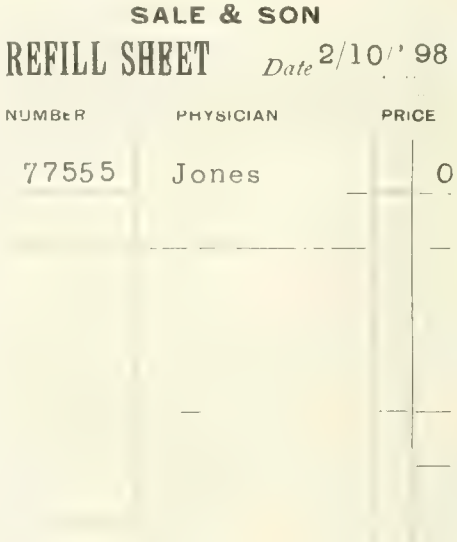
A "Refill" Sheet.

BY E. T. OFF.

A "refill" sheet, such as that illustrated in the accompanying sketch, is advantageous in many ways. Each time we "refill" a prescription a sheet is made out like the one shown herewith, and pasted in the prescription book exactly as though it were an original. Now it happens very often that the patient remembers when he last had the prescription prepared, but has entirely forgotten the date of its original preparation. In such an event you have but to find the "refill" sheet in order to turn to the original without any search.

Then, too, the handwriting on each "refill" sheet signifies who did the dispensing, a piece of information which is desirable in cases of error, overcharge, etc.

Lastly, the "refill" sheets going into your prescription book or file exactly as originals you can always tell how many prescriptions you are dispensing.



—*Bulletin of Pharmacy.*

S. L. Taylor, Minnedosa, Man., has purchased the Fairburn Block and will move into it shortly.

Harrison Bros. are opening a new drug store on North Main street, Winnipeg, Man.

Perfumery, toilet soaps and powders are well represented in the stocks of the H. A. Nelson & Sons Co., Limited, of Montreal. They are carrying a large stock of Munson's perfumery, which isa high-class perfume at a reasonable price. Sample orders solicited.

IT'S TRUE...

THAT you must have good profits in the drug business if you want to make money.

That the average druggist needs all the money he can make.

That present conditions in trade have diminished the chances for making money.

That old-time prices cannot well be conserved, but that old-time profits are as necessary as ever.

That patent medicines cannot be pushed profitably at present selling prices.

That the demand for patent medicines is dying, because druggists are ceasing to lend them their influence.

That everywhere in Canada live druggists are manufacturing and pushing their own goods.

That the profits on these are three times as great as the old-time profits on patents.

That the Toronto Pharmacal Company are busy because they are helping druggists to make their own goods.

That druggists are just awakening to the fact that it is not at all difficult for them to build up and retain a large and profitable trade in their own specialties.

That profit makes money.

The
Toronto Pharmacal Co.
Limited
TORONTO

CHAMBERS'S
New Science Books

PHYSICS

An Elementary Text-Book of Physics, by J. G. Kerr, M.A., D.Sc., Edinburgh, F.R.S.E., Professor of Applied Mathematics in the University of Edinburgh. 7s. 6d.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

By W. H. Perkin, Jun., Ph.D., F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry in the Owens College, and F. Stanley Kipping, Ph.D., D.Sc., Lond., Lecturer and Assistant in the Chemical Research Laboratory, Central Technical College, City and Guilds of London Institute.

Part I., price 3s. 6d. Part II., price 3s. 6d. In one vol. 6s. 6d.

In preparation, and will be issued shortly, a work on the above, adapting the work to the latest requirements of the Medical Specialities of the University of London and other examining boards.

W. & R. CHAMBERS, Limited, LONDON and EDINBURGH.

DR HOWARD'S ORIENTAL PILE OINTMENT

IS SOLD WITH A GUARANTEE TO CURE ANY CASE OF PILES WHERE A SURGICAL OPERATION IS NOT REQUIRED

DIRECTIONS for use: Unscrew the Cap from the Tube and screw on this APPLICATOR in its place, insert in the Rectum the full length of Applicator, press the Tube and the medicine does the rest.

A CLEAN, CONVENIENT CURE

Made only by ORIEN'S MANUF'G Co'y.
Carleton Place, Ont.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS — PRICE COMPLETE $1.00

Special Offerings for November

TALCUM POWDER, Perfumed, at $6.00 per gross in half-gross lots, full size package.

HUDNUT'S PERFUMED TABLETS, at $4 50 per dozen.

Bargains in SPONGES, CHAMOIS SKINS and PERFUMES.

Saunders & Evans

TRADE COLEMAN'S MARK
CAMPHO-QUININE
REGISTERED
TABLETS
FOR LA GRIPPE
CURES COLDS & BREAKS FEVERS
25¢ IN 24 HOURS 25¢

Price to Druggists $1.75 per doz.

(14 to the doz.)

Giving the liberal profit of **100%**

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It is now in the hands of the Wholesale Houses.

COLEMAN MEDICINE CO. - - 24 King St. W.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt Reaches the Consumer Through the Retail Druggist Only

W. J. GAGE & Co. Limited

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Pharmacy in England.

The Government and Pharmacy—Papers at the British Pharmaceutical Conference—Medical Men and Illicit Commissions—Sir Michael Foster, President British Association—Medical Indictment of Compressed Tablets—Equipment for South Africa.

(By Our Own Correspondent.)

A good deal of speculation exists among British pharmacists regarding the action of the Government respecting the bill introduced by the Lord Chancellor last session. It may be remembered that the bill rendered it illegal for any unqualified combination of persons, such as a limited liability company, to carry on the profession of doctor, dentist, midwife or nurse for gain, whilst special provision was made for pharmacies provided they were each under the charge of legally qualified pharmacists. As was recorded at the time, this flagrant injustice of placing pharmacy on a lower scale than nursing called forth indignant protests, and the bill was suspended. Since then the Lord Chancellor has apparently been somewhat inclined to meet pharmaceutical opposition, but the question is, will he include pharmacy amongst the other professions? There is no doubt that if pharmacists were polled to-morrow a substantial majority would favor the inclusion, although it would naturally close many a branch shop. But the closing of the pharmaceutical department of the dry goods stores would be an immense gain to the chemists of the country. It is fairly obvious that a qualified owner of a branch shop, in which he cannot undertake personal supervision, is in very little better position than a company of unqualified persons who appoint a qualified person as manager for them of the pharmaceutical department. The widows' clause of the Pharmacy Act, allowing the carrying on of the business after the pharmacist's decease provided a qualified assistant were employed, would also have to go. It is obvious, therefore, that the trade would have a good deal to lose and probably gain very little. That this is so will be apparent when the strength of vested interests is considered, which would almost certainly result in a compromise allowing all those companies already established to still carry on their pharmaceutical business, but prevent the formation of new. Moreover, there would be nothing to stop a combination of pharmacists on the store principle, and it is such a combination that the Lord Chancellor himself is represented as financially interested in.

The annual meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference passed off with the usual éclat. The reception, both official and unofficial, by the "Plymouth brethren" was everything that could be desired and a most enjoyable visit ensued. The whole of the papers that were read, upwards of twenty, were published the same week in the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, much to the disgust of the *Chemist and Druggist*. But the former journal is the official organ, so was naturally placed in a preferential position. The suggestion has again been made that copies of the more important papers, or at least copious abstracts should be provided for the members so that discussions might be more to the point. In the present style time is wasted by questions being asked and points being discussed due to misunderstandings of what is actually said. The principal objection to the suggested plan is the tardy manner in which authors deliver their papers to the secretaries. On this occasion several papers were only delivered two days before the meeting, and consequently no proper provision could have been made for these, even if the plan were officially adopted.

The enormity of the offence of a medical man receiving a commission from chemists upon prescriptions sent to be dispensed has been again brought forward in the daily press. Sir Edward Fry has made great capital out of it, and has charged the President of the British Medical Association with white-washing the noble profession of medicine by stating that inquiry revealed only innocent transactions. Dr. Saunby apparently made a point of the fact that commissions had only been paid "after the event," and not in order to secure patronage. Sir Edward demolishes this distinction by saying that "the expectation of a payment at Christmas will act as forcibly on the practitioner as a previous payment or previous promise. He also supports his charge by reference to a trade journal of the undertakers, which roundly asserts that the charge is, or has been, true. As chemists are concerned in this matter, as well as undertakers, it may as well be said that occasionally the practice does exist but not to any appreciable extent. The arrangement sometimes made with chemists in large towns is rather to be recommended than otherwise, as it affords further protection to the public and ensures their obtaining the best drugs dispensed by those best qualified for the purpose. This arrangement is usually that of the doctor sending on his prescriptions to the chemist with whom an agreement exists, the latter making no charge to the patient whilst he debits the doctor with a fixed charge for each bottle of medicine, box of pills, etc. The doctor charges advice and medicine together in the usual way. This seems to be the first step toward the dissociation of the dual function of physician and pharmacist so often carried on in this country. We cannot get the public to pay the doctor for advice and prescription, and a dispensing fee to the chemist, when they can go to another practitioner and get the two together. But this arrangement cannot, by any stretch of unprejudiced imagination, be construed into secret bribes or commission. Occasionally, it must be admitted, the doctor's little personal wants are provided for by pharmacists free of charge, but does this suggest for a moment that the chemists bribe the doctors to send patients to them for the requirements of the sick chamber? The undertakers' statement about commission is gruesome, but here the public can always please themselves and are capable of taking care of themselves, as they are in no way bound to follow medical advice as to the disposal of their dead. Sir Edward, as an ex-Lord Justice, prides himself that the legal profession is free from even the suspicion of a taint, but is it right to pocket a fee without turning up to represent a client? Such a proceeding by counsel is by no means unknown, and has before now been the cause of a considerable outcry.

Professor Sir Michael Foster, M.D., Sec. R.S., President of the British Association, delivered a most scholarly address which will be read with delight by all interested in biology. It is generally known, I suppose, that he is Regius Professor of Physiology at the University of Cambridge, but it is not so well known that he is a good friend of the Pharmac-

ceutical Society and a personal friend of Michael Carteighe, the former president of the society.

Sir Michael was born at Huntington 61 years ago, his father, Dr. Michael Foster, having the principal practice in the town. There were three sons and Sir Michael was the eldest; a younger brother was also educated for a medical career and became assistant to Sir Henry Thompson, the great surgeon, but unfortunately lost his life through a gas explosion. Sir Michael was educated at a local school and then proceeded to University College where he secured the gold medal in physiology and passed the M.B. at the London University. Twenty-four years later, his son took the same medal and degree. Sir Michael also proceeded to Cambridge when he became assistant-lecturer on physiology and founded the *Journal of Physiology*, and later became prelector in physiology and examiner. This professorship he has now held for over 20 years, during which time he was closely associated with Chas. Darwin, Huxley and others. He has been secretary of the Royal Society for many years, and Lord Rayleigh is now associated with him in office. There is no doubt that when he gives up the secretaryship he will be elected president. It is due to his personal intimacy with Michael Carteighe, Charles Ekin, and one or two others among our leading pharmacists, that Sir Michael has always supported the Pharmaceutical Society, has addressed the students of the School of Pharmacy, and has been a frequent contributor of excellent speeches at the annual dinner. Sir Michael resides at Shelford, near Cambridge, which has been amusingly dubbed by Varsity men as Saint Michael's Mount. He is a born experimenter, of exceedingly kind and amiable disposition, a clever speaker with an inexhaustible fund of dry humor, and an original thinker of the highest type.

A sharp indictment of the tablet craze has just been published by a doctor in the *British Medical Journal*. This medical man has just discovered that by prescribing the tablets of a certain firm, which are "put up in a convenient and portable form," that is in small bottles of 25 and 100 tablets, he has been unconsciously laying the foundation for self-medication by his patients. He now finds that they do not come to him, but procure the particular tablets from the chemist or stores, and that, not satisfied with this, they have the temerity of recommending this course to their friends. Naturally he has weighed these disadvantages against the mixture prepared by himself, which the patient must return for if he requires any more. So he inveighs heavily against the system which he has been assisting to build up, and warns his fellow-medicos as to the disastrous continuation of the policy of dispensing or prescribing compressed tablets. Considering that all the popular forms or combinations of these tablet-makers are to be found in the stores lists, it is obvious that the public take advantage of this form of self-medication, and the doctor is rather late at waking up to a practice which was initiated through the profession. No one would be better pleased than the dispensing pharmacist to see tablets relegated to their proper sphere, instead of numerous combinations having to be stocked of different manufacturers, where pills made by the pharmacist would be just as effective. It is this growing practice of prescribing factory-made tablets that converts the pharmacist into a mere retailer of packages, and deals a hard blow at dispensing in the properly-appointed prescription department.

The political trouble in South Africa has made several of the drug houses in London specially busy. Those who have the supply of drugs, etc., for the army, and also the veterinary department, have been called upon for special exertions, and the lint and bandage makers are full up with orders for the Cape. Nowadays no army corps is complete without its hospital equipment, and several pharmacy wagons are being rapidly fitted up ready for shipment. There is some talk of a hospital ship accompanying the forces if war breaks out, the experience of the Benin expedition strong favoring this policy of passing many of the cases at once out to sea. The men recover from their wounds much quicker, and can receive much more individual attention than is possible in the field hospital. In the Benin expedition the fitting up of the hospital ship was done by Messrs. Savory and Moore, although the drugs were sent from the army contractors for drugs, Messrs. Davy, Hill & Co. The reason for this is that the former firm have for many years had the exclusive supply of army haversacks, panniers, and other portable field equipments, and are, therefore, in a much better position to supply the exact medical requirements. These equipments are very expensive, a simple haversack costing about $7, and a pannier, to go upon horses or mules, somewhere about $60, whilst a pharmacy wagon runs into $300 or $400.

For the Window.

Because we buy well we sell well.

You cannot tire us out in serving you.

Goods up to date; prices down to zero.

Come back for changes or corrections.

Your satisfaction is our best reward.

What isn't right we will make right.

We make each purchase promote trade.

Time is not wasted when we please you.

Courtesy is always thrown in at our store.

Unless the customer is satisfied we are not.

Ask for what you don't see: it is probably here.

The value of these goods conquers all comparisons.

Low prices make large profit, and our benefit is your gain.

The earliest comer has the pick of the "plums" and the prices.

We urge no one to buy. Our goods are our best salesmen.

There is no test like a trial here, for we are here to please you.

Our interest in you is not gauged by the amount of money you spend.

What you say when you go home we intend to make our best advertisement.

Our customers are like the revolving shore lights—they go but they return.

We don't claim to have the best store; but we try to make a better one possible.

If you have looked elsewhere we are sure of either your compliment or your custom.—*Printer's Ink.*

Floral is a depilatory, which is claimed to make shaving unnecessary. It consists of a powder whose composition is not stated, but probably contains alkali-earth sulphides. It is made into a magma with water and applied to the skin. According to the statements of the manufacturer, it is entirely harmless. —*Ph. Post.*

Administration of castor oil with beer is recommended by Loewy. A little beer is placed in a wineglass of conical form, the castor oil then added, and this is covered with beer-froth. The contents of the glass are taken at one draught, and thus the taste of the oil is entirely masked by that of the beer.—(*Ztsch. f. Pharm.*)

RAYMOND'S

Pectoral Plaster

Is now in stock by all Wholesale Druggists in Canada, and **Our Missionaries** are visiting the retail trade.

You will find that they will not try to load you up or sell you any goods.

Give them a chance to tell their story when they call on you, and you will find out how we have been able to create a demand for our goods without adopting the old-fashioned method of loading up the retailer on promises of big advertising.

RAYMOND & CO., 62 Carroll St., BROOKLYN, N.Y.

The following is a partial list

OF THE

Goods We Manufacture:

The Sun Lighting Machine.
(sprinkling system.)

The Beacon Acetylene Machine.
(immersion system.)

The Simplex Acetylene Generator.
(the best and cheapest machine made for supplying a moderate number of lights.)

The Duplex Acetylene Machine.
(the only machine that will supply both Light and Heat fr. m one and the same machine.)

Acetylene Gas Stoves and Ranges.
(for use with the above machine.)

Special Photographic Apparatus.
(beats sunlight for photography.)

The "Crescent" Acetylene Burner.

Acetylene Gas Meters, etc.

We also make a specialty of lighting towns and villages, for which we design special apparatus. Our goods are all guaranteed. Send for catalogue.

THE

Acetylene Manufacturing Company
LIMITED

Head Office, *LONDON, Ont.*
CAPITAL, $300,000.

PURITY—
—POTENCY—
—PERMANENCY

THE INVARIABLE CHARACTERISTICS OF

Mulford's Glycerinized Vaccine

Yields 100 per cent. successful vaccinations.
Produces typical vesicle without excessive inflammation.
Protects perfectly against smallpox.
Retains its activity for at least 3 months.

The virus from absolutely healthy animals only is employed, and each separate yield is subjected to the most rigid Physiologic and Bacteriologic tests.

H. K. MULFORD CO.
Chemists
Philadelphia Chicago

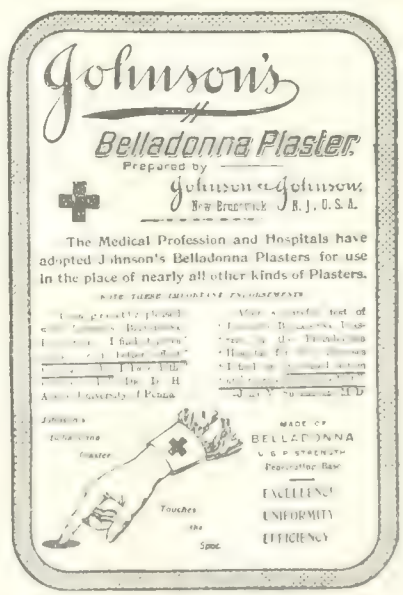
Case of 10 Tubes 10 vaccinations—$1.00. Mailed upon receipt of price. Write for literature.

Vaccine Shields Made of linen, light, clean and durable. The most desirable Shield ever devised. Price **25** cents per dozen Shields. Send in your order for them.

KERRY, WATSON & CO.

—Wholesale Druggists—

LONDON, ONTARIO



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"TARINA"

The Ladies' Hair Soap

TARINA is the best advertised Tar Soap in Canada; is handsomely put up; retails 25 cents, and gives a good profit. It's not only a first-rate shampoo and skin soap, but druggists may recommend it as a positive preventive against the evil effects of perspiration.

Order at once, to be prepared for calls.

ALBERT TOILET SOAP COMPANY

MONTREAL

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All cases of Antikamnia substitution called to our attention will be investigated, and upon proof of incriminating evidence, the substitutor will be prosecuted and reported to every physician, druggist and family in the substitutor's territory.

HONEST PHARMACY MUST HAVE HONEST COMPETITION

All Antikamnia Preparations are made solely by us and are put up in 1-oz. packages only.

NEVER IN BULK. ALL TABLETS MONOGRAMMED.

Information Respecting Substitutors Thankfully Received.

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IF YOU ARE ANXIOUS FOR THE BEST TRADE OF YOUR TOWN YOU WILL GIVE CARE TO YOUR TOILET COUNTER.

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Some New Preparations of Calendula.

By George M. Beringer

Although calendula is official, it has not received very extensive use. Nor do the dispensatories look upon marigold as possessing any special remedial value, the tincture being referred to as "probably of as much value as simple alcohol."

The drug has, however, met with more favor in homœopathy, and several preparations are quite popular. Recent indications point to the fact that physicians of the old school are beginning to test it.

The fluid extract and tincture are the preparations heretofore used, and the latter is displacing tincture of arnica for local application. In dental practice it is likewise displacing tincture of myrrh, and seems to be preferable for a mouth-wash.

The florets carefully dried and finely pulverized have been used as an absorbent and healing application to chafed surfaces, and one physician informed the writer that he preferred it to iodoform as a dusting-powder for slight wounds and abrasions.

Calendula Ointment.—The following formula yields a preparation very similar to that sold by the homœopathic pharmacists :

Take of :

Petrolatum	85.0	grammes.
Yellow wax	5.0	"
Paraffin	5.0	"
Fluid extract of calendula	5.0	c.c.

Melt the wax, paraffin, and petrolatum, add the fluid extract gradually, and stir till cold.

Calendula Oil.—What is called calendula oil, or more correctly calendulated oil, is a soothing application to catarrhal surfaces, and is obtaining favorable notice and use among specialists in treatment of throat and nose as a final spray or dressing after the treatment with an aqueous liquid such as a Seiler's solution.

The following formula is submitted :

Take of :

Contused calendula	100.0	grammes
Alcohol	75.0	c.c.
Ammonia water	2.8	"
Pure olive oil	1000.0	grammes

Mix the alcohol and ammonia water, and moisten the drug therewith. Then place it in a can or suitable container, add the olive oil, and macerate for three or four days at a temperature of 60° to 70° C., with frequent agitation. Then express and filter.

Calendulated Collodion.—At the request of a physician friend, I have also prepared a calendulated collodion to be used as a substitute for isinglass plaster and adhesive plaster.

The following is the formula :

Calendula in No. 20 powder	100.0	grms.
Alcohol, a sufficient quantity		
Castor oil	20.0	"
Ether	700.0	"
Pyroxylon	20.0	"

Percolate the calendula with alcohol until 200 c.c. of percolate is obtained. To this add the ether, and to the mixture add the pyroxylon and dissolve, and finally the castor oil and sufficient alcohol to make 1,000 c.c., and set aside for a few days to clear.—*American Journal of Pharmacy.*

Formulas for three Much-used Preparations.

By John E. Gloff, Ph.G., Apothecary, Rhode Island Hospital.

There are many preparations now in the market, of no extraordinary curative value, which are protected by patented names, and rendered popular with a large class of physicians by the great stress laid upon the difficulties encountered in manufacturing them, the general impossibility of their being manufactured by any ordinary pharmacist, and the great care and skill used and exceptional facilities possessed by those who *do* make and own them. The formulas of these compounds are often devised by others than those who afterward claim them, and are made public property from the beginning through publication in the pharmaceutical press. The writer would not have it understood that he includes here certain chemicals or compounds which the makers or inventors have, by their own skill, succeeded in making in a manner superior to all others. Such skill is worthy of all patronage and respect.

In the limited space allowed let us consider three compounds widely known under various names.

"SOLUTION OF PEPTO-MANGANATE OF IRON."

The formula for this compound has been published many times in all our journals of pharmacy and medicine. The preparation is widely known under several other names, but differs little in composition in each case. The formula follows :

Citric acid	40	Gm.
Distilled water	500	Cc.
Neutralize with c. p. ammonia water.		
Iron peptonate	90	Gm.
Distilled water	500	Cc.
Manganese chloride	14.8	Gm.
Distilled water	500	Cc.
Tincture of sweet orange peel	30	Cc.
Tincture of vanilla	15	Cc.
Spirit of cinnamon	10	Cc.
Brandy	500	Cc.
Distilled water	500	Cc.
Distilled water 1500 Cc., to make 4000 Cc.		

The difficulties in the formula are not great. And to those who do not understand those difficulties, a close following of the directions which I shall give will yield excellent results. It is required that the solutions of the various chemicals be *separately* mixed and *always* in the same order, that the same result as to color and general appearance may follow each attempt. This point is important to the public which wants always to see exactly the same thing. It will not be made to believe that a preparation which is sometimes of one color and sometimes of another, sometimes clear, sometimes cloudy, sometimes odorous with orange, at other times with vanilla, is one and the same thing. Therefore, having succeeded in preparing the solution to your satisfaction, number the different sections of your formula, that whoever makes it may always be able to do so with the same result.

To prepare the 4000 Cc. (about one gallon) which the above formula directs, follow this method :

1. Dissolve the citric acid in 500 Cc. of distilled water. Measure 60 Cc. of P. & W.'s c. p. ammonia water, and add it carefully, fifteen or thirty minims at a time, to the solution of citric acid. There will be no effervescence, nor any other sign whereby the point of neutralization may be seen by the eye. The reaction is not rapid, and stirring for half-a-minute after each addition is necessary. Use blue litmus paper constantly, and as you approach the end proceed slowly until the paper ceases to turn red. At such a time the solution is probably alkaline ; to reach a point near neutrality, take a crystal of citric acid of the size of a pea and dissolve it in the solution. Do this until the blue paper *just changes its shade* towards red, when the desired point will be reached.

No definite amount of ammonia water can be indicated, for it never is quite of the same strength. But if the c. p. water is not used, the finished product will smell strongly and disagreeably of coal tar. These two points—that of neutralization and that of impure ammonia water—are the only real difficulties to be met

with in the manufacture of this preparation.

2. Dissolve the peptonate of iron (*freshly purchased for each occasion*, if possible, and from a maker who can give you a product free from decomposition odors) in 500 Cc. of water. In thin layers this solution is transparent. In a body it sometimes reflects a brownish opalescence.

3. Dissolve the manganese chloride in 500 Cc. of water

Add the 30 Cc. of tincture of fresh orange peel, the 15 Cc. of tincture of vanilla, and the 10 Cc. of spirit of cinnamon to 500 Cc. of brandy, and then mix this with 500 Cc. of water. This will be turbid, but it may be cleared by filtration through precipitated calcium phosphate, if the latter be pure. Magnesium carbonate, however, should never be used, for some of it will become hydrated and will decompose and precipitate the iron.

Finally, measure 1500 Cc. of water and place it in a suitable container; then add to it in the above indicated order the solutions successively and separately, shaking after each addition. This results in a clear, stable compound which has, with me, kept through several seasons without change, and of which I have dispensed many gallons. The flavor may differ from that of other makers, but if you have the confidence of your physician, the difference can be easily explained.

Bottles which have held this solution should be cleansed by hydrochloric acid before being used again for the same purpose.

SULPHO-NAPTHOL, PHENYL, MILK OIL, LYSOL, CREOLIN,

and various other names have been given by their respective makers to a class of disinfectant solutions which consist mainly of crude cresylic acid in some modified form. Cresylic acid, official in the German Pharmacopœia as cresol, is a mixture containing about 50 per cent. of cresylic acid in combination with other coal-tar products. It has long been known as a valuable disinfectant and germicide, but, owing to its insolubility in water, it has been of very little practical value in surgery until recent years.

If a mixture be made of one part cresol and three parts official tincture of green soap, the substance is rendered freely soluble and active as a germicide. It may be depended upon as being a safe compound quite capable of supplementing any of the similar compounds with trade-marked names at twice the price or more. We call it "Kasyl"—from kalium, in allusion to the potash soap in it, and cresol, also one of the ingredients.

ETHEREAL SOLUTION OF SOAP—SURGICAL SOAP.

This is found in the market under several proprietary names. It is of great value to modern surgery, but little appreciated by the average pharmacist. It may be said that there is a wide difference between ordinary cleanliness and surgical cleanliness. Let a person wash his hands in warm water and soap, using the nail-brush, taking plenty of time and using all possible care; having carefully dried his hands, let him then take a piece of clean absorbent cotton and roll it between the thumb and forefinger until it has become rolled into a cord. He will find this, when compared with a fresh piece of cotton, to be covered with the dirt from his cleansed fingers! Why is this? Our skins are a network of interstices, filled with fatty matter. The dirt becomes embedded in this grease. By washing we pack much of this grease more firmly in, and, of course, the dirt with it. The value of a soap as a detergent lies in its ability to make a soluble compound of grease, that it, with its embedded dirt, may be washed or dissolved off. The *additional* value of an ethereal solution of soap lies in its ability, by virtue of the ether contained in it, to penetrate behind the beds of grease, where water *cannot* go, carrying the soap with it and thus washing out what was before pressed in. And a hand washed in such a way does not soil cotton. This grease not only holds dirt, but germs as well, and a surgeon, in this day of aseptic methods, must cleanse his hands, his instruments, his sponges, his bandages, and his patient with such a soap or by sterilization in order to insure freedom from septic infection.

Ethereal solution of soap is easily prepared as follows:

Tincture of green soap,
Ether, equal parts.

Mix, and allow the preparation to stand until the water, which is unavoidably present in the tincture, has had time to settle. The clear solution is then decanted.

It is generally used by washing the hands in it first, using a brush, and then following with water as hot as the hands can bear.—*Bulletin of Pharmacy.*

Economy in the Drug Store.

Economy in the drug store constitutes a science which it is imperative for the pharmacist to study. On it depend very largely the pecuniary profits of the business.

Without doubt, economy is a cardinal virtue in the drug store as well as in home life, but it must be amply tempered with good judgment. Many persons seem to be unable to distinguish between penuriousness and economy. What to some is economy would be downright waste to those of far-seeing judgment. Conversely, what some deem waste, others would consider true economy. In fitting up a drug store a wise economy dictates the scanning carefully of every item of expenditure, that the best terms are secured in buying fixtures of the desired quality, and to avoid purchasing anything useless or superfluous. To do this to the best advantage is a difficult task. To choose plain designs merely because they are to our personal taste or because they cost less is to be wasteful, unless the neighborhood where the store is located contains a large number of people of the same taste and who will be satisfied with plain things. It is best to study the likings of the people who are to become customers and endeavor to conform thereto. The majority of people love glitter. The refraction from beveled plate-glass, the reflection from mirrors and highly polished wood and stone, the lustre of burnished gold and silver, and a multitude of beautiful patterns, have a fascination which captivates them. To secure these things at the least possible expenditure, to combine them in a way that will not offend good taste and yet keep within the limits of available funds, is a problem requiring more than average mental acumen.

To conduct a store with the wise economy necessary to success, is an equally difficult task. It is never wise to stock goods of inferior quality, simply because they can be bought at a low price. In prescription work, as also in medical supplies, the best is none too good even for the poorest customer. Customers who habitually go shopping with prescriptions intended for chronic cases will often also go out of their way and pay full rates to get the best when an acute and serious illness has to be dealt with. The difficulties confronting a pharmacist who wishes to give his patrons the best goods and buy them at the cheapest possible rates seem almost insuperable. How can he tell the best, and how can he know when he is being cheated? The labor

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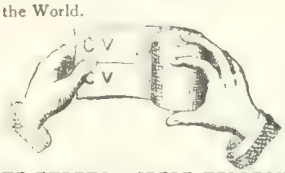

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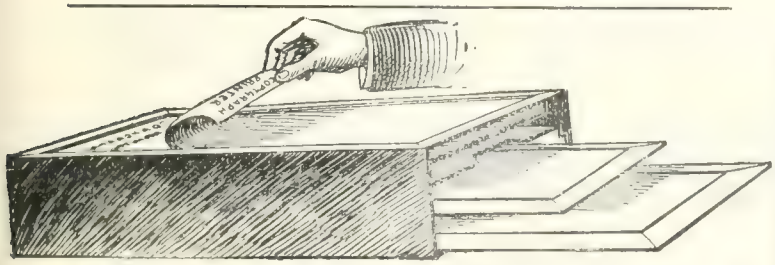

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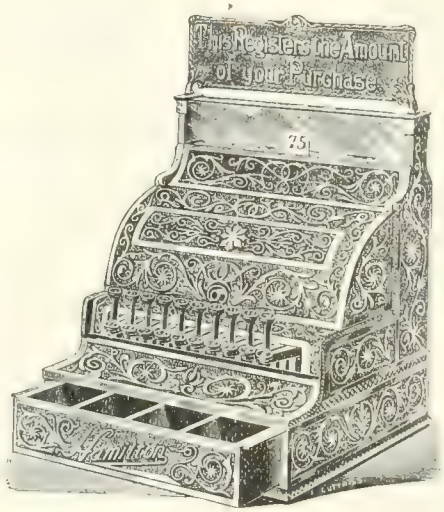

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right along, month after month. But you must **act,** and it will pay you to act quickly without thinking too much about it, because your competitor may get the trade away from you that you are trying to win. **He** may order my cigars before you do.

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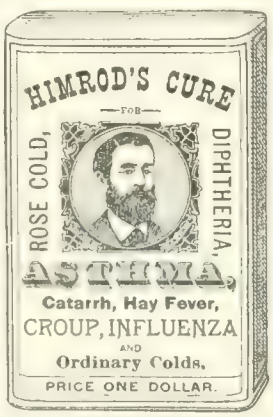

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and time incident to a thorough analysis, even where such a process is possible, will usually be found to exceed in value the amount saved. Bargains in drugs are, therefore, very hazardous investments, as a rule. The only safe plan is to deal with firms of long-established reputations, to study the fluctuations of the market, and to buy when prices are low. To do this well requires all the skill and care that the best pharmacist can bestow upon it. Every purchase must be quantitatively adjusted to the demands of his business. To buy an unduly large supply of a rarely used drug simply because its market price is unusually low is poor economy; and to purchase a small amount of a frequently used one, when the same conditions exist, is downright stupidity.—*Merck's Report.*

A New Process for the Preparation of Spirit of Nitrous Ether.*

By Joseph Feil, Ph. G., Cleveland.

For more than two centuries spirit of nitrous ether has been a standard medicament, and notwithstanding the facts that it rapidly deteriorates in quality, that the method of its production has varied with the appearance of almost every new edition of the United States and other pharmacopeias, that the strength in what some British investigators, Prof. Matthew Hay, Dr. D. J. Leech and others, regard as its essential constituents, namely, ethyl nitrite and nitrous acid, varies from the very moment of its finished preparation, and that the various pharmacopeias require different standards, it yet holds its own as a valuable medicine.

The U. S. pharmacopeia of 1820 and of 1830 had a process taken from the old London pharmacopeia, which produced a colorless product, yet it must have been therapeutically effective, and certainly contained much ethylic aldehyd. The 1840 and 1850 U. S. P. gave a variation of the old process, and since then every edition of the U. S. P. contained a new or somewhat varied method of preparation. Also the description of the galenical has been changed from time to time until coming down to the recent U. S. P. we have an attempt to produce an alcoholic solution of chemically pure ethyl nitrite.

All processes previous to the last one were eminently practical for the retail pharmacist, but the 1890 process is an absolute impossibility for those who are supposed to need it. The reason is readily seen: ethyl nitrite is a highly volatile and inflammable liquid, boiling at 18 deg., and dangerous to prepare, except for those who are accustomed to and experienced in the manipulations of practical organic chemistry. All attempts to devise processes on this line must necessarily fail.

I believe the quality of spirit of nitrous ether is decidedly inferior to-day, owing to the present U.S.P. method of preparation; it has come about in this way, the process being an impossibility for the retail pharmacist, many tried to conform to it by purchasing ethyl nitrite and dissolving the chemical in alcohol. This procedure is open to two quite serious objections:

(1) The ethyl nitrite is probably pure when leaving the laboratory of a reliable chemical manufacturer, but no one has yet discovered a process of preventing its deterioration, and the substance when reaching the retailer through the jobber ranges in strength from 40 to 60 per cent. of the strength stated on the label.

(2) It requires great care and a fair degree of skill to properly mix the alcohol with it, owing to its extreme volatility, and some loss almost invariably results. As a consequence of the above, it is common to find the average specimen, as found in retail pharmacies, to assay about 1 per cent. ether instead of 4 per cent.

With these facts in view I have been seeking for a process which in the hands of a fairly skilled pharmacist should yield a product of good quality in a reasonably short time in quantities as needed by the average shop.

The objections to recently proposed processes will be found in a paper read by me at the Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association meeting, held at Put-in-Bay, in June.

The process here proposed requires about fifteen to twenty minutes' time, and the manipulations are such that anyone skilled in ordinary chemical manipulations can easily carry out.

THE PROCESS.

Sodium nitrite	30
Sulfuric acid	20
Alcohol	sufficient.

The sodium nitrite and 300 grams alcohol are placed in a litre flask with a two-hole cork or rubber stopper; in one of the openings is placed a stoppered funnel of any description, the other has a glass tube connected with an upright condenser kept cool with running water.

The sulfuric acid is placed in the funnel, the mixture is then heated until the alcohol is about beginning to bubble, the heat withdrawn and the sulfuric acid slowly added; after action ceases, heat is again applied a moment or two and withdrawn. A second repetition may again cause an action to begin; usually this does not occur, although it is best to try it.

The contents of the flask are allowed to cool and then filtered in a well-covered funnel and alcohol added to make 450 grams. It is of course preferable to assay the filtrate and then dilute, but a large number of experiments gave very close results at the quantity stated.

An excess of sodium nitrite is intentionally used, as molecular quantities do not act as well practically. While the ethyl nitrite is here produced in solution all attempts to prevent some escape have failed, yet a much larger quantity is obtained than in any other process that I am familiar with. U.S.P. 1890 process, my average yield has been 30 per cent. of the theoretical requirement. Scoville's process, average yield, 40 per cent. My process given above, general yield, 75 per cent.

The product obtained by this process conforms to the present pharmacopœial requirements, but has in addition an odor reminding one of the spirit obtained by the U.S P. 1880 process. The time and attention required is so little and the process so safe, that it is well adapted to the essential requirement that spirit of nitrous ether should be freshly made at least every two or three months.

*Read before the American Pharmaceutical Association.

Advertising.

It is contended that there is no business which cannot be improved and extended by judicious advertising. The trouble with the majority of new advertisers lies in the fact that they rush into the advertising columns without any definite policy, system, or object. Their advertisement is run off in a hurry in the "anything will do" style without specifying the particular merits of any one article, and without even suggesting any special reason why it should command the attention of purchasers. Advertisements thus carelessly framed, and put before the public, can scarcely be called "advertisements," and are little better than a waste of money, while those which are carefully thought over and attractively worded will, through

the same medium, be found to return a rich reward for the extra labor and care bestowed upon them.—*Ev.*

Perfumery and Medicine.

L. F. Caustal.

When it is a question of taking care of the skin, it is hard to discriminate between the functions of the perfumer and those of the physician. Dryness of the skin, cracks, chilblains, even wrinkles are disorders which people seek to cure or to prevent by means of unguents and pomades, and these belong to the province of the perfumer rather than to the doctor. Nevertheless, many medical men have given their own names to preparations of these kinds, and we ought to rejoice that the tradesman and the physician have collaborated in the matter, and given us a combination of the therapeutical knowledge of the latter and the skill in compounding possessed by the former.

Thus Dr. Coutant has invented an application for the skin which shows much improvement on those which are customarily employed in massage. These have the great drawback of being composed exclusively of fats. They can only be made of uniform consistency with great difficulty, and they always leave a greasy layer upon the skin. This layer intercepts morbid germs floating in the air, which massage then drives into the pores. In Dr. Coutant's pomade the principal ingredient is talc, to which is added enough oil to make a paste. This is then thickened with a solid fat. Any drug may be incorporated with it, either at first or before it is used.

In the example we have just cited, the formula is provided by the doctor, and the skill in compounding the mixture is furnished by the pharmacist. Sometimes, however, the practitioner borrows weapons from the armory of the perfumer and uses them as drugs for his patients. Dr. Gisler, of Basle, for example, uses soft potash soap in the treatment of adenic and osteic tuberculosis. He claims to have treated 115 sufferers from these complaints by friction with black soap, and to have cured thirty-three of them and relieved forty-five others. The method employed is to rub every day a different part of the body with a piece of the soap moistened with warm water for several months. More than a hundred applications are necessary to produce any appreciable abatement of the symptoms. The first effect of the treatment is tonic, and the appetite of the patient improves, and then the swollen joints and ganglia gradually lessen in size and the fistulas scar over. This effect is to be attributed, according to Dr. Gisler, partly to an increase in the amount of alkali in the blood derived from the soap, but chiefly to the tonic influence of the massage and the sustained counter-irritation of the skin. Whatever may be the value of the theoretical explanation, it is most important to appreciate the almost specific action of potash soap on surgical tuberculosis. This complaint has, unfortunately, so many varieties that the experiments of Mr. Gisler will soon be tested.

Black soap, however, is not the only soapmakers' product laid under contribution by medicine. Glycerine is another which is largely employed for the skin, especially for chapped hands. Although it is hardly a seasonable subject, a few words may here be said about chaps. They are small fissures in the epidermis, and the sensitiveness of the exposed dermis makes them very painful, and many remedies have been proposed for them, some by the perfumers and some by the doctors. The most effectual plan is to cover the hands with perfectly pure glycerine. After removing the excess of glycerine, leather gloves are put on, or the hands are dusted over with starch powder. Two or three repetitions of this treatment, in the evening, will cure chaps and prevent their recurrence for a considerable time. Unfortunately, glycerine messes one's clothes, and this makes many people prefer a cleaner if somewhat less active remedy, as, for example, the following mixture:

Vanilline	1 oz.
Liquid paraffin	5 "
Lanoline	20 "

This, however, takes three or four times as long to effect a cure as glycerine. If chaps are neither very deep nor very stubborn a very rapid cure is effected by applying the following lotion after washing the hands:

90 per cent. alcohol	80 oz.
Glycerine	35 "
Rose water	30 "
Salol	50 drops.
Tincture of musk	50 "

This lotion is, however, more of the nature of a prophylactic than a cure, and has no effect on bad chaps. These can only be cured quickly with glycerine, lanoline, or the following ointment:

Take—

Oxide of zinc	15 oz.
Glycerine	45 "

Triturate together, and then mix with

Lanoline	40 oz.
Orange flower essence	50 drops.

This ointment causes a little smarting, which lasts for a time, depending on the sensitiveness of the skin.—*La Parfumerie et Savonnerie Francaises. Specially translated for the Soapmaker and Perfumer.*

New Form of Cathartic Remedies.—Tschirch, basing on his recent investigation on the chemical constitution of the active principles of rhubarb, aloes, senna, frangula, cascara, etc., has devised (*Pharm. Zeit.*) a new form in which to exhibit these remedies, the claim for them being small doses and exactitude. His directions are as follows: Extract in a percolator the drug with a very dilute alkali, preferably ammonia. This dissolves out the glycosids, such as chrysophan, frangulin and cathartic acid, and also the oxymethylanthraquinones, emodin and chrysophanic acid. To the percolate add hydrochloric acid in excess, whereby the bodies named are precipitated. Wash the deep-brown precipitate, dry, and treat the almost black mass (which dissolves in alkalies with a deep cherry color) with alcohol or ether-alcohol. On evaporation of the solvent the mixed glycosids and oxymethylanthraquinones crystallize out, but for practical purposes the alcoholic solution is simply evaporated to dryness, resulting in a dark-brown powder. The products represent the cathartic properties of the drugs employed and have been named by the author "anthraglucorhamnin," "anthraglucosagradin," "anthraglucorhein," and "anthraglucosennin," respectively. If desired the resinous precipitate resulting from the addition of the hydrochloric acid may be employed medicinally in its crude state which, it will be observed, is allied to the resinoids of the eclectics; but in that form the preparation is less definite as to strength, of course, there being present phlobapheus and other bodies. The dose is a relatively small one.—*Western Druggist.*

Bismuth Oxybromide is a fine, yellowish powder, insoluble in all ordinary solvents. It is recommended for nervous dypepsia, hysteria accompanied by stomach ache and nausea, etc., in doses of 0.6 gm. (9 grains) several times daily.—*Apt. Ztg.*)

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For your town we will give you control of any of our high class five-cent brands, or if you prefer it we will submit you a price for a special brand of your own under an artistic label.

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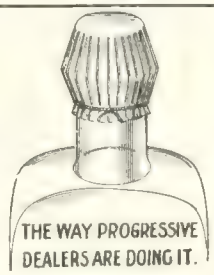

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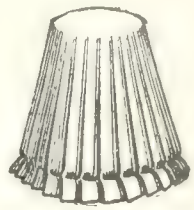

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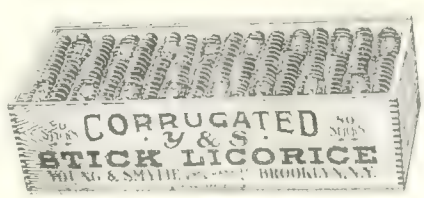

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59 TO 63 ST. PETER ST., MONTREAL

Recent Patents.

Amongst the patents recently granted at Washington we find the following, both of which will probably interest pharmacists :

Splints, extension apparatus, 9,770. J. Boyd, Lucknow, Ontario, Canada, April 28th, 1899. An adjustable and reversible splint is composed of a number of sections, connected together by set screws entering holes in their adjacent ends, and fitted with semi-circular spring bands for holding the sections in place. The top section is furnished with an extension which is attached to a steel band or brace having a pelvic belt and a perineal strap. To enable the knee sections to be set at an angle to each other, one of them is formed with a lateral extension with holes for receiving one of the set screws. All the sections are provided with broad leather straps having fasteners for securing the splint to the limb. To the lowest section is adjustably secured a foot-piece capable of being adjusted by a screw bolt moving in a cross piece, by which means the limb can be extended.

Respirators, 9,584. C. F. Dight, 124 South Thirty-Fourth street, Philadelphia, U.S.A., April 26th, 1899. Consists of a combination of a nose cap and a heat retaining chamber, the latter of which may be supported in a hat or other head covering. One form of the nose-cap consists of a strip of pliable material, adapted to fit the face and provided with an air-tight covering enclosing a space into which projects the air tube. The latter is connected with a chamber containing a mass of heat storing material, such as a roll of metal gauze, with coverings of asbestos and copper foil respectively, and communicating with the atmosphere by a tube. The construction of the nose-cap and heat-retaining chamber may be variously modified. The heat-retaining chamber may be supported in a hat by an arched strip attached to a flexible band held by the sweat band. A small lamp may be provided to impart additional heat to the chamber. The nose cap may be constructed so as to serve also as a heat-retaining chamber.

Polyformin.

Two preparations of this name have been made, a soluble and an insoluble form. The insoluble is prepared by dissolving resorcin in aqueous formaldehyde and, without cooling, adding an excess of ammonia. The product contains a high per cent. of formaldehyde, and is a powerful bactericide. It is an odorless, yellowish-brown, amorphous powder, insoluble in all known solvents. Soluble polyformin has the composition of di-resorcin-hexa-methylene tetramine, and occurs in colorless crystals, which are decomposed by heating in solution. It is soluble in water and alcohol, and is used externally for skin diseases, internally as diuretic and anti-ferment.—*Phar. Cent.*

Solid Hydrogen.

According to the *Comptes rendus*, H. Moissan has read before the Académie des Sciences a short note on solidified hydrogen, by Professor Dewar, giving further particulars of his remarkable experiment. The appearance of the solidified element is likened to white foam (*écume*), or to a mass of transparent glass. It melts at about 16° on the absolute scale, which is equivalent to −257° Centigrade. Pure helium undergoes a change of state when it is cooled by means of solid hydrogen and subjected to a pressure of eight atmospheres. Seeds, after they are frozen in liquid hydrogen, retain the power of germinating. This communication is of great scientific interest, inasmuch as hydrogen is now known to be non metallic in the solid state, contrary to the conjectures which have been largely entertained hitherto. Further, the approach to the zero of absolute temperature, slow though it is, is steadily going on. Two months ago Dewar arrived within twenty-one degrees of it, and now only sixteen degrees separate him from his goal. Will he attain it?—*Phar. Journal (Eng.)*.

Acoin.

This is the name given by Tralldenier to dispara anisyl-mono-phenetyl guanedin-chloral hydrate, which promises like other alkyl-oxyphenyl-guanedines to prove of value as a local anæsthetic in place of cocaine. According to the investigations of the author, acoin is very much less poisonous than cocaine and acts longer and in weaker solutions than does that alkaloid. Concentrated solutions should not be used, as it has a corrosive action when applied in concentrated form. For subcutaneous injection a solution composed of one part of acoin, eight parts of sodium chloride, and a thousand parts of distilled water should be used. This solution should be protected from light. Acoin and its preparations are being manufactured by von Heyden.—*Ther. Monatlich.*

The Advance of Chemistry.

Ages ago man recognized only those forces in which large masses of matter are involved. He studied projectiles, falling bodies, the equilibrium of forces, the buoyancy of vessels, the motions of waves and tides and winds, and even the motions of the heavenly bodies. But now he has learned that all chemical phenomena have to do with the motions and equilibrium of molecules ; that heat and light and electricity and the photographic or chemical action of light are but the motions of individual molecules of ponderable matter, and of the imponderable ether atoms that drive the material molecules hither and thither ; that sound is but the motion of larger groups of molecules. Everywhere he is confronted by the laws of force.—*Professor Abbe.*

Russian Weights and Measures.

A new regulation on Russian weights and measures has been officially published. The Russian pound, which is fixed as the standard of weight, is declared to be equal to 409.512 grammes, a pail or vedro is to hold thirty pounds of distilled water at 16 2-3 (Celsius), and a garnez eight pounds of water. The unit of length is the Arshin, equal to 71.12 centimetres. The metric system is to be optional, and may be used on a par with the Russian in commerce in dealing with contracts, accounts, etc., and after mutual agreement by state and municipal authorities. Private persons are, however, to be under no compulsion to use the metrical system when dealing with the above-named authorities.—*British and Colonial Druggist.*

Antipyrine tannate is a yellowish powder of pearly lustre, insoluble in water, easily soluble in alcohol. It contains 37 per cent. of antipyrine and is nearly tasteless.—*Ph. Post.*

Betaine hydrochloride, $C_5H_{11}NO_2$. HCl, occurs in forms of colorless, monoclinic crystals, and is proposed as a remedy for tetanus. Betaine is obtained from beet sugar molasses.—*Ph Post.*

Formulary.

APERIENT SYRUP.

Fluid extract of cascara, 2 ounces; compound decoction of aloes, 2 ounces; tincture of gentian, 2 drachms; tincture of capsicum, 1 drachm; oil of sassafras, 5 minims; oil of winter-green, 2 minims; borax, 30 grains; treacle, 4 ounces. Mix.

GINGER WINE SYRUP.

For making aerated ginger wine:

Soluble essence ginger	2 ozs.
Soluble essence orange	4 drs.
Refined caramel	6 drs.
Tartaric acid	2 ozs.
Plain syrup, 45° T	1 gal.

One and a half ounce of this sprup is used for each bottle. The quantity of ginger may be increased if desired.—*Chem. and Drug.*

SULPHUR SKIN LOTION.

	PARTS.
Precipitated sulphur	1
Zinc oxide	2
Glycerin	4
Rose water	to make 40

CLOUDY AMMONIA.

Water of ammonia	1 pint.
Soft water	8 pints.
Good yellow soap	4 ozs.
Potassium nitrate	1 oz.

Cut the soap into shavings and dissolve in the water with the aid of heat. When the mixture is cool dissolve in it the potassium nitrate. Strain, and when the mixture has settled skim off the soapsuds, etc. Add the ammonia and bottle at once.

PALATABLE EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL.

The *Bulletin général de Thérapeutique* gives the following formula for a not unpleasant emulsion of cod liver oil:

Cod liver oil	500 parts.
Sugar, powdered	190 parts.
Gum arabic, powdered	5 parts.
Tragacanth, powdered	500 parts.
Infusion of Coffee	200 parts.
Rum	100 parts.

Mix the sugar, gum arabic, and tragacanth in a mortar. Put into the containing bottle the cod liver oil and the infusion (cold), and shake well together.

—*Nat. Drugg.*

ANTIHIDROSOL.

A preparation for excessive or odorous perspiration:

	OZS.
Eau de cologne	20
Ext. of white rose	10
Acetic acid	1
Tannic acid	½
Beta-naphthol	½

Mix and filter. To be applied frequently to the perspiring surface with a soft sponge.—*Practical Druggist.*

CARBONATED GINGER ALE.

To make the extract, proceed as follows:

	PARTS.
Bruised ginger	128
Cardamom seed	2
Oil lemon	½
Cayenne pepper	8
Alcohol dilute	256

Mix the aromatics, moisten with the alcohol, pack in a percolator and percolate until exhausted. Dissolve the oil of lemon in the percolate.

To charge the fountains:

Extract ginger ale	6 drs.
Acid solution	6 drs.
Syrup simplex	5 pts.
Sugar, coloring (carmine)	2 drs.
Water	6 gal.

Mix. Charge with carbonic acid gas to 120 or 130 pounds.—*N. E. Druggist.*

A SOLUBLE PREPARATION OF QUININE AND CAFFEINE.

The process for producing a completely water soluble preparation of quinine and caffeine, according to the *Chemische Zeitung*, is as follows:

"Two parts (by weight) of quinine hydrochlorate and 1 part of caffeine are dissolved in warm distilled water, and the solution, placed in open vessels, allowed to evaporate at the surrounding temperature of the room. The crystals, after washing and drying, are mixed with half of a part of a mixture of 2 parts of quinine hydrochlorate and 1 part of caffeine and again dissolved in warm water, and similarly crystalized out.—*Nat. Druggist.*

SKIN FOODS.

I.

Petrolatum	7 ozs.
Paraffin wax	½ oz.
Lanolin	2 ozs.
Borax	30 grs.
Rose water	3 ozs.

Melt the wax, add the petrolatum and lanolin, pour into a warm mortar, and with constant stirring incorporate the rose water, in which the borax previously has been dissolved. This preparation may be tinted red by means of alkanet root suspended in the melted mixture ere the water is added; or chlorophyl or anilin green may be added to give the preparation a green tint.

II.

Petrolatum, white	8 ozs.
Paraffin wax	1 oz.
Lanolin	2 ozs.
Water	2 ozs.
Oil of geranium	20 drops.

Melt the paraffin, add the petrolatum and lanolin; pour into a warm mortar and with constant stirring incorporate the water and the perfume.—*Amer. Drug.*

FOR PERSPIRATION OF THE FEET.

(1) Sulphur in fine powder	2 ozs. av.
Boric acid in fine powder	4 ozs. av.
Talcum in fine powder	6 ozs. av.

Mix.

(2) Alum in fine powder	1 oz. av.
Boric acid in fine powder	2 ozs. av.
Talcum in fine powder	4 ozs. av.
Starch in fine powder	6 ozs. av.
Oil lavender	15 drops.

Mix.

(3) Orris root in fine powder	2 ozs. av.
Zinc oxide in fine powder	2 ozs. av.
Sulphur in fine powder	2 ozs. av.
Talcum in fine powder	10 ozs. av.

Mix.

These powders should be directed to be dusted into the footwear.—*A. E. Ebert, in Meyer Bros. Druggist*

OINTMENT FOR BURNS (CHAMPIONIERE).

Vaseline	100 grammes.
Essence thyme	
" origanum	
" verbena	
" geranium	ea. 0.25 centigrammes.
Naptholate of soda	1 to 5 grammes.

OINTMENT FOR HEMORRHOIDS.

Tincture Camphor C	ʒi.
Camphor	ʒi.
Ung. Belladonna	ʒxv.

To be applied daily to the painful part. —*Nebigan.*

WRITING INK FOR ZINC SHEETING.

Potassium chlorate	1 part.
Copper sulphate	1 part.

Are dissolved in 18 parts of warm water, and a little mucilage is added. Write on a clean zinc sheet with this mixture and wash off the writing in a short time.—*Pharm. Ztg.*

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1 packet Sing Sing.

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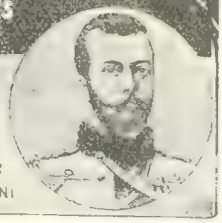

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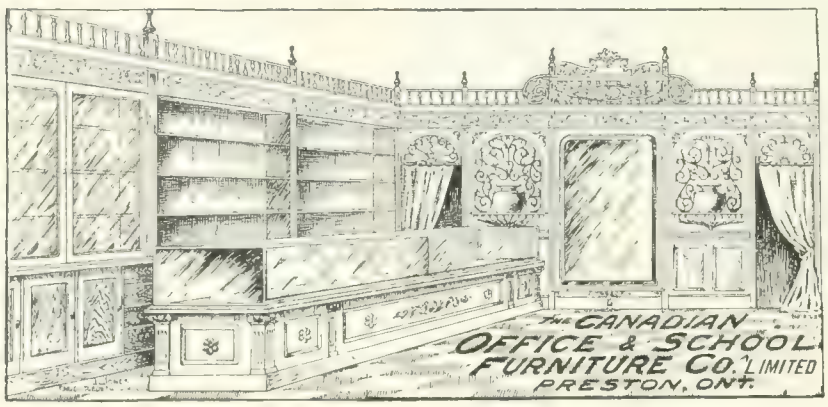

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DOSE: One or two tablespoonfuls fifteen minutes before meals, or when symptoms appear.

Winckler Antigastralgic Pills

COCAINE, PEPSINE, NARCEINE

Same direction as for the WINCKLER ANTIGASTRALGIQUE.

DOSE: One or two pills fifteen minutes before meals, or when symptoms appear. This is specially recommended to the people who can't stand the preparations lightly alcoholized.

WINCKLER, Pharmacist, **Montreuil, Seine.**
MONTREAL **M. DECARY.**
TORONTO: **The Druggists' Corporation of Canada, Limited**

STIMULATING and REFRESHING LIQUEUR HOR

KOLA, COCA and LIME GLYCEROPHOSPHATE

A Stimulating Tonic. It Strengthens the Entire System.

Perfect specific for Albuminuria, Nervous Irritability, Phosphaturia, Neuralgia, Consumption, General Debility, Exhaustions.

WINCKLER, Pharmacist, Montreuil, Near Paris
MONTREAL. **DECARY.**

TORONTO: **The Druggists' Corporation of Canada, Limited.**

Gray's

CASTOR-FLUID
For the hair.

DENTAL PEARLINE
An excellent antiseptic tooth wash.

SULPHUR PASTILLES
For burning in diphtheritic cases.

SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE
An excellent antiseptic dentifrice.

These Specialties

All of which have been well advertised, more particularly the "Castor-Fluid," may be obtained at all the wholesale houses at Manufacturer's price.

HENRY R. GRAY

ESTABLISHED 1859.

Pharmaceutical Chemist

122 St. Lawrence Main Street
(Cor. of Lagauchetiere)

MONTREAL

Practical Hints on Advertising.

By Charles Austin Bates, New York.

Advertising ought to be at least as interesting as an exhibition. Advertising has to do more than merely entertain. It has to create the desire for ownership. It must be more interesting than a mere entertainment, and yet most advertisers make it less interesting. There are opportunities in every line of business for little booklets giving pertinent facts about the development of that business.

* * *

The day is over for the effectiveness of cheap printing. I do not mean by this that all printing should be expensive or that it should be done by high-priced art printers.

It is possible to spend too much money for printing. It is possible to pay too high a price. I think much of the fine printing that is sent out is too fanciful in its execution. The printer works too hard on it. He displays it too much. I believe that we will all learn by and by that simplicity is best in printing.

* * *

The trouble with the ornate printing is that the printer forgets that printing is mere incidental; that it is subordinate to the subject of the matter; that it is designed merely to make the matter readable and plain.

* * *

Printing, which may be very excellent and most remarkable as an evidence of mechanical skill and artistic taste, may be at the same time, and often is, poor printing from the advertiser's standpoint. To my mind, printing is beautiful when it fulfils the object for which it was intended. In many cases a plain long primer or pica page with suitable margins and proper spacing is handsomer, more effective and in better taste than the artistic (?) one on which the printer has spent much time and brains.

* * *

I think we are every day coming closer to perfect simplicity in typography. The foundries do not make nearly so many fancy letters as they used to. Meaningless flourishes and Egyptian ornaments are not found in modern printing offices. The best dressed man is he who is suitably garbed.

* * *

I don't see why financial literature cannot be made more attractive, and consequently more effective, just as well as merchandise literature. I am sure that no one will deny that merchandise literature has been made more attractive and effective in the last ten years.

I believe that the people who buy stocks and bonds are made of the same old clay out of which other people are made. I believe that they have real blood circulating in their veins. I've met a few of them and never found that they were partial to chestnuts. I've always considered them people capable of enjoying wit, fancy and terse, striking forms of expression, either in business or out of it.

I believe that financial literature not quite so venerable, not quite so wrinkled and dusty and dry, and a little more juicy, would go better with the modern buyer of stocks and bonds.

* * *

Isn't there any way to illustrate a corset ad besides a picture of a pretty woman with shapely arms and an exaggerated bust very much in evidence?

I believe that a clever commercial artist ought to be able to get up something equally clever that wouldn't be a chestnut. As it is, there isn't anything in the illustrations to distinguish one corset ad from another, unless it is that some of the *dames de corset* are blondes and other brunettes. Really, the corset girls should be given a vacation.

* * *

And there's the fascinating bicycle coaster—of the feminine gender, of course. She coasts on bicycles of half a dozen makes, at the same time, in the magazines. Her skirts are always high-water skirts, and her ankles charming. But, really, you know, she must be tired, even if her ankles are not. Won't the bicycle manufacturers please give the poor girl a chance to walk for a while, if only for a change? There are ingenious illustrators who should be willing to lend a hand almost for nothing, just to give the poor maiden a variety of exercise.

* * *

Then there's the bath-tub lady, attired in a minimum of fancy lingerie, with or without a dimpled baby, who is more undressed than the bath-tub lady herself, just getting into a silver-mounted tub in company with a large cake of soap. Please, won't the soap people give a poor man a chance to take a bath once in a while—even if he has to do it with his clothes on?

Oh! yes, there's the charming ingenue, sawed off right where she begins to look interesting, but wearing a tremendous smile and 7x9 teeth of amazing whiteness. Does the ingenue use all the tooth powders that are manufactured, or do all the tooth powders that are manufactured use the ingenue? She's getting painfully familiar.

* * *

Also the hair lady. The same old hair lady—full face—half-face—profile or rear view—curled, frizzled, flowing, bunched or banged. I wish she would shave her luxuriant chestnutty locks so that the hair tonic man would jilt her for a while.

* *

Seriously, it seems to me that all these venerable and more or less respectable members of the more recent sex indicate an awful poverty of invention in some place.

$500,000,000.

Various estimates have been made on the amount of money annually expended in advertising. There appears to be a tendency to agree on $200,000,000 to $300,000,000. It is probable, however, that if the various forms of auxiliary advertising—such as circulars, etc.—be taken into consideration, the amount expended in the United States and Canada would be found to be in the neighborhood of a half billion dollars annually. When it is considered how young an art modern advertising is, these figures are astounding.—*Printer's Ink.*

Must be on Both Sides.

The reason a deal of advertising doesn't pay is that it is only half done.

A manufacturer spends a lot of money advertising to the consumer, and makes no concerted effort on the dealer.

The two things must go together.

The dealer must be reached on both sides of the counter at once—by the consumer in front with his money and by the manufacturer at the back with information about the goods and about the profits that can be made by handling them.

The two things together make an irresistible argument.

Either one alone may do some good, but one is not complete without the other.

Chas. A. Bates.

Horticultural Recipes.

Grafting Wax. — (1) Beeswax, 75; purified resin, 125; turpentine, 36; rape oil, 12; Venice turpentine, 25; zinc white, 25. Color yellow with turmeric. (2) Japan Wax—100, yellow wax, 300; resin, 800; turpentine, 400; hard paraffin, 100; suet, 300; Venice turpentine, 600.

Fluid Grafting Wax. — (1) Resin, 1,250; pitch, 200; linseed oil, 120; turpentine, 50; yellow wax, 130. Melt with a gentle heat, stir continually until cold, and then add methylated spirit, 400 fluid parts. (2) Burgundy pitch, 500, is melted slowly, removed from the fire and mixed with alcohol, 70 to 80. Put up in wide-necked glass bottles, or in tins. (3) Turpentine resin, 1; methylated spirit, 4.

Manure for Indoor Plants.—(1) Sodium chloride, 10; potassium nitrate, 5; magnesium sulphate, 5; magnesia, 1; sodium phosphate, 2; mixed and bottled. Dissolve a teaspoonful daily in a litre of water and water the plants with the solution. (2) Ammonium nitrate, 40; potassium nitrate, 90; ammonium phosphate, 50. Two gm. is sufficient for a medium-sized flower-pot. (3) Ammonium sulphate, 10; sodium chloride, 10; potassium nitrate, 5; magnesium sulphate, 5; magnesium carbonate, 1; sodium phosphate, 20. A teaspoonful to 1 litre of water. (4) Ammonium nitrate, 40; ammonium phosphate, 20; potassium nitrate, 25; ammonium chloride, 5; calcium sulphate, 6; ferrous sulphate, 4. Dissolve 2 gm. in a litre of water and water the plants with the solution. (5) Potassium nitrate, 20; potassium phosphate, 25; ammonium sulphate, 10; and ammonium nitrate, 35. This mixture produces a luxuriant foliage. If blooms are desired, dispense with the ammonium nitrate.

To Destroy American Blight and Other Plant Lice.—The use of carbon disulphide is recommended; the affected places being daubed with a rag tied to the end of a long stick. The application must be repeated every eight days. A simple method is to sprinkle the affected parts with diluted petroleum. No ill effects have, so far, been noticed from this treatment. A dilution of 1 litre of petroleum to 4 to 5 litres of water may be used as long as it is continually shaken up. The process of extinction can only be considered complete when every trace of the bluish-white web in which the insects are enveloped has been destroyed. Autumn is the best season for waging the campaign when the trees are bare; later, in spring, the bluish-white web disappears, and the pests are then scarcely discernible. It is useless to attempt their destruction unless it can be done thoroughly, as the smallest remnant left multiplies to an alarming extent.

Destruction of Phylloxera.—Bordeaux mixture is rapidly prepared as follows: Water, 90 litres, is put into a wooden or earthenware vessel, and copper sulphate, 2 kilos., dissolved in it. 700 gm. to 1 kilo. of freshly slaked lime is mixed carefully with 10 litres of water. This is gradually added with continual agitation to the copper solution; a turbid blue mixture results which becomes clear on standing. If still blue more milk of lime should be added until the solution is quite colorless. Sprinkle the vine with this solution. The solution destroys the phylloxera, but has no lasting effect, so that the application must be repeated several times during the summer.

Petroleum Emulsion.—Train oil soap, 2.25 kilos, is dissolved in 45.4 litres of boiling water, petroleum, 2.25 litres is added, and the mixture diluted to 227 litres with hot water. Wash or spray with the lukewarm solution.

Krueger's Petroleum Emulsion.—Black soap, 250 gm., is dissolved by boiling in 4.5 litres of water, and petroleum, 9 litres, is added when the soap solution is removed from the fire. The fluid is then agitated well for 10 to 15 minutes.

Nessler's Remedies for American Blight.—(1) Soft soap, 40 gm.; amyl alcohol, 50 gm.; methylated spirit, 20 gm; water. 1 litre. (2) Soft soap, 30 gm.; sulphurated potash, 2 gm; amyl alcohol 32 gm., to water, 1 litre. (3) Soft soap 15 gm.; sulphurated potash, 29 gm., to 1 litre of water.

Destruction of Thrips.—Insect powder dusted on the plants answers admirably. (2) A decoction of tobacco stalks 500, to a pail of water, sprayed over the beds. (3) Decoction of wormwood and dusting with a mixture of guano, gypsum and wood ashes.

Destruction of Slugs and Snails.—Strew plentifully with powdered lime in dry weather and repeat in half an hour.

Destruction of Moles.—(1) Place pieces of fresh raw meat, poisoned with arsenic powder, 1.15 or 1.20, into the hole immediately underneath every heap of earth thrown up by the mole, and cover again carefully without disturbing the passages excavated by the animal. The scent of the bait lures the moles to sure destruction. (2) Insert branches of elder into the mole runs; this is sure to drive them away. (3) A few bulbs of garlic steeped in petroleum have the same effect. (4) Hedgehogs are said to drive away moles.

Destruction of Mice.—(1) Soak wheat thoroughly in an infusion of fresh squill bulbs, 1.5, and dry quickly; this wheat is only poisonous to rats and mice, and an excellent vermin-killer if the infusion is carefully prepared. (2) A mixture of lard, 500; salicylic acid, 5; one onion; suet, 50-100; barium carbonate, 500; solution of ammonio-acetate of copper, or of verdigris, 50. The onion is cut up fine and fried with the fats until dark brown. The salicylic acid is then added and the mixture strained and stirred until the fat nearly sets. The barium is next added, and, finally, the copper solution.

Destruction of Rats.—(1) Precipitated barium carbonate, 100 gm., and tartar emetic, 1 gm., are mixed with baked flour and glycerin in 2 gm. into boluses, which are fried brown in hot fat. (2) Gypsum, 2; oatmeal, 750; flavored with anise oil. (3) Plaster of Paris and sugar, equal parts. The mixture is spread on a plate, and exposed near a vessel of water. (4) Crushed bitter almonds, 60; lard; fresh squill bulbs, equal parts. (5) Powdered almonds mixed with arsenic answer well.

Rat Cakes.—A bulb of squill is cut into thin slices, dried and mixed with sugar, flour, and a little salicylic acid. Make into cakes with glycerin and water, moisten the cakes before use, dust over with sugar, and expose by the side of water.

Moth and Caterpillar Lime.—Venice turpentine, 200; resin, 1,000; turpentine, 140; tar, 80; lard, 500; rape oil, 240; tallow, 200. (2) Resin, 50; lard, 40; stearine oil, 40. (3) Resin, 3; rape oil, 4; lard, 2; soft soap, 1; wood tar, 10. (4) Resin, 36; rape oil, 36; Venice turpentine, 20; wood tar, 5; turpentine 3 parts. Paint the mixture while warm on strips of paper laid smoothly on the tree-trunk about a yard above the ground. This should be done at the end of October, or the beginning of November, to prevent the females of the winter moth from climbing up the trees. (5) Instead of above mixture, cart grease may be used. (6) Mix melted resin with crude rape oil to form a mass of sticky consistence.

*From the *Pharmaceutische Zeitung* (Phar. Jl.).

"Queen" Top Draft ...Stove...

PATENTED FEBRUARY 1st, 1896.

WILL keep fire for 10 or 12 hours on one large stick of wood. Can be regulated like a lamp. Have your room at any temperature. Can build a fire in half a minute, and heat a room 25 feet square in four minutes. Remove ashes once or twice a season.

"Queen" will save you 25 to 50 per cent. of fuel.

The most economical stove ever invented. Made of genuine Russian iron. If you need a small fire the beginning and ending of the season at a small cost, use the "Queen."

No Dirt. No Trouble.
A Fire when you want it.

The perfect control of heat by means of the hot blast, top draft recommends the "Queen" Stove the world over. Testimonials mailed on application.

❊ ❊

We guarantee our claims or no sale.

Patentees and Manufacturers :

MEYER BROS., 87 CHURCH ST., TORONTO.

DR HOPE'S

TINY TABLETS FOR TIRED NERVES

THE LATEST ACHIEVEMENT OF MEDICAL SCIENCE, UNTIL LATELY IN USE ONLY BY THE WEALTHY PATIENTS OF A FEW **NERVE SPECIALISTS,** NOW OBTAINABLE BY EVERYBODY. AT DRUGGISTS OR BY MAIL FROM DR. HOPE MEDICINE CO. LIMITED TORONTO.
50 CENTS PER PACKAGE.

The Harvest of 1899.....
Shews Excellent Results

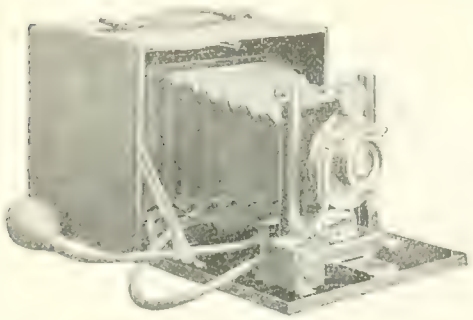
The Fall and Winter Trade
Cannot Fail to.....
Shew Excellent Results

An Advertisement in THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST....
Brings Excellent Results

If you have no announcement with us and have anything to sell to the Drug Trade of Canada, try an Advertisement in

"The Canadian Druggist."

Wizard Cameras



are trade-bringers and profit-makers *because* they are well made and well advertised.

Manhattan Wizard Cameras

are made in 27 styles, and cover the entire camera demand.

$5 TO $80

Our Improved "Wizard A" and "Cycle Wizard A" '99 Models $10 FOR 4x5 PICTURES

are by far the most perfect yet produced, and combine in an unusual degree the essentials necessary for the best results.

They are fitted with our new model "Wizard" Shutter and our Perfected Achromatic Lens. The focussing door is provided with a spring and new catch.

We make everything that is best in the Photographic Line including Terms.

MANHATTAN Lenses are made in seven series, and are unsurpassed in all desirable features.

New Illustrated Catalogue sent free if you mention CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

MANHATTAN OPTICAL CO. of N.Y.

Address Factory, **CROSSKILL, N.J.**

Bamforth's
LIFE MODEL
Lantern Slides

Illustrated Songs, etc.

The Largest Producer in the World

DETAILED Catalogue, 208 pages, post free, eightpence. New Supplementary List, 1899-1900, post free. Slides made from customers' negatives by a Special Wet Collodion Process, giving good results, even from poor, weak film negatives. Send negative for..... sample and terms.... ....

JAMES BAMFORTH

Station Road, HOLMFIRTH, YORKS, ENG.

A New Lens

The...

Collinear

ADVANTAGES:

No Astigmatism
Microscopic Definition
Perfect Flatness of Field
Even Illumination
Glasses Not Affected by Atmosphere.

Trial Allowed if Requested.

Made By The

Voigtlander & Son Opt. Co.,

Sold by R. F. SMITH, 104 St. Francois Xavier St., MONTREAL.

467 West 14th St., NEW YORK.

Photographic Notes.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIAL AS A SIDE LINE justly belongs to the druggist, and he should not hesitate to make room for such a stock as he thinks his trade will support. The department stores do not stop to consider whether or not drugs, toilet articles, etc., belong to them as side lines. It would not be so bad for them to put in stock these articles if they had kept up the prices. The druggist can make the photographic line fill the place of the lines he has been robbed of by the departmental stores, and he should make haste to acquaint himself of what there is in it for him. He will find the discounts ranging from 25 to 60 per cent. off list. That pays far better than selling patent medicines at cost, or nearly so. Some will say there are not many amateur photographers in their town. I say, make more of them. Put in a small line, say $50 stock, read up on the art of photography or have one of your clerks post himself; make a window display of these goods, and people will begin to ask questions about cameras, etc. Get the names of those who have cameras. If you have half a dozen start a small club. Have them give you some of their work; display them where the public will see them; they will soon become interested, and you will be surprised how rapidly your trade in that line will increase. Try to be one of the officers of your club so as to always be in touch with all its members, and you will be sure to have their trade. Have a window display every four or five weeks of photo goods.—*C. R. M., in Meyer Bros. Druggist.*

A SLOW REDUCING BATH.—Sometimes, where the reduction of a negative is necessary, it is well to have at command a reducer which will act very slowly, and it is possible that the following bath recommended some time ago by Professor Lainer may in such cases be useful: Potassium iodide 1 part, hypo solution (1 to 4) 100 parts. The reduction proceeds gradually without loss of the more delicate detail. After an hour the action can be observed, and in 8 to 10 hours even dense fog will disappear. The gelatine film is not loosened—in fact, a hardening can be observed. Iron, copper and mercury chlorides, if added to the fixing bath, will also have a reducing action, but are less applicable because they react with the hyposulphite of soda. No advantage is gained by using a larger quantity of potassium iodide.—*Dry Plates.*

A RELIABLE DEVELOPER FOR INTERIORS.—Perhaps no branch of photography has so many footfalls and stumbling-blocks as interior photography, and as a rule, failure can nearly always be traced to faulty development. The following is

a well-tried and very effective developer. Carefully remove the backing (for all plates should be backed when used in this interesting branch), and make up a developer as under for half-plates: Pyro, 1 grain; bromide of potassium, 1 grain; ammonia, .880, 4 minims; water to 2 ounces. If the exposure has been nearly correct, development will proceed slowly and evenly; after a little add more of each constituent. If the exposure has been too liberal, the development will be too rapid, and the pyro and bromide must be increased to, say, 2 grains each, except in cases of fearful over-exposure, when it is best to flood the plate with water and make up a new developer strong in pyro and weak in ammonia.—*The Amateur Photographer.*

MAGNESIUM FLASH LIGHT POWDER.—J. Schwarz and W. Lauer have taken out a German patent for flash-light powders, composed of metallic magnesium in powder, mixed with an incombustible body—boric acid, infusorial earth, etc. The following are sample mixtures:

1. Magnesium in powder . . . . . 1 part.
   Boric acid . . . . . 1 part.
2. Magnesium . . . . . 1 part.
   Salicylic acid . . . . . 1 part.

The powders burn with intense activity, and evolve but a minute quantity of smoke.

THE COMBINED REDUCER AND INTENSIFIER.—

Potassium bromide	120 grs.
Cupric sulphate	250 grs.
Distilled water	to 10 oz.

For intensification immerse the well-washed negative in the solution till bleached, then rinse well and re-develop. For reduction immerse the negative in the solution till bleached slightly, and then refix; the longer the negative is allowed to remain in the solution the greater the reduction.

SMOKELESS FLASH-LIGHT POWDER.—A mixture of magnesium powder, barium peroxide, and collodion, for producing a brilliant flash-light without smoke, has recently been patented by Mr. C. Henry, of Paris. Its action is said to be due to the fact that the collodion acts as a reducing agent, while the peroxide gives up the necessary oxygen. The products of combustion, being dense and granular, fall, whereas in the case of smoke they rise and permeate surrounding atmosphere.

PHOTOGRAPHS IN NATURAL COLORS.—Photographs in natural colors have been obtained by a number of experimenters in recent years. Among the foremost of these may be mentioned Prof. Lippmann. This author has lately published the following process for obtaining the photographs:

Dissolve 4 Gm. of gelatin in 100 Gm. of water and add 0.53 Gm. of potassium bromide. For orthochromatizing add about 6 Cc. of 1:500 alcoholic cyanine solution and 3 Cc. of 1:500 alcoholic solution quinolin red. After having mixed the above ingredients and cooled the

compound to a temperature below 40° C., add, in a dark-room, 0.75 Gm. of dry powdered silver nitrate and stir for a minute or two until dissolved. Filter through glass-wool, pour over the warmed glass plates and let the plates cool on a flat slab of cold marble. Wet each plate with alcohol before washing, then wash for half an hour, drain and dry. The plates are then ready, and can be kept for a long time. Before use moisten the sensitive emulsion with the following solution :

Absolute alcohol	100 Gm.
Silver nitrate	0.5 Gm.
Glacial acetic acid	0.5 Gm.

Shake and dry. The plate thus manipulated is increased in sensitiveness, but must be used the same day. Expose for about two minutes in sunlight before a Zeiss 6.3 lens. Any developer may be used—amidol, eikonogen, etc. The plate can also be developed with a dilute solution of ammoniacal proto-copper chloride. For fixing after intensification, use potassium cyanide.—*Merck's Report.*

Mounting Glossy P.O.P.—Cut out a piece of cardboard measuring ¼ in. less all round than print to be mounted. Place this on the back of the print (which is, of course, face downwards), and then apply paste to the ¼ in. margins of printt hus obtained. Then take print, and squeegee firmly to mount. Even if gloss is removed to some extent by the application of paste, it will only be noticeable along the margin applied, and this margin will add to rather than detract from the effectiveness of the print thus mounted.—*H. P. E., in Amateur Photographer.*

Photographic Paragraphs.

These paragraphs are selections from various Photographic Magazines as well as contributions from our readers. This month they are mostly selected from "Photography," London, Eng.

Soiled photographs can often be cleaned with benzol.

Ebonite dishes should never be used with hot solutions.

Acetone is made by passing the vapor of acetic acid through a red-hot tube. It can also be made by the decomposition of calcium acetate by means of heat.

To write on zinc dip it a moment in dilute sulphuric acid, rinse it, and wipe it dry. Then write on it with a steel pen dipped in a solution of antimony chloride.

Thorough fixing is more important than prolonged washing.

Orthochromatised plates are less subject to halation than ordinary plates.

Spoilt celluloid films when the emulsion has been cleaned off them can be used as printing pads for platinum printing. They are not so good as rubber, but answer very well.

A softer result, with in some cases a marked improvement pictorially, can be obtained by interposing a sheet of celluloid between the negative and the paper in the printing frame.

The secret of getting a good blue black on platinum paper lies in keeping the paper quite dry, developing as soon as printed, and using the developer about four times as strong as usually recommended.

Spoilt celluloid films should not be thrown away, but put into a well-corked bottle of acetone when the gelatine has been cleaned off. The solution so made is one of the most useful of varnishes and cements.

Washing a plate quickly is easily accomplished if the plate is placed film downwards in the lavatory basin just over the outlet hole. Turn the water on not too strong or the film may be damaged. Ten minutes is quite sufficient to eliminate the hypo when the negative is washed in this manner.

To prevent frilling, use copal varnish, which may be painted very thinly round the edges of the film, preferably with a camel-hair brush, and allowed to dry before development.

To clean a photograph soiled by handling or finger-marks on its face, a light rub with a pad of absorbent cotton wetted with benzol will be found efficient.

The best preservative for paste, if one must be used, will be found to be oil of cloves. Salicylic acid is an excellent preventive of putrefaction in most cases, but is best avoided in mountants.

For cloud or ray filters it will be found that a one per cent. solution of chromate of potash, instead of the two or three per cent. bichromate solution usually employed, will give good results without increasing the exposure to the length required by the latter.

To tell when prints are fixed the following acts admirably : Save the plates that get accidentally fogged before being developed and cut them in strips about an inch wide. When putting prints in the fixing baths put one of the strips of unfixed plate in, leaning the top on the side of the dish. When the silver has fixed off, or when clear, put another strip in, and when the second strip is clear the prints are well fixed.

Leisure Moments.

Young doctor—Patient out here wants to be operated on for appendicitis, but I don't believe he can stand it. Old doctor—Well, I suppose we can operate on him for something cheaper.

"Does your wife do much fancy work?" "Fancy work? She won't even let a porous plaster come into the house without crocheting a red border around it and running a yellow ribbon through the holes."—*Tid-Bits.*

"Children," said Aunt Mary, "you have a new little brother. He came this morning while you were asleep."

"Did he?" exclaimed the eldest "Then I know who brought him."

"Who was it?" asked the astonished aunt.

"Why, the milkman, of course. I saw it on his cart—'Families supplied daily.'"

From the new lexicon of photography. —Clean developers—Baths and washhouses.

Upright development—Slander.

First development—A baby's cry.

Second development—A widow's marriage.

Uniform development—A review day.

Half-tone block—Deaf auditors.

Fetching Testimonials.—These testimonials may be of benefit to proprietors of patent medicines :

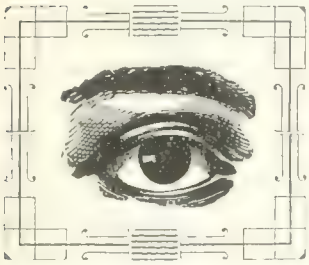
"I lost my eyesight four years ago. I used a bottle of your eyewash and I saw wood."

"Some time ago I lost the use of both of my arms. Shortly after buying a box of your pills I struck a man for ten dollars."

"For six months both my wife and myself were confined to the house with rheumatism. I traded a silverine watch for a bottle of your Cure 'Em and my wife sold the alarm clock and bought your pills and now we are out all the time."

"I had a wart on the back of my neck and used it for a collar button. I took one box of your pills and can now hang my coat on it."—*Mail Orders.*

The Optical Institute of Canada



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Is the Oldest and the Best

The course of instruction is thorough and up-to-date.

There is no course in Optics equal to it on the continent for the same money, and no better course anywhere at any price.

Send for free prospectus and see what hundreds of pleased students have to say about it.

Next Primary Class, Nov. 14th

Write for date of next advance class on retinoscopy and muscle troubles.

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11 King Street West **TORONTO**

Glass Photographic.
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Buy from the Actual Manufacturers.

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The Toric Optical Co.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

..Lenses, Optical Goods.. Cameras and Photographic Supplies.

32 East 23rd Street,
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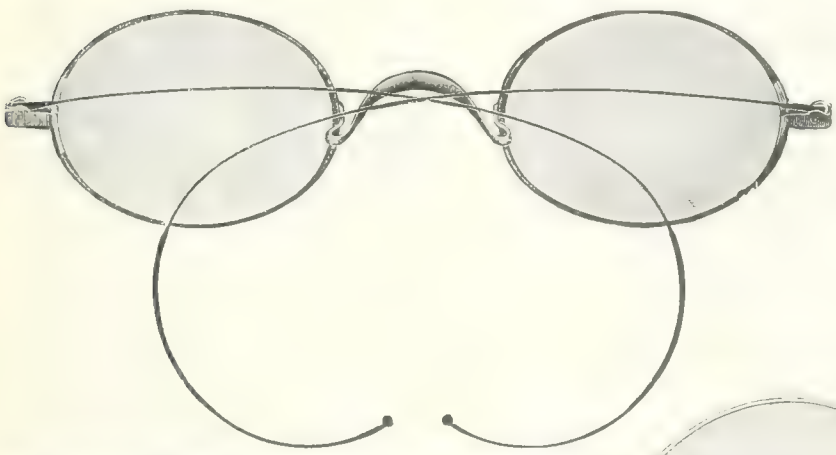
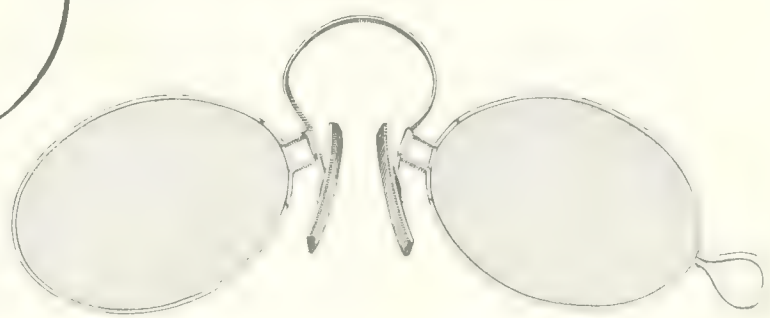
The New Expansible Patent Spectacles and Eyeglasses

PATENT 5393



POINTERS

Solid Temple, Well Tempered, No Screws to Drop Out, Work Loose or Rust, Re enforced End Pieces, Broad Swell Noses.
Made in Gold, Gold-Filled and Goldoin Nickel.
Straight and Riding Bow.
Lenses can be Instantly Replaced if Broken.



ALL EYEGLASSES HAVE NEW IMPROVED SPRING, GUARANTEED NOT TO BREAK

LENSES TO SUIT YOUR TRADE. Plano Convex, Double Con vex or Periscopic, Mi-Goquille or Goquille and Split-Bifocals.

WILL BE PLEASED TO RECEIVE YOUR ORDERS FOR THESE GOODS.

B. LAURANCE, 63 Yonge Street, Toronto

J. Ed. Terryberry

Practical View

PHOTOGRAPHER

39 King St. W., *TORONTO, Ont.*

HEADQUARTERS for all kinds of Amateur Photo Finishing. Views of all kinds taken to order.

Lantern Slides, Enlargements, Etc. Price List for Finishing mailed upon application.

Wide-Awake Dealers

ALL SELL

THE RUSSELL 10c CIGAR

AND EL PUERTO 5c. CIGAR

The Choicest Goods in the Market....

W. S. RUSSELL

MANUFACTURER *BERLIN, ONT.*

SPECIAL BOOKS ON SPECIAL SUBJECTS

—USEFUL TO ALL DRUGGISTS—

National Formulary	**$1 00**	**Guide to Photography**	**$0.50**	**Spectacles and Eye Glasses**	**$1.00**
Practical Dispensing	**.50**	**Chemistry for Photographers**	**.75**	**Refraction of the Eye**	**1.00**
Minor Ailments	**1 00**	**Beasley's Receipt Book**	**2 00**	**Diseases of the Eye**	**1.50**

Any of these books mailed on receipt of price..... **CANADIAN DRUGGIST,** TORONTO, Can.

Often in the morning there comes a feeling of weariness, indescribable; not exactly ill, nor fit to work, but too near well to remain idle.

A Ripans Tabule taken at night, before retiring, or just after dinner, has been known to drive away that weariness for months.

WANTED.—A case of bad health that R·I·P·A·N·S will not benefit. Send five cents to Ripans Chemical Co., No. 10 Spruce Street, New York, for 10 samples and 1,000 testimonials. R·I·P·A·N·S, 10 for 5 cents, or 12 packets for 48 cents, may be had of all druggists who are willing to sell a standard medicine at a moderate profit. They banish pain and prolong life. One gives relief. Note the word R·I·P·A·N·S on the packet. Accept no substitute.

British Business Chances

FIRMS desirous of getting into communication with British manufacturers or merchants; or who wish to buy British goods on the best possible terms; or who are willing to become agents for British manufacturers, are invited to send particulars of their requirements for

FREE INSERTION

in "Commercial Intelligence," to the Editor

"SELL'S COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE"
168 Fleet Street, London, England.

"Commercial Intelligence circulates all over the United Kingdom amongst the best firms. Firms communicating should give references as to bona fides.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of a postcard.

PATENTS
PROMPTLY SECURED

Write for our interesting books "Inventor's Help" and "How you are swindled." Send us a **rough sketch** or **model** of your invention or improvement and we will tell you **free** our opinion as to whether it is probably patentable. We make a specialty of applications rejected in other hands. Highest references furnished.

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Patents

Caveats, Trade Marks, Design Patents, Copyrights, Etc.

Correspondence Solicited

JOHN A. PAUL

LeDroit Building, Washington, D.C.

Optical Department

In charge of W. E. Hamill, M.D., Instructor of the Optical Institute of Canada.

Correspondents should note that for an intelligent answer to be given to their inquiries it is necessary in every case to give the following information relative to their patient: (1) Sex, (2) age, (3) occupation, (4) near point of distinct vision for small type with each eye alone, (5) how their eyes trouble them, *i.e.*, their asthenopic symptoms, (6) vision of each eye at twenty feet alone without glasses, (7) best vision obtainable with glasses, naming correction.

Example.—J.S., male; age, 18; bookkeeper; can read small type to within five inches of each eye; complains of much headache through the day and evening; eyes feel sore and water a good deal, look red and inflamed, etc., etc.

R.E.V. $\frac{20}{20}$ with $+1.50 = \frac{20}{20}$
L.E.V $\frac{20}{20}$ with $+1.50 = \frac{20}{20}$

The above example is taken to illustrate about how we desire inquiries to be made.

L.B.S.—A gentleman, aged 50, required the following correction for distance and reading. I gave him the reading glasses only which brought his near point to proper distance, but the glasses upon trial proved uncomfortable and unsatisfactory. I am quite sure of his correction being correct, having gone over the test a second time, and both tests agree. Before changing the glasses I would like your opinion on the case:

R.V. $\frac{20}{10}$ – 1.25 Cy. ax. 180 = $\frac{20}{20}$ +
L.V. $\frac{20}{40}$ – 1.25 Cy. ax. 180 = $\frac{20}{20}$ +
Binocular V. = $\frac{20}{15}$ –

For reading I gave:

R. + 1 25 Cy. ax. 90.
L. + 1.25 Cy. ax. 90.

Answer.—When astigmatism is detected in a Presbyope it should be corrected and kept corrected all the time either by two pairs of glasses or bifocals, or else if the astigmatism never produced asthenopia it should be entirely disregarded and spericals only for reading used. The former method is much the more scientific and will certainly prove the more pleasing to the vast number of customers if you can induce them to continue the cylinder use until the eyes become accustomed to the new order of things. In this particular case the difficulty probably arises because the astigmatism is sometimes corrected and sometimes not. Thus the eyes are constantly under the necessity of changing the ciliary action. Had you put up the distant correction as found and added +1.25 sphericals thereto for reading we think everything would prove entirely satisfactory. Your prescription would then read: For distance, R.—1.25 Cy. ax. 180; L.—1.25, Cy. ax. 180. For reading, R. + 1.25 Cy. ax. 90; L. + 1.25 Cy. ax. 90. These you could give in three different ways:

1st. By two pairs of glasses, as above.

2nd. Bifocals with—1.25 Cyls. ax. 180, with a cemented wafer below for reading of +1.00 Sph.

3rd. —1.25 Cyls. in a R. B. frame for distance and a grab front containing +1.25 Sph. to be put over the Cyls. when reading.

S.A.R.—I have a customer, aged sixty, with very bad vision, and which the pinhole test does not improve; neither can I get any glasses to aid. The peculiarity about it is that he sees much better in the evening than in the day time, and he says: "I would be satisfied if I could always see as well as I do in the evening." What is the matter and what do you advise?

Answer:

This is a case of cataract confined to the central area of the crystalline lens. The explanation of improved sight in the evening is due to the fact that the pupil is smaller in bright daylight than in the evening, with the result that in the line of sight during the day time is intervened the translucent crystalline lens, whereas during the lesser light of the evening the pupil enlarges and brings into the line of sight some of the transparent area of the crystalline lens and affords a pathway for the rays of light from the object and thus increases the sight.

The translucency of the lens will probably continue to increase until the cataract is total and the patient practically blind. The cataract when ripe can be removed surgically and vision restored. But during the ripening of the cataract which may take a year or two or more some oculists in these cases prescribe a mydriatic to keep the pupils dilated in the day time to afford sufficient vision for the patient to go about his usual avocations. Opticians should not meddle in these cases in any manner whatever.

Advertising a "Dispensing" Optical Business.

By W. S. Hamilton.

It may be said that there is no business that presents so difficult a problem to the advertising man as that of the dispensing optician. And probably here is the best place to explain what a dispensing optician is.

The dispensing optician occupies the same position with regard to the oculist as the prescription druggist does with regard to the physician. He fills prescriptions, but does not prescribe, in contrast to the refracting optician who both prescribes glasses and makes them.

As a result of this the dispensing optician has only one source from which to draw his clientele—the oculists' patients. Of course, there is much that can be done personally among the oculists to induce them to recommend some particular dispensing optician, if asked by the patient, but in many cases it is impossible to do even this. It is to those patients who leave the oculist's office without knowing exactly where to have their prescription filled that the dispensing optician must appeal.

The advertising of the dispensing optician must be continuous. It must be dignified. It must have the ring of sincerity. Its aim must be to impress its readers with the delicacy of the eye, the necessity for consulting an oculist at the first sign of failing sight, and the equally great necessity of placing the prescription in the hands of a competent optician. It must preach quality regardless of price all the time, and explain why low-priced glasses are dangerous experiments. It must explain the risk of buying glasses "over the counter." In short, it must be a campaign of education, with the view of showing the public the necessity for proper eye-treatment, and of associating the name of the optician with the care, skill, and thoroughness that are necessary to the making of spectacles and eyeglasses.

One of the unfortunate points about this business is that it is impossible to

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE OF LONDON, ENGLAND
The oldest purely fire office in the world.
FIRE ONLY
H. M. BLACKBURN CANADIAN MANAGER TORONTO
AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

JUST PUBLISHED. NINTH EDITION. Med. 24mo., limp roan, post free for $2 07 nett.

THE EXTRA PHARMACOPŒIA

Revised in accordance with the "British Pharmacopœia, 1898, with articles on Serotherapy and Organotherapy, Medical References and a Therapeutic Index.

By MARTINDALE AND WESTCOTT.

"It will be found to be replete with just that new information connected with the subject which every practitioner and Pharmacist would do well to possess." *The Lancet.*

H. K. LEWIS, 136 GOWER STREET, LONDON, W.C., ENGLAND.

advertise prices. The price of lenses varies according to the curve or curves that are ground on them, and the subject is too technical to explain in detail to the average layman, while to advertise "Fourteen-Karat Frameless Riding-Bow Spectacles, with sphero-cylindrical lenses," would be a waste of gunpowder.

Continuous advertising is the only form of advertising that can bring satisfactory results to the dispensing optician. He must advertise every day in the week and every week in the year. He must cause the people to associate his name with good glasses so firmly that when glasses are needed his name comes to their minds at once. It is not necessary for him to use large space—from one to three inches, single column, will be ample—but his matter must be carefully prepared and set in good, clear type. Some of the best optical advertising has been made worth less by being set in type that would be trying even upon normal eyes, and that was consequently passed over by persons with defective sight—the very persons to whom it was addressed.

As an adjunct to the newspaper advertising, a neat, plainly-printed booklet, touching upon the points previously mentioned, but going more into details, should be sent to a selected list several times a year. A folder sent to customers, telling of the advantages of an extra pair of glasses in case of accident, will produce good returns. At the "going away" season, this folder, in connection with a wooden mailing-box, with the firm name printed on the reverse side of the lid, will bring in lots of mail order repairing that might otherwise be lost. It is well for the dispensing optician to take the best care of his present customers, for their repairs and renewals form a considerable source of income, and they have it in their power to bring in a good deal of business through their recommendations.

Street car cards, in the same style as the newspaper advertising, and enlivened by attractive and appropriate cuts, will be found an effective form of supplementary advertising.

While it is impossible, from the very nature of the advertising, to trace direct returns from it, I can safely say, after an experience covering several years in this line of work, that the advertising conducted along the lines suggested will prove a profitable investment. The subject has not been given the attention it deserves, either by the opticians or by advertisement writers, and there is a rich harvest awaiting the man who will till the field thoroughly and intelligently.—*Printer's Ink.*

Valuable Advice.

Advertising pays. All druggists realize the advertising value of brilliance in shop adornment. Trade converges to the store fitted with fixtures which are most attractive and bright. Mirrors and bevelled plate, bottle-filled shelves, show cases, and glass-doored cupboards, in fact the whole interior pharmacy paraphernalia, is designed with set purpose to produce a radiantly attractive effect. It is at night time, when gas or electric light is turned on, that all these fixtures are seen at their best. During day time, when nine-tenths of the business is done, all the expense attached to these objects goes for naught, for the store looks dingy and mean compared with its appearance at night. In addition to giving a satisfactory working daylight evenly throughout the shop, Luxfer Prism transoms, fitted over the plate-glass window, send in just the quality of light which gives to the interior the brilliance it otherwise lacks. The rich and glittering reflections from every object are given back, while the mirrors and glass show cases shine out their best welcome to the entering or waiting purchaser. Druggists all over the country have found, in addition, that the improved window material is economical in lengthening out the day. Send to the Luxfer Prism Co., Toronto, for a descriptive booklet.

WANTS, FOR SALE, ETC.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GRADUATE, O.C.P., as Manager or Assistant; with Canadian and American wholesale and retail experience. A1 references, etc. Address, J.D.T., Phm.B., 973 Trumbull Ave., Detroit, Mich.

We Solicit Your Trade

We offer a well-assorted stock of

Drugs
Chemicals
Patent Medicines
Perfumery
Toilet Articles
etc.

CALL AND SEE US

JAMES A. KENNEDY & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
423 Richmond St., LONDON, Ont.

Our HOLIDAY ASSORTMENT of

FINE PERFUMES

is larger and more beautiful than ever shown.

Sold to Druggists Only

We solicit at least a share of your patronage.
We aim to call on every Druggist in the Dominion. If for any reason you have not been seen, please notify us and we will arrange, if possible, to have you see our line.

Zeely Manufacturing Co.

"THE AMERICAN PERFUMER"

DETROIT, MICH., U.S.A. WINDSOR, ONT.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to Oct. 8th, 1899.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

Alcohol, gal	$4 75	$5 00
Methyl	1 90	2 00
Allspice, lb	13	15
Powdered, lb	15	17
Aloin, oz	40	45
Anodyne, Hoffman's bot., lbs	50	55
Arrowroot, Bermuda, lb	40	45
St. Vincent, lb	15	18
Balsam, Fir, lb	45	50
Copaiba, lb	70	85
Peru, lb	3 25	3 50
Tolu, can or less, lb	70	75
Bark, Barberry, lb	22	25
Bayberry, lb	15	18
Buckthorn, lb	15	17
Canella, lb	15	17
Cascara Sagrada	25	30
Casarilla, select, lb	18	20
Cassia, in mats, lb	25	28
Cinchona, red, lb	60	65
Powdered, lb	65	70
Yellow, lb	35	40
Pale, lb	40	45
Elm, selected, lb	18	20
Ground, lb	17	20
Powdered, lb	20	28
Hemlock, crushed, lb	18	20
Oak, white, crushed lb	15	17
Orange peel, bitter, lb	15	16
Prickly ash, lb	35	40
Sassafras, lb	15	16
Soap (quillaya), lb	13	15
Wild cherry, lb	13	15
Beans, Calabar, lb	45	50
Tonka, lb	1 20	1 75
Vanilla, lb	8 00	15 00
Berries, Cubeb, sifted, lb	20	25
powdered, lb	25	30
Juniper, lb	7	10
Ground, lb	12	14
Prickly ash, lb	40	45
Buds, Balm of Gilead, lb	55	60
Cassia, lb	25	30
Butter, Cacao, lb	60	65
Camphor, lb	65	75
Cantharides, Russian, lb	1 40	1 50
Powdered, lb	1 50	1 60
Capsicum, lb	25	30
Powdered, lb	$ 30	$ 35
Carbon, Bisulphide, lb	15	16
Carmine, No. 40, oz	30	40
Castor, Fibre, lb	20 00	20 00
Chalk, French, powdered, lb	10	12
Precip., see Calcium, lb	10	12
Prepared, lb	5	
Charcoal, Animal, powd., lb	4	5
Willow, powdered, lb	20	25
Clove, lb	17	20
Powdered, lb	18	22
Cochineal, S.G., lb	40	45
Collodion, lb	75	80
Cantharidal, lb	2 50	2 75
Confection, Senna, lb	40	45
Creosote, Wood, lb	1 30	2 50
Crenasol (Jeyes) 4-oz. bottles, per doz.		4 50
" " 12-oz. bottles, per doz.		10 80
Cuttlefish Bone, lb	35	40
Dextrine, lb	10	12
Dover's Powder, lb	1 50	1 60
Ergot, Spanish, lb	80	85
Powdered, lb	1 10	1 20
Ergotin, Keith's, oz	2 00	2 10
Extract Logwood, bulk, lb	13	14
Pounds, lb	14	17
Flowers, Arnica, lb	15	20
Calendula, lb	55	60
Camomile, Roman, lb	25	30
German, lb	40	45
Elder, lb	20	22
Lavender, lb	12	15
Rose, red, French, lb	1 60	2 00
Rosemary, lb	25	30
Saffron, American, lb	65	70
Spanish, Val'a, oz	1 00	1 25
Gelatine, Cooper's, lb	75	80
French, white, lb	35	40
Glycerine, lb	17	20
Guarana	1 00	1 10
Powdered, lb	1 25	1 35
Gum Aloes, Cape, lb	18	20
Barbadoes, lb	30	50
Socotrine, lb	65	70
Asafœtida, lb	40	45
Arabic, 1st, lb	70	75
Powdered, lb	80	95
Sifted sorts, lb	45	50
Sorts, lb	30	35
Benzoin, lb	50	1 00
Catechu, Black, lb	9	20
Gamboge, powdered, lb	1 20	1 25
Guaiac, lb	50	1 00
Powdered, lb	90	
Kino, true, lb	$ 2 50	$3 00
Myrrh, lb	45	48
Powdered, lb	55	60
Opium, lb	4 50	4 75
Powdered, lb	5 75	6 00
Scammony, pure Resin, lb	12 80	13 00
Shellac, lb	35	40
Bleached, lb	40	45
Spruce, true, lb	30	35
Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb	85	90
Powdered, lb	1 10	1 25
Sorts, lb	55	70
Thus, lb	8	10
Herb, Althea, lb	27	35
Bitterwort, lb	36	40
Burdock, lb	16	18
Boneset, oz., lb	15	17
Catnip, oz., lb	17	20
Chiretta, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	20	38
Feverfew, oz., lb	53	55
Grindelia robusta, lb	45	50
Horehound, oz., lb	18	20
Jaborandi, lb	45	50
Lemon Balm, lb	38	40
Liverwort, German, lb	38	40
Lobelia, oz., lb	15	20
Motherwort, oz., lb	20	20
Mullein, German, lb	17	20
Pennyroyal, oz., lb	18	22
Peppermint, oz., lb	21	20
Rue, oz., lb	30	30
Sage, oz., lb	18	22
Spearmint, lb	21	25
Thyme, oz., lb	18	20
Tansy, oz., lb	15	15
Wormwood, oz	20	20
Yerba Santa, lb	38	48
Honey, lb	13	12
Hops, fresh, lb	20	24
Indigo, Madras, lb	75	85
Insect Powder, lb	35	35
Isinglass, Brazil, lb	2 00	2 10
Russian, true, lb	6 00	6 50
Leaf, Aconite, lb	25	30
Bay, lb	18	20
Belladonna, lb	25	45
Buchu, long, lb	35	45
Short, lb	35	00
Coca, lb	55	
Digitalis, lb	15	70
Eucalyptus, lb	18	20
Hyoscyamus	25	35
Matico, lb	70	25

Senna, Alexandria, lb	$ 25	$ 30
Tinnevelly, lb	15	25
Stramonium, lb	20	25
Uva Ursi, lb	15	18
Lee Tires, Swedish, doz	1 00	1 10
Licorice, Solazzi	48	50
Pignatelli	35	40
Grass	30	35
Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.	27	30
" Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75
" Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Tar, Licorice, and Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
Luffin, oz	30	35
Lycopodium, lb	70	80
Mace, lb	1 20	1 25
Manna, lb	1 60	1 75
Moss, Iceland, lb	9	10
Irish, lb	12	13
Musk, Tonquin, oz	46 00	50 00
Nutgalls, lb	21	25
Powdered, lb	25	30
Nutmegs, lb	1 00	1 10
Nux Vomica, lb	10	12
Powdered, lb	20	25
Oakum, lb	12	15
Ointment, Merc., lb. ½ and ½	70	75
Citrine, lb	45	50
Paraldehyde, oz	20	22
Pepper, black, lb	16	18
Powdered, lb	18	20
Pitch, black, lb	3	4
Bergundy, true, lb	10	12
Plaster, Calcined, bbl. cash	1 25	3 25
Adhesive, yd	12	13
Belladonna, lb	65	70
Galbanum Comp., lb	80	85
Lead, lb	25	30
Poppy Heads, per 100	1 00	1 10
Rosin, Common, lb	2½	3
White, lb	3½	4
Resorcin, white, oz	25	0
Rochelle Salt, lb	25	28
Root, Aconite, lb	22	25
Althea, cut, lb	30	35
Belladonna, lb	25	30
Blood, lb	18	25
Bitter, lb	27	30
Blackberry, lb	15	18
Burdock, crushed, lb	18	20
Calamus, sliced, white, lb	20	25
Canada Snake, lb	30	35
Cohosh, black, lb	15	20
Colchicum, lb	40	45
Columbo, lb	20	22
Powdered, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	38	40
Comfrey, crushed, lb	20	18
Curcuma, powdered, lb	15	
Dandelion, lb	20	
Elecampane, lb	15	
Galangal, lb	15	
Gelsemium, lb	22	
Gentian or Genitan, lb	12	13
Ground, lb	13	25
Powdered, lb	13	14
Ginger, African, lb	18	15
Po., lb	20	20
Jamaica, blchd., lb	30	22
Po., lb	35	35
Ginseng, lb	4 50	4 38
Golden Seal, lb	1 00	1 25
Gold Thread, lb	90	10
Hellebore, white, powd., lb	15	95
Indian Hemp	18	18
Ipecac, lb	5 00	5 25
Powdered, lb	5 25	5 50
Jalap, lb	40	50
Powdered, lb	45	45
Kava Kava, lb	40	50
Licorice, lb	12	90
Powdered, lb	13	15
Mandrake, lb	13	1
Masterwort, lb	16	18
Orris, Florentine, lb	30	40
Powdered, lb	40	35
Pareira Brava, true, lb	40	45
Pink, lb	40	45
Parsley, lb	30	45
Pleursey, lb	20	35
Poke, lb	15	25
Queen of the Meadow	18	18
Rhatany, lb	$ 20	$ 30
Rhubarb, lb	75	2 50
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb	45	50
Cut, lb	50	55
Senega, lb	55	65
Squill, lb	13	15
Stillingia, lb	22	25
Powdered, lb	25	27
Unicorn, lb	38	40
Valerian, English, lb. true	20	25
Virginia, Snake, lb	40	45
Yellow Dock, lb	15	18
Rum, Bay, gal	2 50	2 75
Essence, lb	3 00	3 25
Saccharin, oz	1 25	1 50
Seed, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb	13	15
Star, lb	35	40
Burdock, lb	30	35
Canary, bag or less, lb	4	5
Caraway, lb	10	13
Cardamom, lb	1 15	1 25
Celery	25	30
Colchicum	50	60
Coriander, lb	10	12
Cumin, lb	15	20
Fennel, lb	15	17
Fenugreek, powdered, lb	7	9
Flax, cleaned, lb	3½	4
Ground, lb	4	5
Hemp, lb	3½	4
Mustard, white, lb	11	12
Powdered, lb	15	20
Pumpkin	25	30
Quince, lb	65	70
Rape, lb	5	6
Strophanthus, oz	50	55
Worm, lb	22	25
Seidlitz Mixture, lb	25	30
Soap, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb	10	12
White, Conti's, lb	15	16
Powdered, lb	25	40
Green (Sapo Viridis), lb	25	40
Spermaceti, lb	60	65
Turpentine, Chian, oz	75	80
Venice, lb	10	12
Wax, White, lb	50	75
Yellow	40	45
Wood, Guaiac, rasped	5	6
Quassia chips, lb	10	12
Red Saunders, ground, lb	5	6
Santal, ground, lb		6

CHEMICALS.

Acid, Acetic, lb		13
Glacial, lb	45	50
Benzoic, English, oz	20	25
German, oz	10	12
Boracic, lb	12	13
Carbolic Crystals, lb	30	35
Calvert's No. 1, lb	2 10	2 15
No. 2, lb	1 35	1 40
Citric,	60	65
Gallic	10	12
Hydrobromic, diluted, lb	30	35
Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles doz	1 50	1 60
Lactic, concentrated, oz	8	10
Muriatic, lb	3	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Nitric, lb	10½	13
Chem. pure, lb	25	30
Oleic, purified, lb	75	80
Oxalic, lb	12	13
Phosphoric, glacial, lb	1 00	1 10
Dilute, lb	13	17
Pyrogallic, oz	30	35
Salicylic, white, lb	80	85
Sulphuric, carboy, lb	2¼	2½
Bottles, lb	4	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Tannic, lb	80	85
Tartaric, powdered, lb	38	40
Acetanilid, lb	65	70
Aconitine, grain	4	5
Alum, cryst., lb	1¾	3
Powdered, lb	3	4
Ammonia, Liquor, lb., .880	10	12
Ammonium, Bromide, lb	1 05	1 10
Carbonate, lb	15	16
Iodide, oz	35	40
Nitrate crystals, lb	40	45
Muriate, lb	12	16
Valerianate, oz	55	60
Amyl, Nitrite, oz	16	18
Antinervin, oz	$ 85	$ 00
Antikamnia	1 35	1 40
Antipyrin, oz	0 55	0 65
Aristol, oz	1 85	2 00
Arsenic, Donovan's sol., lb	25	30
Fowler's sol., lb	10	13
Iodide, oz	50	55
White, lb	6	7
Atropine, Sulp. in ⅛ ozs. 80c., oz	6 00	6 25
Bismuth, Ammonia-citrate, oz	40	45
Iodide, oz	55	60
Salicylate, oz	25	30
Subcarbonate, lb	2 00	2 25
Subnitrate, lb	1 80	2 00
Borax, lb	7	8
Powdered, lb	8	9
Bromine, oz	8	13
Cadmium, Bromide, oz	20	25
Iodide, oz	45	50
Caffeine, oz	55	60
Citrate, oz	35	40
Calcium, Hypophosphite lb	1 60	1 65
Iodide, oz	95	1 00
Phosphate, precip., lb	35	38
Sulphide, oz	5	6
Cerium, Oxalate, oz	10	12
Chinoidine, oz	15	10
Chloral, Hydrate, lb	1 25	1 38
Croton, oz	75	80
Chloroform, lb	60	1 90
Cinchonine, sulphate, oz	25	30
Cinchonidine, Sulph., oz	28	30
Cocaine, Mur., oz	6 75	7 00
Codeia, ¼ oz	75	80
Collodion, lb	65	70
Copper, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb.	8	10
Iodide, oz	65	70
Copperas, lb	1	3
Diuretin, oz	1 60	1 65
Ether, Acetic, lb	75	80
Sulphuri, lb	40	50
Exalgine oz	1 00	1 10
Hyoscyamine, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
Iodine, lb	4 50	5 00
Iodoform, lb	5 25	5 50
Iodol, oz	1 40	1 50
Iron, by Hydrogen	80	85
Carbonate, Precip., lb	15	16
Sacch., lb	30	35
Chloride, lb	45	55
Sol., lb	13	16
Citrate, U.S.P., lb	90	1 00
And Ammon., lb	70	75
And Quinine, lb	1 65	3 50
Quin. and Stry., oz	25	35
And Strychnine, oz	13	15
Dialyzed, Solution, lb	50	50
Ferrocyanide, lb	55	60
Hypophosphites, oz	25	35
Iodide, oz	40	45
Syrup, lb	40	45
Lactate, oz	5	6
Pernitrate, solution, lb	15	16
Phosphate scales, lb	1 25	1 30
Sulphate, pure, lb	7	9
Exsiccated, lb	8	10
And Potass. Tartrate, lb	80	85
And Ammon Tartrate, lb	80	85
Jeyes' Fluid, 25c. bottles, per doz		2 28
" 50c. bottles, per doz		4 50
Lead, Acetate, white, lb	13	15
Carbonate, lb	7	8
Iodide, oz	35	40
Red, lb	7	9
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk, lb	4	5
In packages, lb	6	7
Lithium, Bromide, oz	30	35
Carbonate, oz	30	35
Citrate, oz	25	30
Iodide, oz	50	55
Salicylate, oz	35	40
Magnesium, Calc., lb	55	60
Carbonate, lb	18	20
Citrate, gran., lb	35	40
Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb	1½	3
Manganese, Black Oxide, lb	5	0
Menthol, oz	25	87
Mercury, lb	90	1 00
Ammon (White Precip.)	1 30	1 35
Chloride, Corrosive, lb	1 05	1 15
Calomel, lb	1 20	1 30
With Chalk, lb	50	55

Amongst Our Advertisers.

Campho-Quinine is a remedy for la grippe, coughs, colds, neuralgia and head ache, which has lately come on the market. It is being extensively advertised, and as it is a meritorious article should meet with big sales.

The H. A. Nelson & Sons Co., Limited, of Montreal.

The H. A. Nelson & Sons Co., Limited, of Montreal, do a large business with druggists and fancy goods dealers in hair, cloth, tooth and nail brushes, and combs of all kinds.

They are opening this week five cases of English hair and cloth brushes, which are marvellously good value. Send a small sample order and see what nice goods they are for the money.

Of Value to Horsemen.

Do you turn your horses out for the winter? If so, we want to call your attention to a very important matter. Horses which have been used steadily at work, either on the farm or road, have quite likely had some strains whereby lameness or enlargements have been caused. Or perhaps new life is needed to be infused into their legs. Gombault's Caustic Balsam applied as per directions, just as you are turning the horse out, will be of great benefit; and this is the time when it can be used very successfully. One great advantage in using this remedy is that after it is applied it needs no care or attention, is absolutely a safe remedy, and does its work well and at a time when the horse is having a rest. Of course it can be used with equal success while horses are in the stable, but many persons in turning their horses out would use Caustic Balsam if they were reminded of it, and this article is given as a reminder.

A Great Heater.

The Queen top-draft heating stove advertised in this issue is certainly one of the best and most economical heaters we have seen. The heat is perfectly controlled by means of the hot blast top draft, and the perfect freedom from ashes or dirt renders it particularly desirable. It may be used in the store, office, bedroom or public hall with equal satisfaction. It will burn the coarsest kind of wood and is a great saver of fuel. If you want a heater of any kind drop a postal card for circular, or call at the factory. Meyer Bros., 87 Church street, Toronto, are sole patentees and manufacturers.

Holiday Perfumes, etc.

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. Lyman, Knox & Co. in this issue. They are offering specially desirable lines of perfumery suitable for the Christmas and Holiday trade. They have also a choice line of confectionery which should be ready sellers.

Druggist's Confectionery, etc.

Read what Lyman Brothers & Co., Ltd., have to say in reference to this line of goods. They have a splendid line in large variety, and are offering them at a price which should ensure quick orders. They also call attention to some other specialties, in their full page advertisement, which are well worthy the attention of the drug trade.

Books for Chemists.

Chemists and Druggists will do well to read the advt. of R. & W. Chambers in this issue. They advertise some of their special books for chemists.

Raymond's Pectoral Plasters.

The sale of these plasters has increased wonderfully since the advent of their representative in Canada about a month ago. The secret of this success appears to be in the real medicinal value of the plaster in whooping cough and lung and throat affections. Druggists will do well to keep fully stocked with these goods, as there is sure to be a steady demand for them.

Tiny Tablets.

These goods, which have been but lately introduced, promise to be excellent sellers. They are being liberally advertised, and are goods of real merit.

Somatose.

This food, which has commanded such flattering recommendations from the physicians of England and the Continent, is introduced in Canada through the Dominion Dye-wood and Chemical Co., Toronto. We have no doubt it will receive a like reception from the medical faculty and general public in this country, and druggists should see to it that they have a supply on hand.

A Book That Every Druggist Should Have.

We refer to "Martindale's Extra Pharmacopœia," a work which is a complete *multum in parvo* of the B. P. 1898, together with unofficial formulæ of the greatest value to all pharmacists. It will be mailed direct by the publisher on receipt of price, $2.07. Read advertisement.

Optical Goods.

Dealers in optical and photographic goods should read the advertisement of the Toric Optical Co., in this issue. This firm are desirous of cultivating Canadian trade, and offer good inducements. Write them, mentioning this journal.

Camphor Quinine Tablets.

These goods are right, their composition recommends them to the general public, and they are put up in excellent style. They will sell. Have you stocked them yet?

The Staunton Line.

The Staunton line of wall papers for Spring 1900 has met with phenomenal sale. The travellers' reports from all over show the biggest trade this house has ever done. Every design and every effect is selling liberally, and the trade are not backward in saying they believe it the most popular and will prove the best seller with most profit to the dealer of any line on the road. And the Staunton's have, from an artistic standpoint, handicapped the import trade so much that home manufacture is going to have a bigger field than ever it had. This firm urge immediate selection on the part of the trade, and say they will send a complete range of samples or a traveller to anyone desiring it—and are dating every bill sold from Spring.

E. Choquet has ceased doing business at Valleyfield, Que., under the name of the "Compagnie Medicale de Valleyfield."

Mercury-Potassium Hyposulphite and the corresponding sodium combination are used for syphilis in form of subcutaneous injections. The salts are used as 1 per cent. solutions, of which 1 cc. is injected every day or on alternate days.—(*Ph. Post.*)

Iodide, oz	$ 35	$ 40
Bin., oz	25	30
Oxide, Red, lb	1 30	1 35
Pill (Blue Mass), lb	70	75
MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb	30	35
MORPHINE, Acetate, oz	1 90	2 00
Muriate, oz	1 90	2 00
Sulphate, oz	2 00	2 10
PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz	35	40
PHENACETINE, oz	25	30
PIPOCARPINE, Muriate, grain	8	10
PHERIN, oz	1 00	1 10
PHOSPHORUS, lb	90	1 10
POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb	60	65
POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb	35	40
Bicarbonate lb	15	17
Bichromate, b	12	13
Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb	25	28
Bromide, lb	70	75
Carbonate, lb	12	13
Chlorate, Eng., lb	18	20
Powdered, lb	20	22
Citrate, lb	70	25
Cyanide, lb	40	50
Hypophosphites, oz	12	15
Iodide, lb	3 50	3 75
Nitrate, gran, lb	8	10
Permanganate, lb	40	45
Prussiate, Red, lb	50	55
Yellow, lb	32	35
And Sod. Tartrate, lb	25	30
Sulphuret, lb	25	30
PROPHYLAMINE, oz	35	46
QUININE, Sulph, bulk	30	35
Ozs., oz	40	45
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz	16	20
SALICIN, lb	4 50	5 00
SANTONIN, oz	28	30
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst, oz	80	85
Fused, oz	85	90
SODIUM, Acetate, lb	30	35
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb	2 75	3 00
Bromide, lb	85	90
Carbonate, lb	3	6
Hypophosphite, oz	12	15
Hyposulphite, lb	3	6

Iodide, oz	$ 40	$ 40
Salicylate, lb	1 00	1 10
Sulphate, lb	2	5
Sulphite, lb	8	10
SOMNAL, oz	85	00
SPIRIT NITRE, lb	38	68
STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb	18	20
STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz	80	85
SULFONAL, oz	50	55
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb	2½	4
Pure precipitated, lb	13	20
TARTAR EMETIC, lb	50	55
THYMOL (Thymic acid), oz	55	60
VERATRINE, oz	2 00	2 10
ZINC, Acetate, lb	70	75
Carbonate lb	25	30
Chloride, granular, oz	13	15
Iodide, oz	60	65
Oxide, lb	13	60
Sulphate, lb	9	11
Valerianate, oz	25	30
ESSENTIAL OILS.		
OIL, Almond, bitter, oz	75	80
Sweet, lb	40	50
Amber, crude, lb	40	45
Rec't, lb	60	65
Anise, lb	2 75	3 00
Bay, oz	50	60
Bergamot, lb	3 25	3 50
Cade, lb	90	1 00
Cajuput, lb	1 60	1 70
Capsicum, oz	60	65
Caraway, lb	2 75	3 00
Cassia, lb	2 00	2 25
Cedar	55	85
Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz	2 75	3 00
Citronella, lb	80	85
Clove, lb	1 20	1 30
Copaiba, lb	1 75	2 00
Croton, lb	1 50	1 75
Cubeb, lb	2 50	3 00
Cumin, lb	5 50	6 00
Erigeron, oz	20	25
Eucalyptus, lb	1 50	1 75
Fennel, lb	1 60	1 75

Geranium, oz	$1 75	$1 85
Rose, lb	3 20	3 50
Juniper berries (English), lb	4 50	5 50
Wood, lb	70	75
Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb	3 00	3 50
Garden, lb	75	1 50
Lemon, lb	1 50	1 60
Lemongrass, lb	1 50	1 00
Mustard, Essential, oz	60	60
Neroli, oz	4 25	4 60
Orange, lb	2 75	3 75
Sweet, lb	2 75	3 00
Origanum, lb	65	50
Patchouli, oz	80	50
Pennyroyal, lb	2 00	2 25
Peppermint, lb	1 60	1 75
Pimento, lb	2 60	2 95
Rhodium, oz	80	85
Rose, oz	7 50	11 30
Rosemary, lb	70	50
Rue, oz	25	50
Sandalwood, lb	5 50	7 70
Sassafras, lb	75	00
Savin, lb	1 60	1 5
Spearmint, lb	3 75	4 79
Spruce, lb	65	00
Tansy, lb	4 25	4 85
Thyme, white, lb	1 80	1 87
Wintergreen, lb	2 00	2 10
Wormseed, lb	3 50	3 75
Wormwood, lb	8 25	8 50
FIXED OILS.		
CASTOR, lb	11	13
COD LIVER, N.F., gal	1 10	1 15
Norwegian, gal	1 25	1 30
COTTONSEED, gal	1 10	1 20
LARD, gal	90	1 00
LINSEED, boiled, gal	56	59
Raw, gal	55	58
NEATSFOOT, gal	1 20	1 30
OLIVE, gal	1 30	1 35
Salad, gal	2 50	2 60
PALM, lb	12	15
SPERM, gal	1 50	1 60
TURPENTINE, gal	90	95

Drug Reports.

Canada.

Trade continues active with a general upward tendency in prices. Cocoa butter is higher and very scarce. Cuttle fish bone much advanced and will likely continue high, as, on account of low prices realized for several years, the gathering has been abandoned to a large extent. Ergot still advancing. Quinine is lower in price, future movements uncertain. Gum kino is lower. Coca leaves much higher and cocaine is still on up-grade. Ammonia carb. has been advanced by manufacturers. Oil wormwood and oil wintergreen very high. Cod liver oils are easier. Corks have been advanced by the manufacturer 10 per cent.

Ferrol Company have reduced the price of their preparations to $6 doz.

Manufacturers of Dodd's pills, etc., will advance their prices after Oct. 16th. Dodd's pills and tablets will sell to retailers at $4 doz.; gipsy oil, $2; diamond dinner pills, $1.50 a doz. No better prices than above.

Manufacturers of Chase's preparations will also advance prices of their goods Oct. 15th, in this way, that present dozen prices are the best prices in any quantity.

English Market Report.

LONDON, Sept. 19, 1899.

The holiday period usually renders both chemical and drug markets quiet, but alterations have rather an upward tendency. Acid Citric is still very dear, Tartaric is unaltered. Borax and Boric Acid are likely to advance, as combination amongst makers is anticipated. Ergot is very much dearer. Glycerin is firm, and expected to go better. Ipecacuanha is not quite so high, but is firmly held. Mercurials have all advanced two cents in consequence of the rise in Quicksilver. Kino is again lower. Oil of Aniseed is easier, Oil of Cloves also lower, but Oil of Almonds is dearer. Essences of Lemon and Bergamot, new crop, are firm. Quinine is down again, and it is not expected to recover. Salicine is dearer. Santonine has been advanced. Senega is scarce and dearer. Senna leaves are still scarce for cheap qualities. Turpentine is a trifle easier. Cocaine has had a sensational advance, owing to scarcity of raw material. Eserine is also dearer.

Druggists

WILL find the **Student's Imperial Dictionary** the very best one for use in home or dispensary. It is reliable, up-to-date, and authoritative. No other dictionary can be obtained for less than three times its price which contains the latest information in all departments of study and investigation. It is the most satisfactory and most complete working dictionary yet printed.

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Canadian Druggist

Devoted to the interests of the General Drug Trade and to the Advancement of Pharmacy.

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DRUG REPORTS.

A Druggist's License.

The object of a druggist's license is to enable him to practise the art of pharmacy in the territory wherein his license is issued. In order to make it effective it is backed up by an act of pharmacy which is supposed by the holder of the license to secure him privileges commensurate with the efforts he has put forth to obtain it. In intent his license does secure him a legal right which is not enjoyed by a non-holder, but unfortunately the right is a very limited one, and does not carry much commercial advantage with it. He frames his license, displays it in a conspicuous place, and then finds that the public look upon it as a weapon for their undoing when they are obliged to deal with him. It is questionable if the display of the certificate does not do more harm than good. Every druggist knows that the public part very reluctantly with every cent they pay him, unless it is for liquor, and that, even when he is in a position to give them better value in certain lines of goods than are other merchants who may handle the same, he does not get the chance. His place is always the last resort.

It cannot well be said that the license granted in this country is of much less value, in intent, than those issued elsewhere, but it can truly be said that this country, from the Premier to the voter, is averse to giving him any commercial privileges with it which have not for their sole purpose the conservation of the public welfare. This means that the public conserve their own interests without paying much regard to the fact that the druggist has been specially qualified and licensed to do it.

Every license is supposed to have a value, but we very much doubt if any pharmacist's license, if permitted to be put at auction, would bring anywhere near the sum it cost him to secure it.

Ontario and Quebec.

It is to be regretted that the druggists of these two provinces are not better informed about one another than they now are. If they were, we are convinced that a rapprochement for mutual interests would speedily be brought about, as both have similar difficulties to contend against, though in a somewhat different way. The druggist of Quebec has more to contend against from the patent medicine opposition of the grocery dealer than his Ontario confrere, while the Ontario pharmacist has the departmental octopus exerting greater influence to destroy his trade. The Quebec druggist has in the past confined his efforts to the practice of pharmacy, pure and simple, while his Ontario brother has not hesitated to combine any department of commerce which would bring grist to his mill. In proportion to population, Quebec has fewer pharmacies, there being scores of towns with from 800 to 1,000 inhabitants without a single pharmacy, and very many with from 2,000 to 3,000 with a single druggist to supply their wants. The French people use more perfumery and toilet articles than their English neighbors, but it is doubtless within the mark to say that the English use two or three times as much drugs. The English are home physicians, while the French either rely on their doctor or the patent medicine advertisement.

From a professional standpoint the French pharmacists of the Province of Quebec have nothing to learn from their English confreres in the West. They are few in number in proportion, it is true, but the lack in quantity is made up in quality, and a basis of equality would in no wise disparage the votaries of either province.

These two provinces are destined to control to a great extent the future of Canadian pharmacy in all the provinces, and, as the interests and difficulties of

both are practically identical, we have not hesitated to commence and to continue to advocate, on all opportune occasions, an alliance along such lines as would consolidate their influence whilst not interfering with the local control which each might find it advantageous to wield over their educational institutions. We are satisfied that the pharmacists in both provinces would welcome a consolidation of their power, and we are as fully convinced that Canadian pharmacy will never assume its true position until a union of these bodies is effected which will secure to votaries of pharmacy recognition as Canadian rather than provincial pharmacists.

Better Times.

While the experience which the druggists have derived from the past five years would not warrant an anticipation of good times, it cannot be gainsaid that business in all departments of commercial activity is better than it has been, and that the general trade of the country justifies an expectation of better times. The druggist, like every other business man, is bound to get a share of the extra cash which goes into circulation, and we hope his share may be a large one. When times are hard the customers are more discriminating and harder to deal with. They then need the bargains which they seek, and as their training induces them to regard the druggist as a merchant who never gives one, he is avoided as much as possible. When times are better, they do not mind the imaginary loss of a few pennies, and the druggist profits accordingly. The advent of more prosperous times will not make the average druggist rich, but a little relief from the tension under which he has labored will be fully appreciated. We earnestly hope that good times, now that they have come, may stay long and help the drug trade out of the rut into which it has fallen. We are convinced that the trade is prepared to make hay while the sun shines, and to put to good use what it does make.

Serving Customers.

Few things contribute more to create a favorable impression upon the customer than the manner in which he is served. The proprietor or clerk who has learned or appreciates the value of the art of politeness will be sure to reap a return from which it cannot be derived from any other source. Prompt and attentive service is the first duty of the clerk. Promptitude is not enough alone. It merely constitutes an act, but the attention constitutes a manner. Not an unnecessary moment should be lost in waiting upon the customer. The presence of more than can be attended to promptly simply throws more responsibility upon the attendant whose duty then is to notice each customer by passing a word of recognition until such time as they can be served. The attendant who understands human nature can do as much with head as his hands, although in such circumstances both should be actively employed. The customer who is recognized by a word of greeting will be generous enough to wait his turn. The recognition binds him and the unwritten law of civility will prevent him leaving. It is generally too late to notice him when he is making for the door by saying, "Is there anything I can do for you? I will be with you in a moment." He naturally feels that your interests and not his are what impel the remark and is influenced accordingly. The serving successfully of all customers depends upon the manner in which it is done. If each can be influenced by your manner to believe that his trade is appreciated and that you will do your utmost to please him, his patronage is certain to remain with you. Always bear in mind that the same kind of attention which you like to receive as a customer will be agreeable to others. The doing unto others as you would that they should do unto you, is excellent policy in business matters.

The Price of Tinctures.

Are tinctures dispensed and sold by the druggist at a price proportionate to their cost? We think not.

There is not a druggist in Canada of twenty years' experience who does not recollect that in his time alcohol sold for about one-half its present price, yet in all that time the charge for tinctures has remained practically unchanged. Conditions of trade have changed, and in everything over which the druggist does not exercise absolute control he has been been obliged to lower his price. It is a hard rule that won't work two ways, and we are of the opinion that when the druggist is forced by the buying public to give them values they do not thank him for, he is justified in return in demanding values which he need not thank them for. One of the special benefits which we believe could be derived from the formation of a Dominion commercial drug association would be the adjustment of questions such as this. We feel sure that if each druggist was asked to give his candid opinion as to the present price of tinctures, extracts,etc., being adequate he would unhesitatingly answer no.

In raising a question of this kind, we wish to avoid even the appearance of theoretical discussion and to have the drug trade make it a practical live issue. If no other way can be arrived at to make it so, we would suggest that some member of our College Councils should bring it forward at a semi-annual meeting, and introduce a motion fixing prices, which, upon adoption, would have the force of official sanction, and which would then, we believe, be adopted by the drug trade at large.

The Cape Colony Medical and Pharmacy Act, 1891, as Amended 1899.

Proprietary Medicines containing poison must be so labelled and the ingredients also to be indicated on the label.

We have received from the resident correspondent of the *Chemist and Druggist* at Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, the amendments to the Pharmacy Act, which have recently been passed by the Government of Cape Colony, and which affect the sale of all patent and proprietary medicines in that Colony.

It would be seen by the clauses of the Act, which are given below, that in future all patent or proprietary medicines when containing a poison, as mentioned in the Third Schedule of the Act shall not only be labelled poison, but also shall indicate on its label the name of such poison.

It must, however, be observed that this only applies to Cape Colony and its dependencies, and not to Natal, Rhodesia, Transvaal or Orange Free State.

The Cape Government, after periodical attempts extending over many years now, has succeeded in amending the Medical and Pharmacy Act, 1891, as indicated. Mention was made in this journal at the beginning of the year that in all probability the clauses bearing for the most part on patent medicines and packed goods to the extent of carrying their formula without exception would be amended down to a simple poison regulation. This has now taken place, and the clause has been altered to read as follows:

Clause (16) "From and after a date

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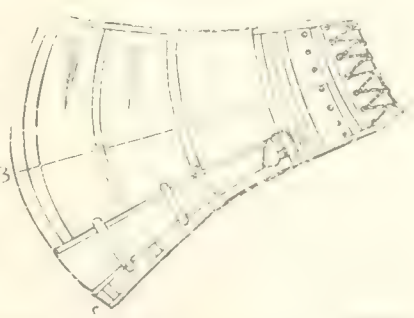

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to be proclaimed by the Governor, which shall not be less than six months after publication in the *Gazette* of his intention to proclaim such date, every patent or proprietary medicine intended for human use and containing any poison mentioned in the third schedule of this Act, shall bear upon the bottle, case or other package immediately containing such medi cine, a true and exact statement, setting forth the fact that poison is contained and the ordinary name of such poison, and any person selling or keeping for sale any such medicine not so labelled shall be liable, upon conviction, to a penalty not exceeding £50, and in default of payment to six months' imprisonment with or without hard labor ; providing that it shall be lawful for the Governor after consulting the Council and Board, and after giving six months' intention in the Gazette of his intention so to do, to declare any article mentioned in such notice to be a poison within the meaning of the said schedule, provided that the provisions of this section shall not apply to the medicines commonly called Dutch medicines.

List of poisons within the meaning of the Act 1891, and this Act :

Division (1) arsenic, and its preparations, aconite, atropine, strychnine, and all poisonous alkaloids and their salts ; cantharides ; corrosive sublimate, and its preparations ; cyanide of potassium, and all metallic cyanides and their preparations ; tartar emetic ; ergot of rye, and its preparations ; prussic acid, and its preparations ; savin, and its oil ; vermin killers, if preparations of poisons the preparations of which are in division 1 of this schedule.

Division (2) carbolic acid, almonds, essential oil of (unless deprived of prussic acid), belladonna, and its preparations ; cantharides, tincture, and all vesicating liquids, preparations ; cocaine ; nux vomica, and its preparations ; opium and morphia, and their preparations ; and all preparations of poppies ; oxalic acid ; precipitate, red (red oxide of mercury) ; precipitate, white (ammoniated mercury) vermin killers (see division 1). Compounds containing poisons prepared for the destruction of vermin, if not subject to the provisions of division (1) are in division (2).

The bill contains some 18 clauses in all and is crudely drawn up. All other provisions are of interest locally only, and can be proclaimed law immediately. Clause 16, however, requires six months' notice through the medium of the *Gazette*. When the mail left, the Medical Council and Pharmacy Board were unable to advise the Government owing to the absence of the majority of the members, but we hope to be able to give further particulars in our next issue.

DRAFT OF A REPORT COMPILED BY A COMMITTEE OF THE

CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

To be Presented to the Pharmacopœia Committee of the General Medical Council of Great Britain.

The following lists of drugs and preparations has been compiled and is recommended by the Committee nominated at the 32nd Annual Meeting of the Canadian Medical Association, held in Toronto, Aug., '99.

In February of this year, Professor Attfield on behalf of the General Medical Council, addressed a letter to the chief officers of medical and pharmaceutical bodies, and to other medical and pharmaceutical authorities in the British Colonies and India, asking for aid in adapting the British Pharmacopœia to Colonial and Indian requirements that it might ultimately become an Imperial pharmacopœia. According to this letter it is proposed not to modify the body of the present Pharmacopœia of '98, but, as that is already nearly out of print, to publish an addendum in future editions giving a list of the additions and modifications recommended by Colonial and Indian authorities.

It is evident from this letter and from the draft report which accompanied it, that the various Colonies had already taken some steps along the lines indicated. Canada had so far done nothing. It is indeed obvious that from the very extent of the Dominion—save and except the Federal Government were to take up the matter, Canada as a whole could do little to carry out the wishes of the Home authorities. To call together a committee of experts from all the Provinces was, from pecuniary considerations alone, an impossibility ; to conduct a committee by correspondence between the scattered members, would be foredoomed to failure. At the same time, that the Dominion should be unrepresented in any scheme of an imperial nature, was at least undesirable ; hence, to achieve something, even if but provincial in scope, a committee was called together in Montreal consisting of representatives of the Universities and pharmaceutical bodies of the Province of Quebec and of the Montreal Medico-Chirurgical Society, and by this Committee a draft report was prepared. That draft report was read before the Canadian Medical Association, which body, as representing the medical profession throughout the Dominion, nominated the present Committee to consider and amend the draft report presented, while the Association further empowered this Committee to enter into communication in its name and to report to the General Medical Council of Great Britain.

The recommendations which follow are the first steps taken by the above committee towards that end. The Montreal report has been revised, certain recommendations added, others removed, and the arguments favoring each recommendation fully considered. But before forwarding the report to the General Medical Council, it is felt advisable to publish the present stage of the report so that if any, more especially pharmaceutical, bodies in the Dominion have criticisms to make or wish to see yet further additions thereto, they communicate with the secretaries of this committee without delay. It is desired that those to whom this report is sent for consideration, will consider it item by item and will against each item note whether they agree to its inclusion in the report or whether they have any alterations to suggest ; while further it is begged that in thus returning the report to the secretaries they will note any drug, more especially of Canadian origin, which they think might be added, together with any criticisms upon the official modes of preparation and of compounding preparations already in the British Pharmacopœia which they find unsuited to Canadian need.

Signed :

A. D. Blackader, M.D.,
Prof. of Pharmacology, McGill Univ.
Robt. Wilson, M.D.,
Prof. Pharmacology, Bishops' College.
H. Hervieux, M.D.,
Prof. Pharmacology, Laval University.
J. T. Fotheringham, M.D.,
Ontario College of Pharmacy.
H. Watters,
Ex-Pres. Ontario College Pharmacy.
A. Robert,
Pres. Pharmaceutical Assoc. Province of Quebec.
W. H. Chapman,
Pres. Montreal College of Pharmacy.

J. E. Morrison,
Past-Pres. American Pharmaceutical Assn.
Prof. Montreal College of Pharmacy.
J. W. Lecours,
Prof. Montreal College of Pharmacy.
A. B. J. Moore,
Medical Expert
J G. Adami, M.D.,
Chairman of Committee.
T. D. Reed, M.D.,
91 University St.
A. T. Bazin, M.D.,
46 Richmond Sq.
Secretaries.

ELIXIR AURANTII CO.

Tincture of orange	2 ozs.	100 ccs.
Tincture of lemon	½ "	25 "
Orange flower water	2 "	100 "
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	3 "	150 "
Syrup	8 "	400 "
Kaolin } Water }	Of each a sufficient quantity.	

Mix the tincture of orange, tincture of lemon, orange flower water, alcohol, syrup and four fluid ounces (or two hundred cubic centimetres) of water with two ounces of kaolin; set aside for twenty-four hours; filter; wash the filter with sufficient water to make twenty fluid ounces (or one thousand cubic centimetres) of simple elixir.

Note.—In reference to the term "Elixir" this is preferred by the committee to that of "Syrupus," in that the latter indicates something of a thick syrupy nature. There is distinct lack of adjuvant of this nature in the B.P., and this desired has a thicker adjuvant than the Syrupus Aromaticus of 1898, and no better term than "Elixir" suggests itself to the committee, which term, it might be added, is employed in the United States in this connection. If "adjuvans" could be employed it would recommend itself to this committee. The committee would have liked to suggest a simple Elixir of Olei Aurantii, and, while this is pleasant and easily made, oil of orange tends to deteriorate, and, for this reason, it was unwilling to introduce what would be a new official drug, purely for this purpose.

EMULSUM OLEI MORRHUÆ.

(Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil.)

Cod Liver Oil	8 ozs.	500 ccs.
Gum Acacia (in powder)	2 "	125 grammes.
Syrup	1 "	200 ccs.
Oil of Bitter Almonds	2 m.	5 m.
Water	a sufficient quantity.	

Triturate the cod liver oil and gum Acacia together; add five ounces (or three hundred and thirteen cubic centimetres) of water, and stir briskly; when the emulsion is formed add the oil of bitter almonds, the syrup and sufficient water to make sixteen fluid ounces (or one thousand cubic centimetres).

Note.—In response to the constant demand for an emulsion and as a useful basis for the administration of creosote, hypophosphites, etc. As this emulsion contains 50% oil it cannot be kept for long periods as can many proprietary emulsions containing a much smaller amount. By the described method it can be made up in large or small quantities in a very short time; while made thus it preserves its characters for two weeks or more.

In place of oil of bitter almonds, other flavorings may be introduced as desired

EXTRACTUM BUCHU LIQUIDUM.

(Liquid Extract of Buchu.)

Buchu leaves (in No. 40 powder)	20 ozs.	1000 grammes.
Alcohol (60 per cent)	A sufficient quantity.	

Moistened the powdered buchu leaves with about eight ounces (or four hundred cubic centimetres) of the alcohol; pack the moistened powder in a percolator, and add sufficient alcohol to saturate it thoroughly; when the liquid begins to drop, close the lower orifices of the percolator; set aside for forty-eight hours; then allow percolation to proceed, gradually adding alcohol until the buchu leaves are exhausted; reserve the first seventeen fluid ounces (or eight hundred and fifty cubic centimetres) of the percolate; remove the alcohol from the remainder by distillation; evaporate the residue to a soft extract; dissolve this in the reserved portion; add sufficient alcohol to produce twenty fluid ounces (or one thousand cubic centimetres) of the liquid extract.

Note.—The tincture is hardly ever used, as it contains too much alcohol.

EXTRACTUM HYSOCYAMI LIQUIDUM.

(Liquid Extract of Henbane.)

Henbane leaves (in No. 40 powder)	20 ozs.	1000 grammes.
Alcohol (60 per cent	A sufficient quantity.	

Same as buchu.

Note—More reliable than the succus as obtained in Canada, and contains less alcohol than the tincture.

EXTRACTUM PRUNI VIRGINIANÆ LIQUIDUM.

(Liquid Extract of Wild Cherry.)

Wild Cherry Bark (in No. 40 powders)	20 ozs.	1,000 grammes.
Glycerine	2 "	100 ccs.
Alcohol (45 per cent.)	A sufficient quantity.	

Mix the Glycerine with six ounces (or three hundred cubic centimetres) of the alcohol; moisten the Wild Cherry Bark with the mixture, and allow to macerate in a tightly closed vessel for forty-eight hours; pack the moistened powder in a percolator and sufficient menstruum to saturate it thoroughly; when the liquid begins to drop, close the lower orifice of the percolator; set aside for twenty-four hours; then allow percolation to proceed, gradually adding menstruum until the Wild Cherry Bark is exhausted; reserve the first eighteen ounces (or nine hundred cubic centimetres) of the percolate; remove the alcohol from the remainder by distillation; evaporate the residue to a soft extract; dissolve this in the reserved portion; add sufficient menstruum to produce twenty fluid ounces (or one thousand cubic centimetres) of the Liquid Extract.

Dose—30 to 60 minims.

Note.—Much more serviceable than the tincture.

EXTRACTUM TRITICI LIQUIDUM.

(Liquid Extract of Couch Grass.)

Couch Grass (cut small)	20 ozs.	1,000 grammes,
Boiling water	A sufficient quantity.	
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	5 ozs.	250 ccs.

Digest the Couch Grass with one hundred ounces (or five litres) of boiling water for six hours; strain; repeat the operation twice; mix the infusions and evaporate to fifteen ounces (or eight hundred cubic centimetres); add the alcohol; let stand twenty-four hours and filter.

Dose.—1 to 2 drachms.

Note.—Very often used. All the principles are in solution.

EXTRACTUM GRINDELIÆ LIQUIDUM.

(Liquid Extract of Grindelia.)

Grindelia in No. 40 powder	20 ozs.	1000 grms.
Sodium carbonate	2 "	100 "
Water	10 "	500 "
Alcohol (80 per cent.)	A sufficient quantity	

Moisten the grindelia with eight ounces (or four hundred cubic centimetres); macerate in a closed vessel for twenty-four hours; pack the moistened powder in a percolator, and add sufficient menstruum to saturate it thoroughly; when the liquid begins to drop close the lower orifice of the percolator; set aside for twenty-four hours; then allow percolation to proceed gradually, adding menstruum till the grindelia is exhausted. Recover

the alcohol by distillation and dissolve the residue in the water containing the sodium bicarbonate, and after effervesence ceases add sufficient alcohol to make twenty ounces (or one thousand cubic centimetres) of liquid extract.

Dose.—10 to 20 minims.

EXTRACTUM SENEGÆ LIQUIDUM.

(Liquid Extract of Senega.)

Senega (in No. 40 powder).	20 ozs.	1000 grms.
Solution of potash	1 "	50 cc.
Alcohol (70 per cent.)	A sufficient quantity	

Moisten the powdered senega with the solution of potash and six ounces of alcohol; pack the moistened powder in a percolator, etc., the same as for buchu.

Dose.—5 to 20 minims.

Note.—This is in great demand. It requires to be made up thus with a non-volatile alkali to prevent gelatinous change. Preparation from the concentrated liquors of the B.P. '98 is not recommended because these have not so far proved themselves popular in Canada.

EXTRACTUM VIBURNI PRUNIFOLII LIQUIDUM.

(Liquid Extract of Black Haw.)

Black Haw (in No. 60 powder).	20 ozs.	1,000 grammes.
Alcohol (70 per cent.)	A sufficient quantity.	

Same as Buchu.

Dose.—1 to 2 drachms.

Note.—Valuable and much in use.

LIQUOR AROMATICUS ANTISEPTICUS.

(Aromatic Antiseptic Solution.)

Benzoic acid	10 grammes.
Boric acid	20 "
Borax	10 "
Thymol	2 "
Eucalyptol	10 drops.
Oil of wintergreen	10 "
Oil of peppermint	6 "
Glycerine	100 ccs.
Alcohol (90 per cent)	300 "
Water	A sufficient quantity.

Dissolve the thymol, oil of wintergreen, and oil of peppermint in the alcohol; dissolve the benzoic acid, boric acid, and borax in twelve ounces (or six hundred cubic centimetres) of water; add the glycerine; mix the two solutions; set aside for twenty-four hours; filter through kaolin, and add sufficient water to make twenty fluid ounces (or one thousand cubic centimetres).

Note.—Included because of the absence from the B.P. of any satisfactory preparation of the nature of a nose and mouth wash which is, at the same time, agreeable to use an antiseptic. For such there is so unmistakable a demand that the demand should be satisfied even at the cost of polypharmacy.

SYRUPUS HYPOPHOSPHITUM.

(Syrup of the Hypophosphites)

Calcium hypophosphite	304 grains	45 grammes
Sodium hypophosphite	131 "	15 "
Potassium hypophosphite	131 "	15 "
Tincture of Lemon	87 minims	10 ccs.
Sugar	14 ounces	700 grammes
Water to make	20 "	1000 ccs.

Dissolve the salts in ten fluid ounces (or four hundred cubic centimetres) of water; dissolve the sugar in the solution without the aid of heat; add the tincture of lemon, and finally enough water to make twenty fluid ounces (or one thousand cubic centimetres) of the syrup.

Dose.—1 to 2 drachms.

Note.—In frequent demand: contained in the U.S.P.

OLEUM GAULTHERIA.

(Oil of Wintergreen.)

The oil distilled from the leaves of gaultheria procumbens or from the bark of betula lenta.

Characters and Tests.—Colorless or slightly yellowish tint. Specific gravity 1.180 to 1.187. It should rotate the plane of a ray of polarized light not less than 0.25° to the left in a tube 100 millimetres long (Powers & Kleber).

Note.—As an aromatic oil this in Canada is popular with the profession and the laity very much as is mentha piperita in Great Britain. Therapeutically as methyl salicylate whether prepared synthetically or derived from the above mentioned sources, it is of no small value and frequently prescribed.

SYRUPUS ACIDI HYDRIODICI (2 P.C.).

(Syrup of Acid Hydriodic.)

Potassium iodide	236.25 grains	27 grammes
Tartaric acid	223 "	25.5 "
Calcium hypophosphite	17½ "	2 "
Water	525 minims	60 ccs.
Alcohol (45 per cent)	440 "	50 ccs.
Syrup to make		1000 ccs.

Dissolve the potassium iodide and calcium hypophosphite and the tartaric acid in 440 minims (or fifty cubic centimetres) of alcohol; mix the solutions; shake well and set aside in ice water for half an hour; then filter through a small filter, washing the filter with alcohol (45 per cent.) till the filtrate amounts to two ounces (or one hundred cubic centimetres.) Mix the solution with sufficient syrup to produce twenty fluid ounces (or one thousand cubic centimetres.)

Note.—Official in the U.S.P. (1%), but 2% is frequently demanded and therefore meets all requirements. In the '80 edition of the U.S.P. it was directed that the syrup be made from the acid which was prepared direct from iodin, but in the '90 edition was directed to be prepared by the interaction of tartaric acid and potassium iodide, a simpler and more satisfactory process.

SYRUPUS FERRI PHOSPHATIS COMPOSITUS.

(Compound Syrup of Ferrous Phosphate.)

Iron wire	37½ grains	4.3 grammes
Precipitated calcium carbonate	120 "	13.7 "
Potassium acid carbonate	9 "	1 "
Sodium Phosphate	9 "	1 "
Cochineal	30 "	3.5 "
Sugar	14 ounces	700 "
Water	A sufficient quantity.	

Dissolve the iron wire in one fluid ounce (or fifty cubic centimetres) of phosphoric acid and half an ounce (or twenty-five cubic centimetres) of water in a flask, heating gently till dissolved. Dissolve the precipitated calcium carbonate, potassium carbonate and sodium phosphate in half an ounce (or twenty-five cubic centimetres) of concentrated phosphoric acid and two ounces (or one hundred cubic centimetres) of water. Mix the solutions, filter and set aside. Boil the cochineal and six fluid ounces (or three hundred cubic centimetres) of water for fifteen minutes; cool, filter and wash the filter with sufficient water to make seven ounces (or three hundred and fifty cubic centimetres). In this dissolve the sugar with the aid of heat, and strain. When cold, add the solution of phosphates and sufficient water to measure twenty fluid ounces (or one thousand cubic centimetres).

Note.—Large amounts used.

SYRUPUS HYPOPHOSPHITUM COMPOSITUS CUM QUININA ET STRYCHNIA.

(Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites with Quinine and Strychnine.)

	Grains.	Grams.
Calcium hypophosphite	80	12
Potassium hypophosphite	40	6
Manganese hypophosphite	40	6
Iron hypophosphite	40	6
Potassium citrate	30	4.5
Strychnine hydrochloride	2	0.3
Quinine hydrochloride	8	1.2
Sugar	14 ozs.	700
Water	A sufficient quantity.	

Note.—Here as in connection with the liquor antiseptica aromat, the committee is of opinion that public necessity must overrule considerations of pharmacological value. While experimental proof has not been induced as to the value of this preparation, practitioners so frequently prescribe the syrup of hypophosphites without designating whether property preparations are indicated or the hypophosphites alone, or containing quinine or strychnine, that it is essential for the Pharmacopœia to give some definite formula in order to avoid confusion.

SYRUPUS SENEGÆ

(Syrup of Senega.)

Liquid extract of senega	4 ozs.	200 cc.
Sugar	14 "	700 grammes.
Water	A sufficient quantity.	

Mix the liquid extract of senega with ten ounces (or five hundred and fifty cubic centimetres) of water; filter through kaolin, washing the filter with distilled water; dissolve the sugar in the filtrate; strain and add water to make twenty fluid ounces (or one thousand cubic centimetres) of the syrup.

Dose.—½ to 1 fluid drachm.

Note.—Preferred to tincture. Vide note to No. ' in reference to the advisability of preparing this from the official concentrated liquor.

SYRUPUS IPECACUANHÆ.

(Syrup of Ipecacuanha)

Liquid extract of ipecacuanha	1 fl. oz.	50 cc.
Acetic acid	96 minims.	10 "
Glycerine	2 ounces.	100 "
Sugar	14 "	700 grammes.
Water	A sufficient quantity.	

Mix the liquid extract of ipecacuanha, acetic acid and ten ounces (or five hundred cubic centimetres) of water; filter through kaolin into a vessel containing the glycerine; add the sugar and dissolve without the aid of heat; strain and add water to make twenty fluid ounces (or one thousand cubic centimetres) of the syrup.

Dose.—1 to 2 drachms.

Note.—Strongly recommended.

TINCTURÆ ARNICÆ FLORUM.

(Tincture of Arnica Flowers.)

Arnica flowers, in No. 20 powder	2 ounces.	100 grammes.
Alcohol (45 per cent.).	A sufficient quantity.	

Moisten the powder with four fluid ounces (or two hundred cubic centimetres) of the alcohol, and complete the percolation process. The resulting tincture should measure one pint (or one thousand cubic centimetres).

Dose.—½ to 1 fluid drachm.

Note.—This tincture is the preparation exclusively used in this country.

TINCTURA JALAPÆ COMPOSITA.

(Compound Tincture of Jalap.)

Jalap, No. 40 powder	1 oz., 262 grains.	80 gms.
Scammony "	175 grains.	20 "
Turbeth "	88 "	10 "
Alcohol (60 per cent.)	A sufficient quantity.	

Moisten the powders with two fluid ounces (or one hundred cubic centimetres) of the alcohol, and complete the percolation process. The resulting tincture should measure one pint (or one thousand cubic centimetres).

Note.—The ordinary tincture is never called for in Canada, while in the French-speaking Province of Quebec this preparation, borrowed from the Codex, is in very frequent demand, and is found by the medical profession to be active and reliable.

TINCTURA OPII DEODORATA.

(Deodorized Tincture of Opium.)

Opium	3 ounces.	150 grammes.
Alcohol (90 per cent.) Distilled water	Of each a sufficient quantity.	

Rub the opium to a paste with ten fluid ounces (or 500 cubic centimetres) of distilled water previously heated to at least 200° F. (93.3° C.); set aside for six hours. Add another five ounces (or 250 cubic centimetres of water); mix thoroughly; set aside in a covered vessel for twenty four hours; strain; press; mix the liquids. Let the infusion stand for twelve hours in a vessel surrounded by ice; filter through a pleated filter containing a piece of ice. To the filtrate add five ounces (or 250 cubic centimetres) of the alcohol. Set aside for twenty-four hours; filter. Determine the percentage of morphine in the liquid by the process given under Tincture of Opium; and to the filtered liquid add a sufficiency of a mixture of alcohol water so that the resulting tincture will contain not less than 0.70 grammes, nor more than 0.80 grammes, in one hundred cubic centimetres.

Dose.—5 to 15 minims for repeated administration.

For a single administration 20 to 30 minims.

Note.—This is much needed; the process of deodorisation and preparation by this method does not weaken the opium, while a more elegant preparation is obtained which is useful especially when it is desired to mark the drug.

FERRI HYPOPHOSPHIS.

(Ferric Hypophosphite)

$FE_2 (PH_2O_2)$ 6.

Ferric hypophosphite obtained by the interaction of calcium hypophosphite and ferric chloride.

Characters and Tests.—A grayish white powder; only slightly soluble in water; entirely soluable in solution of potassium citrate, forming a green solution. Should give no reaction for carbonates, phosphate.

Note.—Used in preparation of syr. hypophosphitum.

HYDRARGYRI IODIDUM FLAVUM

(Yellow Mercurous Iodide.)

Hg. I.

Mercurous iodide obtained by interaction of mercurous nitrate and potassium iodide.

Characters and Tests.—A bright yellow amorphous powder; almost insoluble in water; entirely insoluble in alcohol and ether.

Note.—Made according to this formula it is stable when protected from the light, much more stable than the green iodide while being of definite composition and definitely active; further, it is in much demand.

FERRI PHOSPHAS SOLUBILIS

(Soluble Ferric Phosphate.)

Made according to the process of the U. S. P.

Note.—Largely prescribed by the profession in Canada.

SYRUPUS FERRI IODIDI.

(Syrup of Ferrous Iodide)

Note.—It is recommended that a note be appended to the description of the preparation of syrupus ferri iodide in future editions of the B. P. to the effect that the amount of sugar may be varied according to the contingencies of climate so that crystallizationbe thus prevented.

Formic Aldehyde—Description of this and its tests should, in the opinion of the Committee, be added to the pharmacopœia.

LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID
NON-POISONOUS
SHEEP DIP
AND CATTLE WASH.

For the Destruction of Ticks, Lice, Mange, and all Insects upon Sheep, Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Dogs, etc.

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc.

Removes Scurf, Roughness, and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy, and healthy.

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals

"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion Experimental Farms at Ottawa and Brandon, at the Ontario Industrial Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion; and is pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

☞ 17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at **75c.** Is wanted by every Farmer and Breeder in the Dominion.

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DEODORISER & ANTISEPTIC

NEW DISINFECTANT.

FOR UNIVERSAL USE

Cheap, Harmless, and Effective

A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking and Preventing Contagion from Infectious Diseases.

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

In a test of Disinfectants, undertaken on behalf of the American Government, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Disinfectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants, at 50 per cent., proved worthless.

"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

Used in the London and Provincial Hospitals and approved of by the Highest Sanitary Authorities of the day.

The Phenyle has been awarded Gold Medals and Diplomas in al parts of the world.

Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 50c. Bottles, and $1.00 Tins.

A 25c. bottle will make four gallons strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted by every Physician, Householder, and Public Institution in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

TOILET PAPERS

Rolls from $3 per 100. Packages from $3 25 per 100.

SEE OUR

CENTURY Rolls at.....$5.00 per 100.

CANDAPER Package..... " " "

(500 Sheets, extra quality)

BALSAMIC MEDICATED PACKAGES

(Advertising Matter Supplied)

HOYT'S CABINETS and Supplies

Special Trade Discount to Dealers.

Canada Paper Co., Limited,
Toronto and Montreal

WHEAT MARROW

AN IDEAL FOOD FOR

INVALIDS, INFANTS, OLD PEOPLE

Is **Nutritious, easily digested,** and satisfying. Prepared from the **Choicest Winter Wheats.**

Physicians recommend it. Patients like it.

All druggists should keep it in stock.

Manufactured by

The Express Roller Mills

Wm. Mack, Proprietor. **CORNWALL, ONT.**

OUR NEW TABLETS

Well Advertised—Demand Assured

ANTIKAMNIA LAXATIVE TABLETS

FIVE GRAINS EACH

AK

FAC-SIMILE ENGRAVED

(A Laxative Analgesic and Antipyretic)

AND

ANTIKAMNIA AND QUININE LAXATIVE TABLETS

FIVE GRANS EACH

AKQ

FAC-SIMILE ENGRAVED

(A Tonic-Laxative, Analgesic and Antipyretic)

ONE SIZE ONLY

THE ANTIKAMNIA CHEMICAL COMPANY

ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

From all Canadian Jobbers—Ounce Packages Only.

All Antikamnia Preparations from Canadian Jobbers $1 25 per ounce

Pratt's Poultry Food

Cures Chicken Cholera, Roup, Gapes, etc.

Positively increases the quantity of eggs—ensures healthy flocks of

Chickens, Turkeys, Ducks, Geese and Pigeons

Packages retail for 30c. 24 in a case. Dealer's Profit is FIFTY PER CENT.

Pratt's Animal Regulator

For Horses, Cows, Hogs and Sheep

Regulates the Bowels, Blood and Digestive Organs.
Builds up run-down Horses.
Increases the flow of milk—makes it richer and produces more butter.
Prevents and cures Hog Cholera.

Packages retail for 30c.—24 in a case. Dealer's Profit is FIFTY PER CENT.

Freight is allowed to points in Ontario, Quebec or Maritime Provinces on lots of two cases or over. Proportionate freight allowance to other points.

Handsome Lithographs of different breeds of Horses and Poultry with each case.

A Case of each costs you only $9.60, freight paid. Sells for $14.40.

PRATT'S FOOD is a quick and sure seller---Try It!

Sold extensively by Druggists throughout Canada.
Backed by thousands of testimonials from all parts.

General Agent For Canada **ROBERT GREIG,** 29 Melinda Street, ...Toronto.

Liquor Formic Aldehyde, 40 per cent.—This is now in such extensive employment for antiseptic purposes, and is found so efficacious in the opinion of the Committee, that it should immediately have a place in the Addendum, and be added in future editions of the B. P.

The Committee has had under consideration several drugs, many of them of distinct efficacy, which have come into extensive use since the publication of the last edition of the B.P., but, recognizing that it is the policy of the compilers of that volume not to add new drugs to the already large list until their preparations, chemical and pharmaceutical, have been thoroughly worked out; and, recognizing further that none of these are especially Canadian products, the Committee has decided to make no recommendation concerning them. It will be observed that with the exception of the last (Solution of Formic Aldehyde) all the recommendations are of preparations which have long been successfully and extensively employed in Canada, while the exact methods of preparations given are those which have been found by Canadian pharmacologists and pharmacists to yield the most satisfactory results.

Labels.

BY J. R.

A word about labels. Not an advertisement for any firm of printers, but a few suggestions which may mean gain or loss to the retail druggist.

In the first place the label should be well printed on good smooth paper, not too heavy, for that means imperfect or difficultly-secured adhesion, but thick enough not to show the effects of having been moistened, and so smooth that the accidental moistening of the printed side does not make it look soiled. As to style of printing and design, tastes differ, so I say little beyond that I am convinced that the first essential is that the type should be legible and all ornamentation, except perhaps a handsome border, should be subservient to this characteristic. I think, too, that the type employed should be stylish that it may convey the impression that the druggist whose name it bears is "up to date," and in short, that the label should in every particular be as good and as plain as possible. If it be too handsome it suggests an extra outlay which the customer will rightly enough judge must be at his expense. If, on the other hand, it be poor in every quality it naturally suggests that the contents of the bottle or package it marks are of similar quality. In these particulars there is a sensible medium which it is well to recognize and act upon.

It is impossible to have labels printed for every package, and of course prescription labels must be written upon. Needless to say that while the druggist must not of necessity write a good hand the writing should be legible and neat without any evidence of carelessness and haste. These last two considerations have bearing upon all the points I am now to speak of, for carelessness indicated by labels presumes the probable carelessness in preparation, just as evidence of haste in affixing or writing the label strongly points to possible haste in finding the medicine and preparing it. These two faults are the most powerful enemies to the confidence of the public in the druggist, for no one cares to risk one's life to the haste or indifference of the vendor of drugs.

Just as good quality of label is associated with presumed excellence of goods, so do evident neatness and care, of which the label may be eloquent, engender confidence in the dispenser. For this reason a most important essential is that the label should be neatly trimmed on all sides so that the plain white margin be uniform and of one width. A label with a margin on one side twice as large as that on another,—or worse—crooked—suggests one or two things: either that it is a matter of indifference to the druggist (in which case it is natural to suppose that the proper dispensing of a prescription is equally a matter of indifference) or that it is due to haste, and no one relishes taking medicine about which there is an atmosphere of risk.

For the same reasons let the label be put on the bottle straight and at a suitable level, pleasing to the eyes. Crookedness speaks of the same haste and indifference so likely to disturb the equanimity of the patient.

Another essential is that there be but one label on the bottle, for in this connection it may mean life or death to yield to the temptation to save one's self the moment or two necessary for removing an old label. To say the least it is slovenly, but when the element of danger is added it becomes a matter of prime importance. It is not an unusual thing for a label to fall off, in which case, if it is a poison label, leaving one bearing the name of a harmless preparation, the possibilities are serious. As a proof of this I may mention that to day one of my clerks showed me a bottle with a Tr. Nuc. Vom. label hanging scarcely attached to a strongly-adhering Ess. Vanilla label. Picture possible results if the loosened label had fallen off, a not unlikely thing in a hot kitchen. I once knew a lady, who in a similar case, took a teaspoonful of Liq. Ammon. Fort. for Spts. Ammon. Aromat. with the result that she barely escaped with her life and failed to an almost incredible degree.

These considerations may seem overdrawn by the thoughtless, but in my experience, covering a score of years in an old-established business in a city of ten or twelve thousand inhabitants, I have found that they are of importance. More than once I have been told by customers that they have gone out of their way to patronize my store because they are certain that everything is carefully done and everything sold is of the best quality, the conviction being based upon such seemingly trifling things as I have spoken of above.

Pharmacy Students Win at Football.

The students of the Ontario College of Pharmacy and University II. met, Nov. 13th, in an Association game of football. Varsity II. played an excellent game, but the rushes of Messer, Dixon and Gourlay twice carried the ball between the posts for Pharmacy, while the Arts men were unable to make a single puncture. Both goals were scored during the first half. Varsity kept Wright busy during the entire second half, but he was equal to the task, and was ably assisted by Douglas.

This game puts Varsity II. out of the running and places Pharmacy at the top of the list, with the Normals second. When these two teams clash there will be a great struggle.

The teams were:

Pharmacy—Goal, Wright; backs, E.A. Rae, Douglas; halves, Shurrie, Smith, Seigler; forwards, Farmer, Dixon, Messer, Wynn, Gourlay.

Varsity II.—Goal, White; backs, McPherson, Noble; halves, Martin, McDiarmid, Cranston; forwards, Gilchrist, DeLury, Fisher, Allen, Hume.

Montreal College of Pharmacy Students' Society.

Owing to the annual election of officers of the students in pharmacy having been cancelled on account of an alleged irregularity, they were held again on Friday evening last, with the following result: President, W. Barolet; vice-president, Georges Clerk; secretary, Noel Bourbonniere; treasurer, J. A. Goyer; organizer, T. Serres; councillors, Paul Leduc, M. Denault, Auguste Meunier, B. Roy, J. B. Laplante and T. Dion; flagbearer, Hercule Barre.

Silvering Glass

C. McD., Manitoba, asks for a preparation for silvering glass, or "to mirror plain glass." The following is recommended:—

Dissolve 15 gr. of silver nitrate in 5 dr. of water, and add strong solution of ammonia until the precipitate which is at first formed is redissolved. Then add 15 gr. of caustic potash dissolved in 1 dr. of water; a precipitate is again formed and ammonia solution is to be added until it almost dissolves. Then add a saturated solution of silver nitrate until the solution becomes of a straw-color. Now place the glass to be silvered in a flat dish (such as a developing dish), with supports which will raise it about ½ inch from the bottom. Pour water into the dish to completely cover the under-surface of the glass; remove the glass, pour some of the silver solution into the water, stir, then add some solution of pure dextrin; again stir, and replace the glass. A deposit of metallic silver is formed on the surface of the glass in about fifteen minutes.

And Now the Dentists.

Dominion registration as advocated in this journal for druggists and as proposed at the meeting of the Dominion Medical Association for Physicians is now being agitated for by dentists. In the *Dominion Dental Journal* for October the editor refers to the anomaly of different qualifications and privileges in the various provinces, although he sees a barrier in the lower educational standard said to exist in the provinces outside of Ontario.

Amongst the volunteers for service with the Canadian contingent in South Africa was a drug representative in the person of Daniel McMillan, head clerk with Albert Johnston, druggist, Sarnia, Ont. We wish him "bon voyage" and a safe return.

British Columbia to Newfoundland.

The following unsolicited testimony is worthy the notice of prospective advertisers. My advertisement in the CANADIAN DRUGGIST has brought me many requests for samples from points all the way from Vancouver, B.C., to St. John's, Newfoundland, and in nine cases out of ten the samples have brought orders.

Yours respectfully,

W. S. McGREGOR,

Manufacturers McGregor's Butter Scotch.

Is Ice Cream Soda a Medicine?

On Oct. 27th, the final hearing was given to a charge brought by the Morality Department of the City of Toronto, against W. J. Urquhart, who formerly kept a drug store at the corner of Yonge and Gerrard Sts. in this city.

The information, which was laid on behalf of the Lord's Day Alliance, charged the defendant with having sold two glasses of ice cream soda, on Sunday, thereby violating the Lord's Day Act.

The only evidence submitted was that of Police Constable Guthrie, who testified to having made the purchase of ice cream soda, as a beverage, Police Constable Ironsides having also make a similar purchase at the same time. The latter witness, however, was out of the city, and the prosecution rested their case upon the evidence of the first witness.

For the defence Dr. Mennie, Dr. Noble and Mr. Geo. A. Bingham, druggist, were called. Their evidence was to the effect that Ice Cream Soda was a medicine and that its constituents were frequently prescribed by physicians.

The prosecuting attorney, Mr. O'Mara, called as witnesses: Dr Fotheringham, Messrs. W. Lloyd Wood, John Hargraves and C. H. Cowen, the latter three being druggists, to prove by their evidence that Ice Cream Soda, when prescribed, was not sold from the fountain.

After hearing argument on both sides, the Magistrate stated his desire to have the case go to a higher court, in order to have an interpretation of the law. He accordingly fined Mr. Urquhart $1 and costs, or ten days.

Subsequently Police Magistrate Denison gave the following written judgment:

"I find upon the evidence that Soda Water and Ice Cream, are sometimes sold as medicine. In my opinion the sale of these articles mentioned in the evidence, was not made as a sale of medicine, although nothing was said by either party on the subject.

"I fine the defendant $1 and costs, or ten days."

Analysis of Belladonna Plasters

The Department of Inland Revenue of the Federal Government have issued a second bulletin dealing with the analysis of Belladonna plasters, the object of which appears to be to maintain the correctness of their former bulletin rather than to rectify any errors which they may have made.

A noticeable feature in this last bulletin is by insertion of the words, "omitting the Montreal analysis," thus qualifying the report. Why this should be done is not very apparent

Messrs. Johnson & Johnson have claimed throughout that their Belladonna plasters, allowing for difficulty in separation of the rubber from the alkaloid, assay fully up to the strength required by the U. S. P., under which they are both made and sold.

Under date of December 28th, 1898, Prof. J. Bemrose, F.I.C., F.C.S., submitted a report of his examination of plasters manufactured by this firm, showing that the solution obtained from the plasters manufactured by Johnson & Johnson polarized slightly positive, *giving results precisely similar to those obtained from an analysis of the extract of Belladonna Leaf* (Eng.) *made at the same time.*

Below we give a further report, under date of May 18th, by the same chemist, who fully substantiates the claim made by this firm as to their plasters:

ANALYSIS OF JOHNSON'S BELLADONNA PLASTERS, B. P. STRENGTH

Montreal, May 18th, 1899.

Messrs. Gilmour Bros. & Co.:

GENTLEMEN,—From a box containing Belladonna Plasters, prepared by Messrs. Johnson & Johnson, I have taken two samples marked "Guaranteed to contain the full amount of the alkaloids of Belladonna Root required by the Br. P., 1898."

In one plaster I find 0.422 per cent. alkaloids; in the other, 0.456 per cent. alkaloids; average, 0.439 per cent. alkaloids.

The clear yellow solutions fluoresce pale green, and the alkaloids from these react as the Belladonna alkaloids do. I am, therefore, of opinion that these plasters are prepared with the Belladonna Extract.

(Signed) J. BEMROSE.

(Copy.)

NEW GOODS

Roger and Gallet's Perfumes

For prompt shipment.

Ebony Mirrors – all quantities.

Hair Brushes in great variety.

Crown Perfumes

And a Large Assortment of other goods, suitable for Fall and **Christmas Trade.**

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

HAMILTON, - ONTARIO.

We Make a

SPECIALTY

of fine

PAPER BOXES

and

LITHOGRAPHED LABELS

Our line both of boxes and labels cannot be excelled, as an evidence of which, we count amongst our customers all the leading Druggists in the Dominion.

Almost everything a Druggist requires in the way of packages and labels we supply, and we take pride in turning out all our work well. Our chief aim is to

Excel in Quality

and consequently we appeal more especially to those progressive druggists who want fine work and appreciate it when they see it.

You run absolutely no chance about being thoroughly well pleased if you buy your lithographed labels from us. If you have not already done so, give us a trial and be convinced.

Samples furnished with pleasure.

Dominion Paper Box Co.

38-40 ADELAIDE ST. WEST, TORONTO

BETTER

Than the

KLONDIKE

400% Profit on Sheet Music

Tons of it sold during the winter season.

If you want something that sells faster and is more profitable than any goods in your store,

WRITE US FOR FREE CATALOGUE, FREE SAMPLES AND PARTICULARS

Imperial Music Publishing House

23 Jordan St., Toronto, Canada

The Lyman Bros. & Co.

Limited

Wholesale Druggists, Toronto.

SOME ARRIVALS DURING THE MONTH

Anethol, Merks'
Apiol, ¼oz. and ½oz.
Atropia Valerianate
" Sulphate
Ammonia, Malybdate
Acid, Fluoric
" Oleic
" Uric
" Trichloracetic
" Phenylactic
" Citric
" Camphoric
Bromipin
Bromoform
Bromine Chloride
Bismuth, Valerianate
" Tannate
" Subjallate
" Metal
Chlorophyll
Citrophen
Calcium, Permanganate
" Iodide
" Lactate
Codeia
Epicarin, Bayers'
Eikonogen
Exalgine
Europhen
Eserine
Endoxine
Iodol
Holocaine
Hydroquinone
Jalapin
Lysol
Ortol
Peperagine
Pellatierine
Potass Chloroplatinite
Quinine, Tannate
" Sulphate
Strontia Bromide
Strophanthus Seed
Veratria, Pure

Marechale Christmas Perfumery....

Put up one in a box. Retail at 15c., 20c., 25c., 50c., and 75c
Send for samples with next order.

Holiday Season

1899-1900

Our Lines of Goods for this season,

Specially Selected for the Drug Trade Only

are now full, and, being purchased before the recent advances, are offered at old prices. We would advise ordering before assortment is broken.

****

J. Winer & Co., Hamilton

Trade Notes

Clements Bros. have opened a new drug store at Lytton, B.C.

The drug store of P. Bawden, Ridgetown, Ont., was destroyed by fire, Oct. 17th.

The Wingate Chemical Co., Montreal, Q, has been registered. B. E. McGale, president.

J. A. Picotte, druggist, Montreal, Q., has registered as The Franks Manufacturing Company.

W. H. Dale, Petrolea, Ont., has moved into his new drug store, nearly opposite the Post Office.

R. W. Campbell, 398 Spadina Avenue, Toronto, Ont., has sold his drug business to E. E Rutherford.

N. Pidze, C. Martel, and E Heine, Montreal, Q., has registered as "The Silverine Company."

Mr. Ruckle, formerly of Toronto, is opening a new drug store on Main street, Winnipeg, Man.

L. Minard has purchased the drug business of Philip DeBeaudeau, St. Pierre Miquelon.

W. J. Dyas, Strathroy, Ont., has moved his drug business to the store formerly occupied by W. H. Stepler.

T. J. Tuck, druggist, Sherbrooke, Que., died suddenly Nov. 7th. He had been in poor health for some time.

F. Wooley has purchased the entire interest in the drug business formerly known as The Milton Drug Co., Montreal, Que.

The Hope Medicine Co., Limited, have received letters of incorporation. Capital stock, $100,000. Head office, King street, Toronto, Ont.

W. H. Gilpin has sold his branch drug store at 556 Bloor street west, Toronto, Ont., to A. B. Moyer, who has managed the store for the past ten years.

C. Cranston, formerly in business in Winnipeg, but who has for some time been in Toronto, has again opened a drug store on Notre Dame street, Winnipeg, Man.

George Marshall, 310 Queen street east, Toronto, Ont., has enlarged his drug store and otherwise improved the appearance, making it one of Toronto's nicest stores.

The Griffiths & Macpherson Co., Limited, has been organized as a joint stock company, with capital stock placed at $110,000. They will assume the patent medicine business of the Griffiths and Macpherson Co., and the head office will be at 120 Church street, Toronto. The provisional directors are W. A. Griffiths, C. H. Cowen, G. H. Clarkson, G. E. Henderson, J. J. McLaughlin.

Prince Edward Island Notes.

Since the publication of our last notes from Prince Edward Island Mr. R. M. Johnson, junior partner in the firm of Messrs. Johnson & Johnson, Charlottetown, has joined the army of benedicts, having taken Miss Daisy Lewis for his partner through life. Upon the eve of his marriage, Mr. Johnson was presented with an address by the Foresters, of which Order he is a leading official.

Dr. S. W. Dodd, proprietor of The Medical Hall, Charlottetown, lately offered his business for sale, but has decided to continue in business as heretofore.

Mr. George MacDonald, for many years past in the employ of Mr. C. D. Rankin, Charlottetown, intends going into business for himself within a few weeks. Mr. MacDonald is fitting up a store on the s. w. corner of Great George and Kent Streets.

Nova Scotia Notes.

A drug store has lately been opened at Weymouth by Cyrus A. Ryan, a recent graduate of the Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Society. This is the first drug store ever established in this town.

We regret to announce the serious illness of Mr. C. T. G. Taylor, the well-known druggist of Bridgewater. Mr. Taylor has been in poor health for some time. He recently came to Halifax for medical treatment, but has returned home unimproved in health.

Two drug clerks of Halifax have joined the volunteer contingent for the Transvaal. They are Charles Hancock, of Messrs. Brown & Webb's staff, and Walter Hart, of Brown Bros. & Co.'s. The boys left for Quebec on the 25th inst., and the immense crowd at the Halifax station to see them off was evidence of the interest taken in those who have gone to fight the battles of the Queen.

Mr. W. A. Simson and Mr. Danie Hockin, of Simson Bros. & Co.'s staff, visited New York during the past month, Mr. Hockin, who is buyer for the firm, going in the interest of his house to make some fall purchases and see how the world is moving in the great city. While there they attended the yacht races.

Mr. Edmund Jenner, of Digby, who was seriously ill, has quite recovered, and is again at business. Mr. W. A. Flowers, of the staff of Simson Bros. & Co., took charge of Mr. Jenner's store during his illness.

Mr. D. Tremaine, of Geo. K. Thomson & Co., Annapolis, was married last month, and has recently returned from his wedding tour.

Mr. J. F. Elliott, of Halifax, is caring for the business of Mr. C. T. G. Taylor, during the illness of the latter.

Mr. Alfred O. Morse, formerly with S. N. Weare, of Bridgetown, is now in the employ of the estate of A. W. Drysdale, of Halifax.

Many of the country druggists visited Halifax during Exhibition week, and among them we noticed Mr. H. E. Wilson, of Windsor, who reports business good, and the town of Windsor rapidly recovering from the effects of the disastrous fire which swept the business portion of that pretty town almost out of existence, about two years ago.

Mr. William Crowe, of Truro, Mr. Geo. C. McDougall, of Keutville, and Mr. D. L. McDonald, of Glace Bay, C.B, were also in the city, as well as several of the drug fraternity from Prince Edward Island.

The Pharmaceutical Society proposes holding a special half-yearly examination in January, and a number of candidates are preparing for the ordeal.

British Columbia Notes.

British Columbia is holding her own and will give a good account of herself in the near future. New towns are springing into existence with amazing rapidity, some built up to remain while a few have to go to the wall. The drug store is always in evidence and the enterprising man generally makes a little, though he

may have to move camp once or twice until he strikes a permanency.

Mr. J. Boyle, formerly with the wholesalers, Henderson Bros., of Victoria and Vancouver, is one of the latest to start up for himself in one of these new towns. Mr. Boyle was once with Evans Sons, and is well and favorably known east as well as west.

Mr. T. Hitt, of England, has recently started a drug store at Russell's Station, Victoria West. Victoria had a dozen drug stores before Mr. Hitt decided to test the effect of the much maligned "thirteenth." However, he has made a favorable impression and should build up a nice business.

It is with "feelings of pleasurable emotion" that we have to announce that the British Pharmacopœia, 1898, is to be the recognized standard for druggists in British Columbia on and after Jan. 1st, 1900. The Medical Council of British Columbia have so decreed.

Reference has been made in these notes to the desirability of obtaining Dominion Registration for druggists. The present agitation meets with our entire approval. The writer never could see why a young man when qualifying to practice pharmacy could not, by passing an examination, be qualified the whole length and breadth of the Dominion. Granting, of course, that the examination be of such a character as to cover all that is required by the most exacting of the Canadian Boards. It is and always has been a hardship to men who have occasion to move from one place to another to be confronted with an examination at their destination on subjects to which they perhaps have not even glanced at for years. Everybody in the business knows that there are subjects which are not used in daily life behind the counter and consequently a man must get rusty unless he keeps his studies up, which in the majority of cases he does not. He is no less a druggist than his younger and fresher college graduate with specific gravity and chemical formulæ at his finger ends, but he certainly would not make as good a showing before an examining board.

Montreal Notes.

Mr. Gourlay has purchased Mr. John Lewis' branch store, No. 2613 St. Catherine St., corner of Guy.

Mr. T. J. Quirk, late senior clerk of Mr. John Lewis' branch pharmacy, has gone into business on his own account and has opened on the west end of St. Catherine St. Judging by the ever increasing number of drug stores, Montreal must be a second New Orleans. The question is do they pay? There's the rub.

At a meeting held on the 2nd inst. of the executive committee of the Society of "Retail Druggists of the Province of Quebec" a strong feeling was expressed that pressure would have to be brought to bear on the Montreal wholesale houses to put a stop to the unfair competition carried on against the retail pharmacists not only of this city but against the pharmacists in country districts. In the country districts it was shown that travellers from wholesale houses had actually touted for the petty custom of country doctors and small storekeepers. Before adjourning it was decided to conclude arrangements for amalgamation with the National Association of Retail Druggists of America, which has already proved itself to be the most powerful association for practical work in the world.

Much comment is made here by physicians with reference to certain druggists who have been busily engaged advertising their facilities for dispensing in first-class style, and in the same advertisement puffing a quack medicine, and one too which has been largely sold in a certain departmental store and in all groceries. Medical men feel they can scarcely send patients to such establishments.

Why will pharmacists introduce to their customers five and ten cent articles? Two or three pharmacists in Montreal delight in placing their windows at the service of makers of these goods. It is bad enough to be obliged to hand out a five cent article when it is called for, but to push it is incomprehensible. It is almost as bad as allowing a pay telephone to be placed in one's pharmacy at present rate of remuneration.

Manitoba Notes.

Mr. A. E. Kelly, late of the firm of Dixon & Kelly, Winnipeg, has opened a drug store in Cypress River, Manitoba.

Mr. J. A. Wright, druggist, Boissevain, Manitoba, has opened a branch at Minto, Manitoba.

Mr. C. H. Crouston has just opened his new store on Notre Dame Street, Winnipeg. It is one of the neatest stores in the city.

Harrison Bros., druggists, Main Street north, Winnipeg, have opened a branch store at St. Johns.

Mr. A. R. Bartlett, druggist, Brandon, has gone to Spokane, Washington, to take a course in gold assaying. He expects to return in the spring.

D. D. McQueen, M.D., druggist, of Cypress River, was in Winnipeg last week on a purchasing tour.

The Fall Classes of the Manitoba College of Pharmacy, have opened with 15 students in attendance. Mr. H. E. Bletcher, chief lecturer, says he is looking forward to a most successful season. It will no doubt be of interest to many to know that the Association now have a college building of their own, devoted exclusively to their own uses. A description of this building will be given in a late issue.

Patriotic Donations.

Probably never in the existence of this "Canada of ours" has patriotism reached so high a point as when the Canadian contingent of 1000 soldiers embarked to take their share in the wars of the empire. And this enthusiasm was not merely of an emotional nature, but its genuineness was shown by the liberality of citizens everywhere towards providing comforts as well as necessities for the brave volunteers who sailed for South Africa. Nor was the liberality confined to private citizens, but corporations and business men vied with each other in the noble work. Amongst those who evinced their patriotism in a tangible manner were several connected with the drug and chemical trades.

Messrs. Parke Davis Co., Walkerville, sent over $100 worth of antiseptic preparations to be added to the medical stores, and they also continue on the salary roll at half pay two employees of their establishment who form part of the contingent.

Woodward Co., Limited, Toronto, also made a liberal donation, consisting of 1000 packages of their well-known preparation "Hutch," and which the commanding officer, Col. Otter, acknowledged in due course, his letter appearing in the daily press.

IT'S TRUE...

THAT you must have good profits in the drug business if you want to make money.

That the average druggist needs all the money he can make.

That present conditions in trade have diminished the chances for making money.

That old-time prices cannot well be conserved, but that old-time profits are as necessary as ever.

That patent medicines cannot be pushed profitably at present selling prices.

That the demand for patent medicines is dying, because druggists are ceasing to lend them their influence.

That everywhere in Canada live druggists are manufacturing and pushing their own goods.

That the profits on these are three times as great as the old-time profits on patents.

That the Toronto Pharmacal Company are busy because they are helping druggists to make their own goods.

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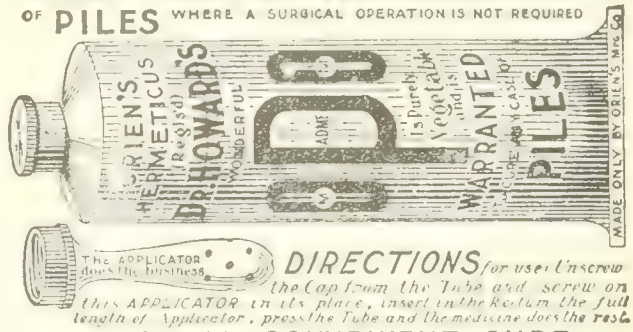

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We believe the cutting of prices, that obtains to a greater extent in the drug trade than in any other, is forced upon the trade by a very few dealers who buy in wholesale lots, and is disastrous to those dealers who are forced to meet their prices and sell goods without any profit.

We are spending large sums in advertising Dr. Hope's Remedy. We know we have a preparation that will stay, and we propose to have the price maintained.

The price to the trade for Dr. Hope's Tiny Tablets for Tired Nerves will be $4.80 a dozen, $7.60 a gross, or $576.00 for 10 gross. There will be no reduction in price, no matter what the quantity bought. The goods will be sold through the wholesale trade.

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Seasonable Formulæ—From Various Sources.

CAMPHORATED CREAM.

Camphor	5 oz.
Expressed Oil Almonds	5½ fl. oz.
Spermaceti	4 drs.
Rose-water	1 fl. oz.
White Wax	1 oz.
Oil Rose	6 drops.

Melt the wax and spermaceti, and add to them the oil in which the camphor has been dissolved with very gentle heat; then gradually add the rose water, stirring constantly until cold and well mixed; and lastly, add the oil of roses.

BENZOATED CAMPHOR ICE.

Pure Lard	1¼ oz.
Adeps Lanæ	½ oz.
Spermaceti	2½ oz.
Camphor	1 oz.
Expressed Oil Almonds	2 oz.
Benzoic Acid	6 grn.
Oil Cajuput	10 drops.

Melt the lard, adeps lanæ, and spermaceti; dissolve the camphor in the almond oil with gentle heat, and add to the melted fats. When nearly cold, stir in the benzoic acid and oil of cajuput, and your into moulds.

LANOLIN CREAM.

Borax	110 grains
Powdered soap (white castile)	4 drams.
Cocoanut Oil	6 drams.
Lanolin	14 drams.
Rosewater	20 fluid ounces.
Oil Bergamot	8 drops.
Oil Neroli	8 drops.
Oil Rose	4 drops.
Oil Wintergreen	1 drop.
Oil Orris	1 drop.

Triturate the first four ingredients together until well mixed, then gradually add the rosewater which has been previously warmed. Stir constantly during the addition of the rosewater and add the oils.

DERMA CURA.

Salicylic acid	45 grains.
Balsam Peru	2 drams.
Petrolatum, soft	6 ounces.
Stearin	4 drams.
Cetaceum	5 drams.

M. S. A. Put up in collapsable tubes.

ANTI CHAP CREAM.

Quince seed	2 drams.
Glycerine	1½ ounce.
Water	1½ ounce.
Lead acetate	16 grains
Balk perfume	Sufficient

Make a mucilage of the quince seed by macerating in the water; strain, add the glycerine and perfume to taste.

GLYCERINE AND HONEY JELLY.

Soft soap	1 dr.
Honey	3 drs.
Glycerine, pure	4 drs.
Olive oil	2½ ozs.
Almond oil	2½ ozs.
Otto of rose	5 dps.
Distilled water	30 dps.

Dissolve the soap and honey in the glycerine and water mixed, mix the oils, and stir them gradually into the other mixture.

SPERMACETI ICE.

Olive oil	1500
Spermaceti	260
Lemon oil	35
Bitter orange oil	15
Neroli	3
Otto	3

—*Phar Zeit.*

ALMOND CREAM.

(Without almonds.)

Powdered Castile soap	3 drams.
Powdered boric acid	1 dram.
Powdered tragacanth	80 grains.
Glycerine	6 fld. ozs.
Water	2 pints.

Mix and macerate for 24 hours; strain and add

Tincture benzoin	2 ounces.
Oil neroli	2 drops.
Oil bitter almond	4 drops.

M. S. A.

GLYCERINE CREAM.

Corn starch	6 dr.
Boric acid	2 dr.
Liquefied carbolic acid	30 drops.
Glycerine	6 fld. ozs.
Water	14 fld. ozs.
Perfume	to suit.

Boil the starch with the water until a perfect paste is obtained. Dissolve the boric and carbolic acids in the glycerine, and incorporate with the paste; then add the perfume.

CHAP LOTION.

White of egg	1 ounce.
Glycerine	4 ounces.
Witchhazel, ex. (distilled)	8 fld. ozs.
Carbolic acid	30 grains.
Rosewater, ad	16 fld. ozs.

M. S. A.

HEALING LOTION FOR CHAPPED HANDS.

Quince seed	4 drams.
Salicylic acid	2 grains.
Glycerine	8 ounces.
Eau de Cologne	2 ounces.
Distilled water	16 ounces.

Mix the quince seed with enough water to form a mucilage, macerate and strain. Dissolve the salicylic acid in the cologne water, add the glycerine and the remainder of the water.

The "Companion" for the Rest of 1899.

During the remaining weeks of 1899 *The Youth's Companion* will maintain its fresh and varied interest for young and old by presenting articles from the pens of eminent men and women, and stories by the most gifted writers of fiction.

Among these contributors will be Frank R. Stockton, who presents a droll story, "The Wolf and the Wheelbarrow"; James Bryce, author of "The American Commonwealth," who offers "Hints on Reading"; W. D. Howells and Jane Barlow, each of whom contributes a serial story; Bret Harte, who recalls an early California experience in "How I Went to the Mines"; Mary E. Wilkins, who tells of "Sereny Maria at School"; and Henry M. Stanley, who, under the title "For Life and Liberty," relates a thrilling adventure of his travels in Darkest Africa.

The November and December numbers containing these features are given to every new subscriber for the 1900 volume free from the time subscription is received, in addition to the *Companion's* exquisite calendar for 1900—the last calendar of the century and the most beautiful one ever given to *Companion* subscribers.

Illustrated announcement number, containing a full prospectus of the volume for 1900, will be sent free to any address.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION,
203 Columbus Avenue, BOSTON, Mass.

Force of an Employer's Example.

The high importance of good example cannot be overestimated. For this reason those who hold positions of trust carry a weight of great responsibility. A bad example is so far-reaching in its effects that they cannot be calculated even approximately. Wrong doing, or forms of evil which nearly approach it are not only detrimental to him who commits them, but they are crimes to those whom they corrupt. Without thinking, the clerk involuntarily chooses to regard his employer as a precedent to be followed in almost every way. His individuality impresses itself upon everything connected with the store service. If he is lax, negligent and indolent, it will not be long before the clerks find it out and become as neglectful as he is. If he is dishonest about money matters, they will see no reason why they should not be equally

disposed to practice fraud. If he is unjust and given to misrepresentations, the clerk's sense of veracity becomes perverted very soon. Where a merchant is ill-tempered and fault-finding, he causes continual dissensions in the store and finds himself forced to change clerks more frequently than is comfortable or convenient for him.

On the other hand, where justness, kindness and discipline are maintained all are similarly benefited by it. It is a form of invidiuality that every one may acquire in a greater or less degree by practice and constant effort. Through this more desirable form the best qualities which the the employees possess are brought out, they become personally attached to the employer and endeavor to serve him to the utmost limit of their capacity. They grow ashamed of their small meannesses, and, desiring to retain his good will, they work more assidiously and energetically, and thus they are enabled to bring the store up to a higher standard of excellence, which every wide-awake merchant unremittingly seeks to attain.—*Keystone.*

Camphor—Its Growth and Uses.

An excellent account of the natural history and economic applications of the camphor tree was issued by the Division of Botany of the United States Department of Agriculture, and is reproduced with some slight condensation in the *Kew Bulletin.* The camphor tree is an evergreen, related to the bay and to the sassafras of the United States. In its native habitat it attains a height of sixty to a hundred feet, with wide-spreading branches and a trunk twenty to forty inches in diameter. The camphor tree is native to the coast countries of Eastern Asia, from Cochin China nearly to the mouth of the Yangtze-kiang, and on the adjacent islands from the southern part the Japanese Empire, including Formosa and the Loochoo Islands, to Hainan, off the coast of Cochin China. Notwithstanding the comparatively narrow limits of its natural environment, the camphor tree grows well in cultivation under widely different conditions. It flourishes at Buenos Ayres. It thrives in Egypt, in in the Canary Islands, in south-eastern France and in the San Joaquin Valley, in California, where the summers are hot and dry. Large trees, at least two hundred years old, are growing in the temple court at Tokyo, where they are subject to a winter of seventy or eighty nights of frost, with an occasional minimum temperature as low as 12-16° F.

USES OF THE TREE.

The principal commercial uses of the camphor tree are for the production of camphor and camphor oil. Camphor is employed extensively in medicine. It enters into the composition of many kinds of liniments for external application. For liniment it is used especially in combination with olive oil. It is a specific in cases of typhoid fever and cholera. Camphor fumes have been used with success in cases of asthma. It has been used very extensively to keep insects out of furs, woollens, etc. In Japan camphor and camphor oil are used in lacquer work. The oil is somewhat similar to turpentine, and could doubtless be used to advantage in varnishes and shellacs. It is now used in the manufacture of toilet soaps. In Japan and China it has been used for illuminating purposes, but it produces a smoky flame. Among the secondary uses of the camphor tree the most important is for ornamental planting. Its bright evergreen leaves, rapid growth and long life make it valuable for this purpose. In Japan and China it has been the principal tree planted in the temple courts for many centuries, and in those countries it takes the place of the historic oaks of England. It has been extensively introduced into Southern Europe and South America for ornamental purposes. The wood, with its close grain, yellow colour and susceptibility to polish, taking a kind of satin-like polish, is exceedingly valuable in cabinetwork, especially for making drawers, chests and cupboards proof against insects. The leaves and young branches, although they have but a slight odour of camphor, are packed with clothing or scattered about unused rooms to guard against insects. The tree produces an abundance of berry-like fruits, which are used in Japan and China to make a kind of tallow. The fruits are greedily eaten by chickens and birds.

METHODS OF DISTILLATION.

In the native forests of Formosa, Fukien and Japan, camphor is distilled almost exclusively from the wood of the trunks, roots and larger branches. The work is performed by hand labor, and the methods employed seem rather crude. Different methods of distillation are employed in different districts, but those in use in the province of Tosa, in Japan, appear to be the most skilful. The camphor trees are felled, and the trunk, larger limbs and sometimes the roots are cut into chips by hand labor with a sharp concave adze. The fresh chips are placed in a wooden tub about forty inches high and twenty inches in diameter at the base, tapering towards the top like an old-fashioned churn. The perforated bottom of the tub fits tightly over an iron pan of water on a furnace of masonry. The tub has a tight-fitting cover, which may be removed to put in the chips. It is surrounded by a layer of earth about six inches thick, to aid in retaining a uniform temperature. A bamboo tube extends from near the top of the tube to the condenser. This consists of two wooden tubs of different sizes, the larger one right side up, kept about two-thirds full of water from a continuous stream which runs out of a hole in one side. The smaller one is inverted, with its edges below the water, forming an air-tight chamber. The air chamber is kept cool by the water falling on the top and running down over the sides. The upper part of the air chamber is sometimes filled with clean rice straw, on which the camphor crystalises, while the oil drips down and collects on the surface of the water. In some cases the camphor and oil are allowed to collect together on the surface of the water, and are afterwards separated by filtration through rice straw or by pressure. About twelve hours are required for distilling a tubful by this method. Then the chips are removed and dried for use in the furnace, and a new charge is put in. At the same time the camphor and oil are removed from the condenser. By this method twenty to forty pounds of chips are required for one pound of crude camphor.—*Soap Maker and Perfumer.*

Friend—"And did the doctors give you up?"

Convalescent—"Yes, but they kept everything."

It is stated by the Superintendent of the Mint that the purchase of dirt adhering to gold costs the country no less than 311 per million sovereigns. There is no dust, dirt, chips, or foreign admixture in "Salada" Ceylon Tea, every individual leaf is pure and healthful in use but substitutes are pushed. Be on your guard against them.

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Pectoral Plaster

Is now in stock by all Wholesale Druggists in Canada, and **Our Missionaries** are visiting the retail trade.

You will find that they will not try to load you up or sell you any goods.

Give them a chance to tell their story when they call on you, and you will find out how we have been able to create a demand for our goods without adopting the old-fashioned method of loading up the retailer on promises of big advertising.

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(sprinkling system.)

The Beacon Acetylene Machine.
(immersion system.)

The Simplex Acetylene Generator.
(the best and cheapest machine made for supplying a moderate number of lights.)

The Duplex Acetylene Machine.
(the only machine that will supply both Light and Heat from one and the same machine.)

Acetylene Gas Stoves and Ranges.
(for use with the above machine.)

Special Photographic Apparatus.
(beats sunlight for photography.)

The "Crescent" Acetylene Burner.

Acetylene Gas Meters, etc.

We also make a specialty of lighting towns and villages, for which we design special apparatus. Our goods are all guaranteed. Send for catalogue.

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CAPITAL, $300,000.

Essential Oils

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Now, how will you get these things? Will you go to a dealer who persistently adulterates? Will you buy of a jobber who never carries oils of a prime quality? Will you order of a concern that weighs out of large, open packages, and allows its oils to deteriorate?

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If you are the kind of a man we think you are, you will buy your Essential Oils in Original Packages and know what you are getting. We carry a full line of originals, from 1 oz. upwards. They bear the manufacturers' guarantee and ours.

THE LONDON DRUG CO.

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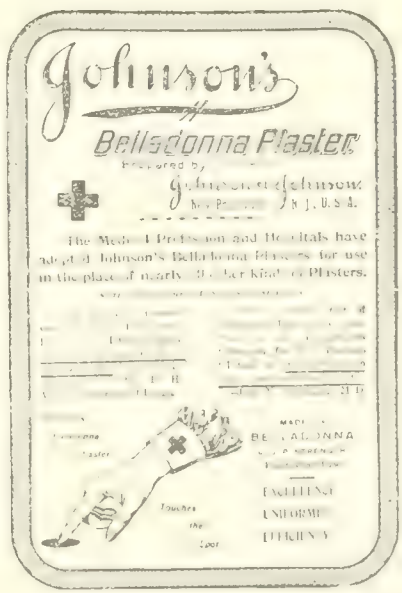

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Beautiful teeth—firm gums—sweet breath—good health—are some of the results that come from using this well-tested dentifrice.

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It is well to counsel one's customers to be particular what tooth powder they use, and for the druggist to be particular what tooth powder he recommends.

His customers will not be disappointed, he will not be disappointed if the choice is Teaberry.

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Get our price. It will interest you.

C. C. CODY & CO.,
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Agents for Canada.

The Evolution of Pharmacy.*

By D. J. Leech, M.D., D Sc., F.R C.P.

Professor of Pharmacology and Therapeutics, Dental College, Victoria University.

Nearly a century ago, when the well-known surgeon Abernethy, went to give the lecture with which he commenced his course, he looked round on the large number of students assembled and said in a sorrowful tone, "God help you all! What will become of you?" He could not see how work could be found for so many; and there are some who have a similar feeling now with regard to pharmaceutical students, who have misgivings with regard to the future of pharmacy, and fear that the work of the pharmacist will disappoint those who enter upon it. Now if I believe this, I should find it difficult to stand here to-day and congratulate those who are commencing their instruction at this School, or those who have completed their work here even though they have gained distinction. But I do not believe it, and I think I can give reasons for my disbelief.

The pessimistic views with regard to the future of the medical profession which Abernethy entertained, and which many others too have held both before and since, have not proved well founded. The number entering on medicine has increased largely, but notwithstanding that the medical profession has been constantly occupied in trying to decrease professional work by preventing disease, and has been pretty successful in doing this, there does not appear to have been any lack of work, and there is no reason for believing that the medical profession, as a whole, ever stood better than at present.

The reason for this is that there has been a gradual development in medicine By a process of evolution it has parted with some old functions, but new avenues for work and usefulness have been opened out. Above all, the standard of education has been raised, and the profession is being better fitted for that work which it is most in the interests of the public it should perform.

Now when we look at the history of pharmacy, we see that here, too, evolution has taken place, and I am satisfied that, provided the educational advances which have been entered upon are continued, the work of the pharmacist will become in the future increasingly pleasant, increasingly useful to the public, and I trust and believe increasingly profitable.

*From an address delivered at the opening of the fifty eighth session of the School of Pharmacy of the Pharmaceutical Society.

THE EVOLUTION OF PHARMACY

I propose in the first place to point out a few of the main features of this evolution, for although you gentlemen are more interested in the present state and future prospects of pharmacy than in its past history, it is through this history that we are able to understand the present and to form some ideas of the probabilities of the future.

A relative of mine, who travelled much in the Hinterland of our West African possessions, told me that he was several times treated for serious illnesses by the natives with whom he was living. The chief, or the wife of the chief, or some wise man or woman reputed to have a knowledge of medicine, gathered a herb or herbs, and, having prepared an infusion or decoction, administered the medicine to him, and he says that on several occasions he found very definite effects and great benefit from the drugs thus given him.

Here we have medicine and pharmacy in the simplest stage, and there is reason to believe that a similar stage was passed through amongst the primitive peoples of olden times. As civilization advanced amongst ancient communities, the number of substances reputed to possess curative influence increased. With this increase pharmacy became more complex, and Egyptian Papyri give us a good idea of the medicine and pharmacy of an ancient civilized community.

The "Papyrus Ebers," written about 1500 B.C, contains several hundred prescriptions with directions for the use of the medicines. The ingredients of the prescriptions consist largely of some form of food or condiment, as, for example, honey, dates, figs and coriander. But potent medicines of mineral and vegetable origin are also included, as copper salts, juniper berries and aloes. In addition, many gruesome substances are included, as the blood, brain and fat many animals. The prescriptions contain from one to eighteen constituents; in some cases decoctions and infusions are described. Very commonly directions are given for the solid ingredients to be mixed and taken in beer, milk or wine. Sometimes a kind of confection is prescribed with honey; at others the constituents are made into cakes. Plasters, ointments and collyria are ordered, and inhalations also, which were made by pouring fluid on hot stones.

There is no definite evidence that pharmacy was separated from medicine in Egypt, though there must have been in these times dealers in drugs. There is reason to believe, too, that many people kept drugs and prepared their own medicines.

In Greece, in the time of Hippocrates, there were special classes who collected and sold drugs—the Rhizotomists and Pharmacopolists. The former gathered roots and herbs, and expressed the juices of plants for medicinal purposes. The Pharmacopolists dealt in drugs; they were to be found in public places, vaunting their wares and their knowledge, dealing in cosmetics and curiosities as well as drugs. In addition, there was another class, cultivators of medicinal plants, about whom little is known. The physicians seem to have prepared their own medicines. In the establishment of separate classes collecting and dealing in drugs we have the first step to the separation of medicine from pharmacy, which was rendered necessary by the increased number of drugs and the altered conditions of social life.

In later times the Greek and Roman physicians continued to prepare their own compounds. Galen, who lived in the second century of the present era, certainly seems to have done so, but Pliny says that some of them were unable to compound their own prescriptions and bought ready-made medicines. Dealers in drugs and medicines, both in the East and West, in Alexandria and Rome, seem to have abounded, but they all appear to have conjoined other functions with the preparation and sale of medicinal compounds.

The Pharmacopolists dressed wounds and appear to have trespassed in other ways on the functions of medical men. They earned, however, a bad reputation. Then there were "Unguentarii" and "Pigmentarii," who sold salves and pigments, but also dealt in drugs and other things. The "Seplasiarii" were shopkeepers who kept drugs, toilet accessories, and cosmetics chiefly, and there were some apparently who conjoined the sale of a great variety of articles, including wine, with that of drugs. In later times still the dealers in spices, "Aromatarii" and the "Confectionarii," seem to have been more specially engaged in dealing in medicines.

As time went on there was, no doubt

an increasing tendency on the part of physicians to employ outside help in the preparation of medicines, but the change in this direction became more marked when the Eastern physicians took up the work which fell from the failing hands of of those of the Western world. The Arabian physicians added largely to the list of medicines used, and devoted much attention to the preparation and combination of medicaments, and, owing to this, pharmacy was constituted a separate work. According to Haeser, the true apothecary appeared first amongst the Arabians.

It is difficult to trace the rise of the apothecary in the Western world. Medicine sunk to a low ebb in Europe after the fall of Rome, and when a revival took place the influence of the Arabian physician on both medicine and pharmacy was very plainly seen. The custom of committing pharmacy into special hands spread from the East into Europe. Saladin, of Ascalon, physician to the Prince of Tarento, wrote a book about the middle of the twelfth century, for the use of the "Aromatarii," one of the names by which the compounders of medicine seem to have been known at this time; and in the thirteenth century the Emperor Frederick the Second made regulations insuring the competence of the "Confectionarii," who acted as pharmacist at Salerno. Certainly in the thirteenth century we find in many parts of Europe the apothecary preparing the medicines which the physicians ordered.

Mr. Thompson, in his interesting "Mystery and Romance of Alchemy and Pharmacy," says that the earliest record of the apothecary in England seems to be of one Richard Fitznigel, who acted in that capacity to Henry the Second.

In 1345 we find in Rymer's "Fœdera," a grant of sixpence a day to one "Coursus de Gingeland, Apothecarius, Londoniæ," for his care of King Edward the Third.

In Chaucer's time, a century later, the apothecaries are represented as vying with one another in preparing the medicines of the physicians. The doctor of physic, who is sketched in the "Canterbury Tales," has his apothecaries.

> Full ready had he his apothecaries,
> To send him drugges and his electuaries,
> For each of them made other for to win,
> Their friendship was not newe to begin.

The apothecaries held an intermediate position between the simple traders in drugs and the physicians. It is probable that some of them were at first assistants to physicians, and even at an early period they seem to have taken part in the treatment of disease. The majority dealt not only in drugs but in other commodities, like the Pharmacopolists of Greek and Roman times. Indeed, as late as the sixteenth century we find them at times alluded to as Pharmacopolists.

The practice of medicine was to some extent regulated during the sixteenth century by Acts of Parliament, but pharmacy was in a deplorable condition until the early part of the seventeenth century. The apothecaries were in a subservient position, and their proper work, that of selling drugs and medicinal compounds, was much interfered with, for there were other classes who dealt in drugs and medicines. The grocers also sold them, and in the sixteenth century we find distillers and sellers of waters and oils and dealers in simples known as druggists, who supplied many forms of medicine. Another class connected with pharmacy has also arisen—the chemists. The introduction of chemical processes by the Arabs and the activity in research, largely due to a belief in alchemy, led to the production of many chemical substances having medicinal properties. Those who prepared them were known as chemists, and they, too, provided certain kinds of medicines. George Baker, a London surgeon, writing in 1576, says:—"I do know some excellent chemists as one Mayster Kenmech dwelling at Lothburie, another Mayster Geoffray in Crouched Friars, men of singular knowledge in that way; another named John Hester, the which is a paynfull traveyler in those matters as I by proofe have seen and used of their medicines to the furtherance of my pacient's healthes, and also of one Thomas Hill."

Not only was the preparation and sale of medicines in many hands, but some physicians still carried on galenical operations, and themselves prepared the special formulæ they most commonly used. Moreover, owing to the method of prescribing in these times, the apothecaries did not get all the work which should have fallen to them. Certain formulæ known as "public medicines" were commonly ordered by the physicians. These, however, it was customary for the careful housewife to keep in stock, so that unless something special was ordered, the physician's prescription could often be compounded in the patient's house. No wonder then that the apothecary is described by Shakespeare as a man

> In tatter'd weeds with overwhelming brow,
> Culling of simples; meagre were his looks,
> Sharp misery had worn him to the bones.

And whilst, owing to competition, his profits were small, his education did not distinguish him much from others. He had, indeed, a certain amount of repute because he knew something of the action of drugs and had, or was supposed to have, some knowledge of natural history generally.

> And in his needy shop a tortoise hung,
> An alligator stuff'd, and other skins
> Of ill-shaped fishes.

The fact, too, that he was acquainted with the action of poisons, and kept them in store, gave him a certain position which, however, could hardly be regarded as satisfactory.

In 1617 a great change took place. There was a feeling of dissatisfaction amongst the physicians with the condition of pharmacy, and a petition was addressed to King James the First, praying him to incorporate the apothecaries separately. In compliance with this petition a separate charter was granted in 1617 to 114 apothecaries who had been selected by the College of Physicians as the best instructed of the grocer apothecaries. It was set forth that no one should compound medicines in London unless he had served seven years to an apothecary and been examined and approved by the masters and wardens of the Company, and a year later the first Pharmacopœia was published by the College of Physicians, which the apothecaries were ordered afterwards to use as their standard and guide in the compounding of medicines.

The constitution of the Apothecaries' Society had in several ways an important influence both on the practice of medicine and pharmacy. By it the apothecaries were made at first, at least, more useful to the physicians, to whom they to a certain extent acted as assistants, for, besides supplying the medicines ordered, they often aided in carrying out treatment; but in consequence of the establishment of this increased connection with treatment, they became in time recognized medical attendants. At this time the only qualified practitioners in medicine were the physicians, and the apothecaries undoubtedly supplied a much-felt want. It commonly happens when a new function is developed an older one fails, and the more the apothecaries attended to treatment the more dealing in drugs and medicines fell, first into the hands of the

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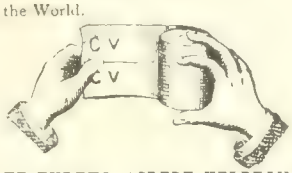

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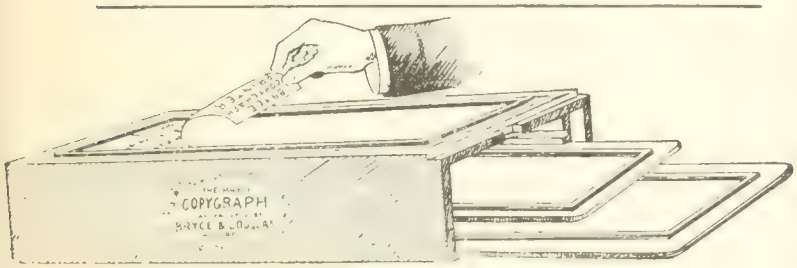

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The Griffiths & Macpherson Co. Limited

Incorporated by Letters Patent under the Ontario Companies Act.

CAPITAL - - $110,000.00

Of which $50,000.00 is now offered to the Public for Subscription, in 500 Shares of the par value of $100 per Share. Fifteen ($15.00) per Share is payable on allotment, the balance when and as called by the Directors.

DIRECTORS:

W. A. GRIFFITHS, of The Griffiths & Macpherson Co., Toronto
C. H. COWEN, of The Griffiths & Macpherson Co., Toronto
G. H. CLARKSON, Manager Lyman, Knox & Co., Toronto
J. J. McLAUGHLIN, Manufacturing Chemist, Toronto
G. E. HENDERSON, Manager Educational Publishing Co., Toronto

The Griffiths & Macpherson Company, Limited, has been incorporated and formed to take over and extend as a going concern the co-partnership business of the Griffiths & Macpherson Co., at present doing business as Manufacturing Pharmaceutical Chemists, at 121 Church Street, Toronto.

The purposes of the Company are to acquire, own, and operate in Canada, and control and extend to the United States, the entire property of the co-partnership business, together with their liabilities and credits, their Pharmaceutical Compounds and other Patent and Proprietary Medicines, their various Patents, Rights, Formulæ, Trade Marks, Names, Goodwill, Copyrights, Designs, Prescriptions, Recipes, and Secrets of these their well-known Preparations as at this time manufactured and owned by them.

The following is a report made by Mr. A. W. McLachlan, Auditor and Accountant, Toronto, who was engaged to examine and report upon the Company's business:

TORONTO, October 18th, 1899.

"Dear Sir:—

"Having examined the books of accounts of The Griffiths & Macpherson Co., of Toronto, for the period from April 13th, 1898, to October 15th, 1899, I have to inform you that after charging against profits all expenses connected with carrying on the business (with the exception of the large amounts spent in advertising and building up the good-will with a view to future returns), I find the proportion of net profits to sales for the period, April 14th, 1898, to May 3rd, 1899, to be about twenty-two per cent., and for the period, May 3rd, 1899, to October 15th inst., the proportion of net profits to sales is about forty-five and a half per cent.

"A comparison of the output during the period, May 3rd to October 15th, 1899, with that during the corresponding period in 1898, shows that it has increased fifty per cent.

"The demand for the specialties of the Company is well distributed, and the trade is largely with the best wholesale houses on short time." "Yours truly,

"To MR. A. G. C. DINNICK." (Signed) "A. W. McLACHLAN, Auditor."

The Company will control and own the entire United States market, and the incorporation of the Company has thus been effected with powers for increased capital.

The present earning profits, as shown, are large, and the investor is doubly assured when a control of a still larger market is secured.

The extension as indicated is not a venture or speculation, but an urgent business necessity by reason of increasing business, which business is earning large profits, and will, with the increased output, earn returns which very few businesses enjoy.

The Stock Lists will close at an early date, and the extension of the business, as herein indicated, will be proceeded with immediately.

Forms of Application for Stock may be had from the office of the Company:—

121 Church Street, Toronto

OR OF

A. G. C. DINNICK, - **Canada Permanent Chambers, Toronto**

Open Letter to the Drug Trade

FROM THE OFFICE OF

The GRIFFITHS & MACPHERSON CO.

Manufacturing Pharmaceutical Chemists

121 Church Street
Toronto

November 15th, 1899

GENTLEMEN,

Annexed is an announcement stating that we have been incorporated by Letters Patent, under the "Ontario Companies' Act," with a capital of $110,000.00.

This step has proven necessary as the result of our increasing business throughout Canada and the many demands for our preparations which come from the United States. It is our intention to proceed at once to open up this additional ground, as already unsolicited orders are being received by us daily.

The generous response from the Canadian trade for our goods is exceedingly gratifying to us, and whilst of necessity we have to extend our business in order to supply the demand for our preparations, we are desirous that the trade shall be given an opportunity of taking up some of the shares in the Company.

$50,000.00 of stock is open for subscription in 500 shares of the par value of $100 per share.

Fifteen dollars ($15.00) per share is payable on allotment and the balance when and as called by the Directors. Subscribers are at liberty to pay the whole of their stock on allotment if they so desire.

We are reserving for the drug trade the first opportunity to secure these shares, and in order to accommodate those desirous of investing, the stock lists to the trade will remain open until December 31st.

We take this opportunity of introducing the matter to your notice as an investment and thus give you an opportunity to become a Shareholder in the Company. Already a large number of applications are being received which make it necessary to intimate the advisability of making your application for shares at as early a date as possible.

Trusting to have the pleasure of hearing from you, we beg to remain,

Yours truly,

The Griffiths Macpherson Co

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR STOCK

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE GRIFFITHS & MACPHERSON CO., Limited:

GENTLEMEN:—I request you to allot me .....shares of the capital stock of The Griffiths & Macpherson Company, Limited, of the par value of $100.00 each, and I hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the sum of $100.00 for each of the said shares as follows: $15 per share on allotment and the balance as and when called by the Directors of the said Company.

And I authorize you to register me as the holder of the said shares.

Dated at ..... Signed .....

this ..... day of ..... Street No. .....

1899 P.O. Address .....

Witness .....

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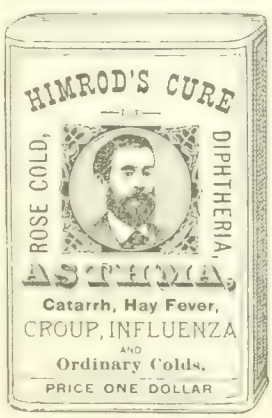

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grocers, druggists and chemists, but subsequently into those of the chemists and druggists alone. And this devolution of function went still further in the eighteenth century, for, as stated at a meeting of apothecaries in 1794, the establishment of druggists engaged in the sale of medicines, but supporting themselves also with the sale of other articles, had spread throughout the land, and there could scarcely be found a village or hamlet without a village or hamlet druggist.

You can well understand that these changes did not come about without serious controversies between the physicians and apothecaries on the one hand and the apothecaries and the druggists on the other. The physicians bitterly complained that the apothecaries undertook the treatment of cases for which by their education they were not fitted. The apothecaries retorted that they were fitted to undertake treatment, for their experience concerning medicine was worth more than the learning of physicians. They, furthermore, stated that many of the physicians still made up their own medicines, and thus deprived apothecaries of their due revenue. They complained, too, that the druggists not only dealt in drugs, but compounded medicines without having had any education fitting them for this work, and that they even gave medicines for ailments, and thus competed with them in the matter of treatment, which the apothecaries thought was a very wrong proceeding. Attempts were made to prevent the apothecaries practising, but they were defeated by a judgment in the House of Lords in 1704, and ninety years later a proposal made by a society of apothecaries to limit the compounding of prescriptions and vending of pharmaceutical preparations to the apothecaries by legislalative means was found to be impracticable. Indeed, the process of the transfer of pharmacy to the chemists and druggists seems to have gone on rapidly about this time. After the first few years of the present century it passed almost entirely into their hands, and the apothecaries ceased to dispense for the physicians.

It was perhaps to some extent owing to the curious evolution of apothecaries into medical practitioners and dealers in drugs, and chemists into pharmacists, that this country was so long without any regulations relating to the practice of pharmacy, such as have existed in other countries, and that until 1868 the practice of pharmacy was open to all, no restrictions, educational or otherwise being in force.

I do not propose to enter into the history of the movement which culminated in the passage of an Act in 1868 preventing the dispensing of poisons, and the assumption of the titles of chemist and druggist by unqualified people, and necessitating, therefore, the due education of those devoting themselves to pharmacy. But, as a member of the medical profession, I desire to congratulate the Pharmaceutical Society on the honorable part it took in initiating and urging forward legislation, which has been advantageous alike to pharmacists and the public. The Act of 1868 was rendered possible by that which the Pharmaceutical Society obtained in 1852, and by the establishment of a museum, laboratories, lectures, and examinations in Bloomsbury Square, and when the Society of Chemists and Druggists joined forces with the Pharmaceutical Society the dislike which so many of our legislators seem to feel to enactments compelling education was at length overcome. Let me point out here that the General Medical Council, by representing to her Majesty's Government in 1864 the necessity of regulating the practice of pharmacy, and by a report issued in the following year gave material help to those who were engaged in pressing forward a Pharmacy Act

I should like next to say a few words on another aspect of the evolution of pharmacy, the changes which have occurred in the nature of the work itself in our own country.

THE PHARMACOPŒIAS.

These changes are best illustrated by the pharmacopœias which have been published in Great Britain, commencing with that of the Royal College of Physicians of London in 1618. The first English pharmacopœias show the position in pharmacy which had been attained by the Greeks and Arabians, for a large number of the formulæ were taken from the works of their leading physicians. The main features of the earliest pharmacopœias are the large number of official substances, and of certain forms of preparations, the extreme complexity of many of the compounds used (one of them contains seventy two ingredients and many from twenty to fifty), the minuteness of the directions given for compounding them, and the strangeness of some of their ingredients.

The catalogue for the first pharmacopœia contained 1,254 articles for which the apothecaries were liable to be called upon. In 1632 not less than 180 simple and 27 compound waters were official, whilst there were formulæ given for 80 syrups and preparations of honey, 46 plasters, and 55 ointments, exclusive of sundry oils. One of these deserves quotation.

OLEUM VULPINUM.

R. Vulpem (qua fieri potest) pinguem, ætatis mediæ, venatu defatigatam, recenterque occisam, mos et exenteratam, detractaque pelle, nec non ossibus diligenter confractis, in partes plures concissam. Decoque in

Vini albi et
Aquæ Fontanæ ana libris sex.

Ad medietatem usque, nec sine diligenti despumatione in coctura principio; tum demum admisce.

Olei antiqui dulcissimi libras quator.
Salis communis uncias tres,
Florum Salviæ,
Thymi ana libram unam.

Procedatque coctio ad totius aquæ fere consumptionem, mox affundantur Aquæ impregnatæ
(Anethi,
Thymi, an. manipulo uno pleno incocto) libræ octo.

Denuo invicem coquantur omnia lento igne ad consumptionem aquæ: Oleumque ab aquositate post colaturam, infundibulo separatum, usui reservetur.

The details about the fox are very curious. The apothecary must have been a hunting man to be sure of obtaining the proper fat fox, or perhaps the apprentices of those days were told off to secure the right article. And note that the exact amount is given of the materials used to prepare the oleum vulpinum. In the handful of dill and thyme, however, we we see a relapse into more primitive pharmacy, but generally the directions are most precise. When, as in many cases, from one to six dozen constituents were mixed together in various ways to form one compound, it is manifest that the pharmacists of these early days had heavy duties. But, then, they had no chemical incompatibilities to consider, and the question of purity or impurity of a drug was decided in a very simple fashion. Many other curious and nasty things beside the fox are included amongst the medicines in the pharmacopœias of the seventeenth century, as, for example, human fat and the skull bones of a man who had met with a violent death. The apothecaries must have at times been hard put to it to obtain some of the official drugs, and pharmacists of the present day will not envy them their task of compounding medicines with them.

The pharmacopœias of the eighteenth century show a marked advance in both pharmacology and pharmacy. Chemical products increase in number, and the

account of their method of preparation keeps pace with the advancing knowledge of chemistry. Almost all the substances of animal origin disappear, and the electuaries, powders, and other preparations containing a large number of ingredients are replaced by the simpler infusions and extracts. Tinctures increase in number, whilst the waters and syrups are greatly abridged.

In the first pharmacopœias of the nineteenth century we note the indications of a coming change, which greatly added to and altered the duties of the pharmacists. Previously only the mode of preparation of the various substances had been given, but in the pharmacopœias of the London College of Physicians published in 1809 and 1824, a few details are added with regard to the specific gravity which some of the chemicals should have. Though in commentaries on the pharmacopœia tests for impurities had for some years been described, it was not until 1836 that short descriptions of chemical substances were given in the pharmacopœia, by which they might be recognized, and by which to a certain extent their freedom from adulteration might be ascertained. It is worthy of note that in 1836 several alkaloids were made official. In 1851 a further step was taken, and the compounders of medicines were furnished with an official description of some of the vegetable as well as some of the chemical drugs. In the production of the British pharmacopœia of 1864, issued by the General Medical Council, the aid of the Pharmaceutical Society was sought, and a very great advance was made in the value and completeness of the tests and descriptions given. It was now assumed that the pharmacists had been so far educated in chemistry as to be able to conduct volumetric analysis, and the metric system was allowed in analysis. The tests and descriptions were made still more stringent and exact in the edition of 1885, and in this pharmacopœia an advance of the greatest importance to pharmacy as well as to medicine was initiated.

Notwithstanding that our legislators have shown but little interest in forwarding the progress of pharmacy, and that no incentive has been given to original research, the pharmacists in Great Britain and Ireland have shown by the work published in the journals an immense amount of energy, not only in devising improvements with regard to the compounding of drugs, but in advancing knowledge as to the nature and amount of the active ingredients contained in drugs and preparations, and in devising methods by which the strength of preparations can be rendered uniform.

The labors of pharmacists and chemists had showed that however great may be the care exercised, the strength in active principles of preparations made in the ordinary way from drugs will differ considerably; they showed, too, that it was possible in the case of some drugs, by modifying the method of making the preparation, to bring them up to a certain standard so far as regards the active principles, and in the pharmacopœia of 1885 the preparations of opium, cinchona, and nux vomica were standardized, whilst in that of 1898 the list of standardized drugs was increased by the addition of belladonna and ipecacuanha. The introduction of standardization is a considerable addition to the skilled work required from the pharmacist, and it marks an epoch in both pharmacy and therapeutics.

THE PRESENT STATE AND THE FUTURE OF PHARMACY.

Having dealt very imperfectly, though I fear some of you may think at tedious length, with the evolution of pharmacy, I propose now to allude to some points in its present state and future prospects.

I approach this subject with hesitation, for I speak in the presence of eminent pharmacists. I should hardly, indeed, have ventured upon it here were it not that it interests medical men as well as pharmacists and students, and that I know that some of the conclusions to which I, as a medical man, have arrived are in accord with those which have been expressed by pharmacists of large experience. You will have noticed that in recent years, with the publication of each pharmacopœia, there has been a further call for scientific knowledge on the part of the pharmacists. It is assumed that those who use the pharmacopœia have had a real and practical training in science, and the tests in the pharmacopœia have not reached the high water mark of perfection. I do not mean by this that they require to be increased in stringency. I think, indeed, it is quite possible that some of the criticisms which represent certain of the tests as too severe may be found to be correct; but, as time goes on, some of the cruder tests will be replaced by others requiring more chemical knowledge and more expertness for their performance, histological examinations will be increasingly relied on in the detection of the sophistication of vegetable drugs, and hence a wider and deeper knowledge of physics, chemistry, and botany will be called for.

I have already alluded to the introduction of standardization as a considerable addition to the skilled work required from pharmacists, but I am inclined to look upon it also as a sign of other coming changes, which will very markedly affect the future of pharmacy. There are doubtless many who still believe that the active principles, which can be separated from vegetable substances, do not represent the entire curative power of drugs, that the natural combination of minute quantities of other principles present with those on which their activity seems to depend, exerts a subtle influence which renders the preparations of a drug more useful than the chief active principles which can be extracted from it or any possible artificial combination of them. In forming an opinion on such points, however, there is much room for the exercise of the imagination, and some of the differences now supposed to exist between the effects of preparations of drugs and their active principles are, I suspect, due to this. Anyway, it is certain that as the active principles and their exact pharmacological actions have become better known reliance on them has increased, and there has been a greater tendency to think of the preparations of such drugs as belladonna and nux vomica in terms of atropine and strychnine, whilst even in a drug like opium, which contains other active alkaloids, it is generally recognized that the value as a sedative at least is determined by the morphine. There can be little doubt that an important feature in the next pharmacopœia will be the increased number of drugs standardized. Now between standardization and the use of active principles, instead of crude drugs, there is only a short step, and though for many a day the galenical preparations which have been in vogue for centuries will be used, still they will, I think, be to a large extent gradually edged out by the active principles. The process has indeed already begun; the large number of granules, tablets, pilules, etc., now employed, containing fractions of a grain of active principles, points to a coming change, and the pharmacopœia of 1898 has recognized this to some extent by laying it down that the drugs contained in the new forms must answer

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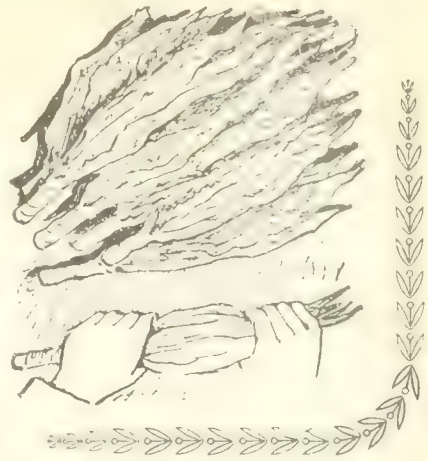

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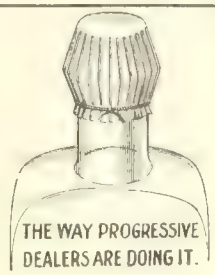

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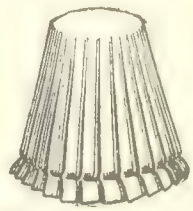

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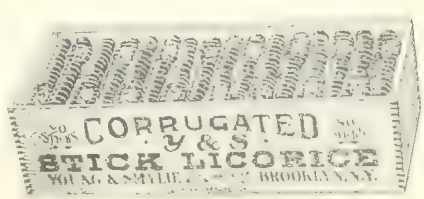

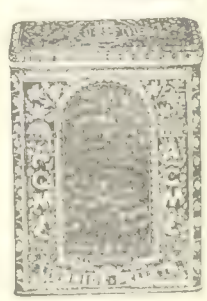

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to the ordinary tests for purity. As the belief in the utility of active principles increases pharmacists will be required to know more concerning the amount contained in drugs, what possible changes they may undergo inside and outside the body, and the exact chemical relationship between the various principles; they may be possibly called upon, too, for information as to the toxic effects of these principles; for all this they must be well and widely trained in science.

Another feature of the pharmacy of the present day is the great increase in the number of chemical preparations; a few of proved utility have been incorporated in recent editions of the pharmacopœia, but an immense number, built up chiefly by the German chemists, and supplied with the necessary recommendations, are being sent over for use by English doctors, who, for the most part, administer them simply on the faith of these recommendations. A large proportion will, I believe, be found less useful than the older remedies, and some have already been abandoned. Yet there seems no relaxation in the zeal with which new chemical remedies are tried. But for the intelligent employment of these compounds an idea of their chemical structure and its relation to their value is most desirable, while for their combination it is imperative. The pharmacist is often called upon now to give explanations of chemical points, and unless the present system of medical education is altered, and a real knowledge of chemistry and pharmacology made compulsory, a time must shortly come when the functions of the pharmacist will be greatly widened, and in addition to being an intermediary between the manufacturing chemist and the doctor for the supply of the new compounds, he will be an intermediary also for explaining to medical men who use these compounds (which are constantly increasing in complexity) the chemical reasons for their introduction and value, the changes which they may undergo inside and outside the body, and the dangers which may arise from these chemical changes. To fill this *role* the pharmacist will be obliged to have not only an advanced knowledge of chemistry, but some idea of physiological action.

Furthermore, if the claims made for the usefulness of some of the extracts of animal organs are made good, the pharmacist will, in the future, have to enter on the wide and intricate field of animal chemistry, which will tax his scientific knowledge even more than does the chemistry pertaining to products of the mineral and vegetable kingdoms.

The older methods of administering medicines by infusion, tinctures, pills and powders, will, I think, be less used, and the newer forms will increase in favor. So far the production of the latter seems to have been largely in the hands of wholesale manufacturers. I sometimes wonder whether it would not be possible for what are sometimes called the elegant forms of administration to be more freely made on a small scale. At the present time a medical man who desires to order medicine in one of these forms is often in doubt whether the preparation he desires can be obtained in reasonable time, unless it corresponds exactly to one of those on the lists of wholesale producers, and sometimes on this account he is driven to order other combinations than he would wish, and by naming the special producer to give the pharmacist much trouble for little profit. I will not enter further into this subject, but only say that I believe there is room in the future for a further development in the art of the pharmacist.

The considerations which I have brought forward, and others which might be urged if time allowed, point to the large amount of scientific knowledge which the practice of pharmacy will require in the future. But it may well be said, what about the other side of the question—will higher scientific education lead to a betterment in a pecuniary and social sense? Now it must be confessed that pharmacy like medicine, can rarely lead directly to fortune making. In medicine, part payment is taken in the pleasures arising from the work itself, and the pharmacist, too, will have to receive part payment from the pleasures of his scientific work, and the position which a knowledge of science will give him among his fellows. I do not suppose that pharmacists, any more than medical men, will ever be free from causes of complaint that unfair inroads are made on their work and emoluments, and that they do not receive a just reward for the amount of work they do. We have seen that from the earliest times the pharmacist has been harassed both on a commercial and on the medical and scientific sides. The work of the Pharmacopolists of old was trespassed on by the way in which other classes took to dealing in drugs, whilst the physicians undertook the compounding of medicines. Later on we find the apothecaries bitterly complaining of the losses entailed on them by the action of the physicians on the one side and of the grocers and druggists on the other.

The Pharmacopolists who combined the sale of drugs with that of other articles, took up a certain kind of medical work as well, and sank low in the social scale. The apothecaries have practically ceased to exist as pharmacists because they took up medical work and were evolved into general practitioners; how will the evolution of pharmacy proceed?

We may note already a loss of some of its older functions and a waning of others. The collecting of herbs has passed into special hands; so, too, has the dealing with drugs in bulk. The production of many medicinal substances, formerly undertaken by pharmacists, is now for the most part accomplished by manufacturing chemists, who use special processes adapted to work on a large scale. I think I see another change impending. The profit arising from the sale of many of the articles unconnected with pharmacy, formerly a source of revenue to pharmacists, is likely to diminish, especially in the large towns; the pharmacist cannot compete with the large firms which have in recent times become dealers in everything.

But there are other directions in which the work of the pharmacists will develop; the compounding of drugs ought to pass into their hands, and I believe will do so. The practice of pharmacy by doctors is not only an evil to the pharmacist, but a disadvantage to medical men themselves. It leads practitioners to limit themselves unduly to the use of certain drugs, and they lose time which might be devoted to other and more profitable matters. It is true there are many who like to have their medicine from a doctor, but I believe medical men would gain if, wherever possible, they gave up dispensing, and there are few places in which there are not pharmacists ready to take up the work.

Here let me say a word on a matter akin to the one before us. It has been recently stated that secret arrangements are at times made between medical men and chemists, by which the doctor receives a certain proportion of the amount which the chemist charges the patients for the medicines dispensed. If such arrangements are made they are iniquitous and a disgrace to those who make them. I have made enquiries, however, from many

chemists in the North of England, and am assured that no such system exists there, and so far those who have made the accusation have failed to substantiate it. It is possible, of course, among the 34,000 members of the profession there may be one here and there so devoid of principle as to be willing to stoop to such conduct. All I can advise you is, that should you ever be approached by such an individual, with a suggestion that you should hand him over any part of your charges for medicine, you should render his exit from your place of business more rapid than his entrance.

I believe not only will the whole of the duties connected with the compounding of medicine devolve before long on the pharmacists, but other functions will be taken up by them which pertain to science training, though they are not strictly pharmaceutical, just as in the case of medical men other functions have been taken up which are not distinctly connected with therapeutics, although they follow from medical training.

The chemical investigations which are becoming more and more essential to medical practice might well, I believe, fall into the hands of the pharmacists, as they do into the hands of the chemists and apothecaries in many parts on the Continent, and not only so, but if I divine rightly the future, the pharmacists will in all places be the men of science, the men who *know*. They will be looked up to as such, and it will come to pass that much other work, more or less allied to pharmacy and chemistry, requiring scientific knowledge, will fall into their hands, and they will be remunerated for the loss of some of the emoluments arising from the purely commercial side of their present work, which I think is likely to occur. I think that even the depressing effects of company pharmacy will be much lessened as the pharmacist becomes more relied on by medical men, not only for safe-guarding the purity of drugs, but for giving help when special information is required on scientific points not directly connected with the cure of disease.

There is one direction in which the temptation to conjoin other work with the compounding of drugs must be avoided. The history of the evolution of pharmacy shows us that there has ever been a tendency for those who deal in drugs to take up treatment, but it also shows us the work of the pharmacist is injured if he assumes the *role* of medical practitioner. I know that people will apply to pharmacists for advice as to the use of medicine, but those who give such advice do not obtain the respect of the public, and do harm to the position of pharmacists. If pharmacy is to take the position it is entitled to, all attempts in this direction must be abandoned.—*Pharmaceutical Journal (Eng.)*

Seneca Root Industry.

The business of digging seneca root is one which annually gives the Indians, half-breeds and sometimes white people of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories a considerable cash return. This root, as is well known, is largely used for the purpose of preparing various kinds of proprietary medicines, and is in big demand for export to the United States and to England. The output of Manitoba is not now as large as it used to be, and that of the Territories is also falling off. Several districts which used to produce root extensively, for instance that around the town of Stonewall, have ceased shipping almost entirely.

This falling off in the root crop is due partly to the fact that prices have for the past few years been very much lower than they used to be, and partly to the fact that better wages are paid for work on the farms than can be earned digging seneca. This latter factor has been more than ever in evidence this year, and has led to a considerable falling off in the receipts. Reliable estimates place the receipts of root at Winnipeg in normal years at from sixty to seventy thousand pounds, but this year receipts will probably not amount to half that quantity. The largest amounts produced have been in the Stuartburn district and in the northwestern part of the province. Some is also dug around Lake Winnipeg. As to the quality, it seems to have been above the average on most consignments. The principal sources of supply in the Territories are Yorkton, Prince Albert, Battleford, Edmonton, etc., although root is also dug in some other ports. As settlement advances the centre of supply will gradually be forced westward and northward.

As regards the market price for seneca it fluctuates widely. There was a time when good root would net as high as 42c. in Winnipeg, and at that price digging was a profitable industry. But the market became glutted, and cheaper substitutes were found, so that the price gradually worked down to as low as 17c. per pound. This year it has regained some of the lost ground, working up from the low point mentioned until it would now readily bring 35c. or more in the open market. The price reached that point this week.—*Commercial.*

Oily Solutions of Mercuric Chloride with Guaiacol for Subcutaneous Injections.

Lagrange advocates the use of oily solutions of mercuric chloride containing guaiacol in those cases where the internal administration of mercury has been unsuccessful, and where the use of mercurial ointments is impossible. The injection gives a little pain, but the results are prompt. E Bazin gives further particulars concerning the preparations of such solutions. Olive oil which has been washed with alcohol to remove the free fatty acids is treated with charcoal and filtered. To remove every trace of alcohol it is heated to 100° C., and is then sterilized by further heating to 120° C. The mercuric chloride is powdered and rubbed down with the oil (5 Gm. to 100 Cc. of oil) in a mortar which has been heated by burning alcohol in it. In order to completely dissolve the mixture it is heated from 75° to 80° C. in flasks fitted with rubber corks. After cooling 3 per cent of guaiacol is added and dissolved by shaking. The finished product is preserved in 1 Cc. bottles which have been previously sterilized at 120° to 150° C. One bottle contains one injection. The solution thus prepared is very stable, but it must be kept from the light; the guaiacol crystals which are used must be dried. —*Phar. Journal.*

Mrs. Titcomb—"What makes you so quiet, Timothy? You haven't said a word since I gave you Dr. Chargemup's bill five minute's ago."

Mr. Titcomb—"I'm thinking how history can pronounce Ludwig of Bavaria insane when he only killed his physician."

A man took his wife to a doctor who put a thermometer into her mouth and told her to keep her mouth shut for two or three minutes. After the doctor was through with this part of the investigation the man tapped him on the shoulder and said: "Doctor, what will you take for that thing? I never saw my wife keep her mouth shut so long before."

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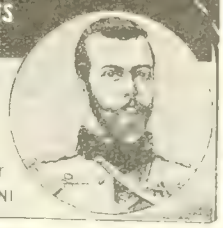

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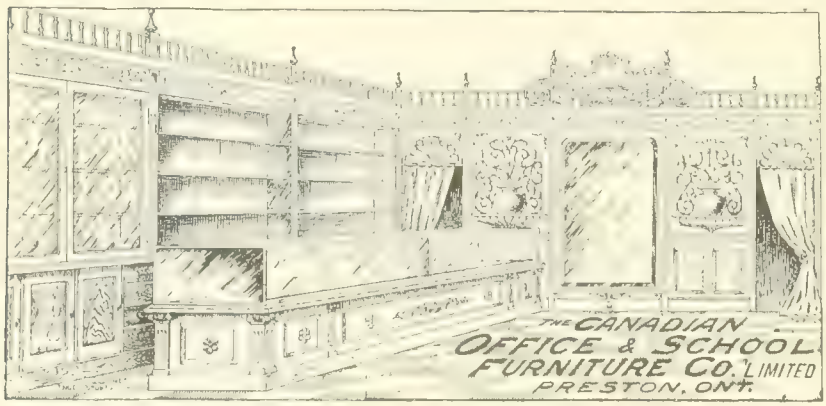

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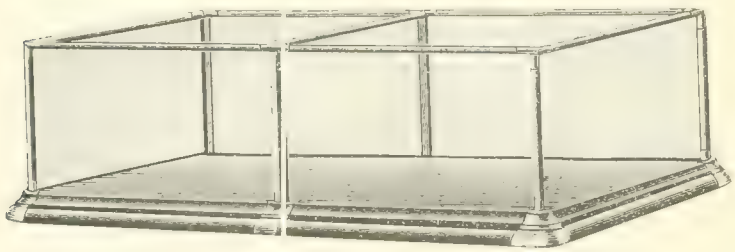

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Pharmacy Examinations.

MAJOR AND MINOR.

The Major and Minor Board of Examiners of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, held their semi-annual examination in Laval University, Quebec, commencing on Tuesday, Oct. 10, and closing on Thursday, Oct. 12. Fifteen candidates for the major and nine for the minor examinations enrolled their names; of these the following, named in order or merit, passed, namely: As licentiates of pharmacy, Hercule Guerin, A. E. Baldwin, Lewis Fortin, A. D. Quintin, F. J. Lemaistre, George A. Lapointe. As certified clerks, Joseph Valois, J. M. McFarlane and Miss A. A. Prevost. The candidates were subjected to a severe examination. Written and oral examination in theoretical chemistry, materia medica, botany, pharmacy, practical chemistry, dispensing, reading of prescriptions, physics and weights and measures. The examiners were Messrs. R. W. Williams, of Three Rivers; J. E. Roy, of Quebec; W. H. Chapman, R. Parkin, A. J. Laurance, and H. R. Lanctot. The next examination will take place about the middle of April, 1900.

Preliminary Examinations.

The preliminary Board of Examiners of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, held their quarterly examination in Montreal on Thursday, Oct. 5, when twenty candidates presented themselves for examination for entering the study of pharmacy. Of these the following, named in order of merit, passed, and are entitled to be registered as certified apprentices, namely: Damien Roy, F. A. Newall, Joseph E. Prevost, J. B. Contant, A. Lecavalier, C E. Gravel and R. Reizenne. The following candidates passed upon all subjects but arithmetic, namely: A. Desjardins and J. A. Lajeunesse. Those two candidates will be required to present themselves at the next examination to be examined upon that subject only. The remaining candidates were refeired back for further study.

The examiners were Prof. Isaac Gammell, of the High School, Montreal, and Prof. J. O. Casgrain, of Jacques Cartier Normal School, Montreal. The next examination will be held on January 4, 1900.

A Handsome Store.

Charles Law, Guelph, Ont., has moved into his new store at 95 Upper Wyndham street, and has now one of the handsomest and most convenient drug stores in Western Ontario.

The interior woodwork is of oriental design and finished in mahogany, having six large, bevelled, plate mirrors, besides several smaller ones, dividing the show cases. A large, eight-foot plate glass counter runs across the lower end of the store, and is the only counter in it, the sides being fitted with "silent salesmen" show cases. A partition made with a large mirror in the centre, and a pretty design of chipped plate glass on either side divides the dispensary from the main store. A private office is situated at one side of the rear of the store.

A notable feature of the fitting is that the old style shelving is done away with, and wall cabinets have been adopted, having sliding doors. A special cabinet situated near the front of the store is devoted entirely to confectionery, and to the right the cabinets are filled with perfumes, and toilet preparations, while on the left are patent medicines.

The store is brilliantly lighted with thirty-three incandescent lights arranged in such a way before the mirrors as to give a brilliant illumination. The store is a decided credit to the proprietor and to the city of Guelph.

An Opening for Investment.

We wish to call the attention of the trade to the announcement of "The Griffiths & Macpherson Company, Limited, Toronto, as contained in our issue this month.

The Company has recently been incorporated by Letters Patent under the Ontario Companies' Act, and is capitalized at $110,000.00. The larger portion of the shares of this Company, are, we are informed, reserved for the Drug Trade only, and are issued at the par value of $100 per share, and may be procured by paying fifteen dollars per share on allotment, the balance payable at the call of the Directors. And we learn that a number of shares have already been subscribed for by druggists throughout the country.

It is the desire of the Directors of the Company to distribute these shares amongst the wholesale and retail druggists of Canada, and in order to accommodate those in the trade desirous of investing in these shares, it has been arranged to keep the stock list open until December 31st. Shares are thus available to the trade up until that date.

The shares of the Griffiths & Macpherson Company Limited, could, we are assured, have been already over subscribed by those outside of the drug trade who are anxious to get a share in the business, but as it is the desire of the Company to have this stock held by Canadian druggists as far as possible, this course has been pursued, and the opportunity given first to the Canadian trade.

We commenced this action on the part of the Griffiths & Macpherson Company, and we feel sure that they will re receive the support and response of the trade. There appears to be a very bright future before the Company, the management is directed by bright capable men, who as practical pharmaceutical chemists have proven themselves worthy of the confidence and esteem of the trade, and associated with them are persons also well known to the trade as successful business men.

It is intimated that those of the trade desirous of securing stock, be advised to send in their applications at as early a date as possible, as already a large number of applications are on file.

A form of application is appended to an open letter to the trade in this issue, and may be used in applying for shares, or an official application may be obtained by writing to the offices of the Company, 121 Church St., Toronto.

Fitting of Eye Glasses and Spectacles.*

When called upon by the association for a paper on the "Fitting of Eye Glasses and Spectacles," my first impulse was to decline the honor, for it would be impossible to present anything on that subject absolutely unknown to the members of the American Association of Opticians. On second thought, however, I concluded to accept the invitation, for two reasons: First, because the recalling of old facts is sometimes of greater value than the advancing of new theories, and second, because repetition would do no harm, only further instil in our minds the first principles of the optician.

To adjust a pair of glasses properly, one thing we should know, and is of importance second only to the knowledge of the focus of glasses our patient requires,

is, at what distance from the patient's eye has the oculist placed the test-lenses in making his examination? This distance is not always known to us, but it is of vast importance, as later mentioned. This distance is variable, and many examinations are not made at a fixed distance from the patient's eye, as we have all had occasion to note at various times when filling prescriptions in which strong foci were ordered.

How often will the patient tell us he saw better with the doctor's glasses than with the ones procured from us! We naturally make an exhaustive examination of the lenses, comparing with the formula as given, and, of course, find but one result—they coincide. Our next step is one that suggests itself immediately—we at once accurately centre the lenses and find that the optical centres precisely coincide with the patient's pupillary distance. If spectacles have been ordered and the bridge be a saddle bridge, we find that it lies flatly on the nose and snugly hugs it without pressure—not so deep that the sharp angle presses into the skin near the inner canthus of either or each eye, producing sore spots, nor yet so shallow as to place entire on the crest of the bridge. We find that the temples are the precise length for this individual patient, barely touching his face, closely, yet exercising no pressure. They are horizontal, and just span the distance from the end piece to the ear, where they change their form, assuming the form of the "post auricular groove" or the natural curve of the ear, lying in it to its full length, yet exercising no pressure. This form should maintain the inner surface of the lenses at fixed positions of one mm. from the free extremities of the eyelashes.

If the spectacles are for near application, we note that they are angular, the angle being produced directly at the endpiece, preferably having the endpiece so soldered to the eye wire, and never, as I have seen in some cases, a sharp bend in the butt of the temple, either in close proximity to the endpiece or possibly, as in some cases, an inch therefrom. Again, if the glasses should be eyeglasses, of course we find that each guard is so adjusted as to compensate for the slight deviation in pupillary distance not already allowed for in the cutting of the lenses, the guards pressing almost evenly their entire length, a mere trifle stronger at their upper extremity. We find the spring exercising just enough pressure to retain the glasses in position, not a stiff, hard spring, nor yet a thin, light one without body, but an elastic spring, such a one as we would be apt to say was "full of life." This is the spring, when combined with the proper guard, that not only gives the maximum of comfort, but is also the most tenacious.

Of course the lenses do not droop, but stand perfectly horizontal, being assured of this fact by drawing a horizontal line on the lens and then permitting our patient to put on his glasses before us, so that we may suggest a word of advice. In either case we find that the lenses are not too large or too small, but commensurate with the size of the patient's face, and always that the edges of the lenses are dull ground, not polished, preventing that source of annoyance expressed in the words of the patient, "seeing the edge of the lenses."

The inclination, if for distance, is found to be naught or vertical lenses, set high; if for constant wear, slightly angular; lenses set two or three mm. below the distance adjustment; and if for near work, always angular, lenses set as low as possible consistent with the nature of the patient's close application.

In fact we find the glasses have been properly adjusted, and the prescription has been accurately filled. We then search further and ask the oculist to indicate the position his best lenses occupied in the test frame during the examination, and he shows us that it was at five mm. or more from the free extremities of the patient's lashes and perhaps an interval of seven mm. or more separating the spherical from the cylindrical lenses, if the case be one of compound astigmatism. We are at once enlightened as to the trouble. Therefore, may we soon have the trial case in universal use, eliminating those annoying points arising particularly in strong foci combinations, and the life of the optician be at least devoid of one of the sources of annoyance and worry, preventing it becoming the life of ease so popularly supposed.

As for bifocal adjustments, we all know that the general adjustment is as for reading, lenses set low, allowing the top edge of the disc to fall at least two mm. below the pupil when the eye is fixed at a distant object, lenses always set angular. Of course the size of the discs will vary according to the individuality of the patient, many requiring a much larger disc than others.

There is a form of bifocal lens to which I would like to invite the attention of the members, embodying many advantageous features, and which, I believe, will be fully described in the September issue of one of our trade journals. This form of lens will be, I believe, very much appreciated by those compelled to resort to bifocals, inasmuch as it partially dispenses with the annoying features so often complained of in the present form, when the patient ascends or descends stairways, etc.—*Paper by J. L. Borsch, read at a meeting of the American Association of Opticians.*

Respect Friendly Suggestions.

Quite often it has been observed that merchants who are inclined to be overly self-sufficient are apt to regard suggestions which are made them as criticisms and fault findings. Too often the true value of suggestions is ignored and slighted simply because of the unfortunate ligh in which they are regarded. The write has observed instances where any comments which bordered on criticism caused the recipient of them to bristle up with ill-concealed annoyance and vexation, taking it for granted that an attempt was being made to belittle his present methods. This is particularly the case where a man has made a modicum of success in his business. It is this unfortunate lack of mental receptivity which does so much to prevent improvement. As soon as the mind becomes closed to new ideas it is in a stationary condition. The first stage of deterioration is thus begun. Those who desire to progress always keep their minds open to new ideas and endeavor to learn.—*Exchange.*

Literary Note.

Rosa Bonheur's greatest picture, The Horse Fair, which was bought by Cornelius Vanderbilt for $55,500, and presented by him to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, has been for the first time exactly reproduced in its original colors, with the brush marks of the artist embossed, as the principal supplement with *Toronto Saturday Night's Christmas.* It is said to be the greatest picture ever given with any Christmas number published anywhere. The size of the picture is 22x35.

Pyrantin is a new antipyretic of the composition of p-ethoxy-phenyl-succinimide.

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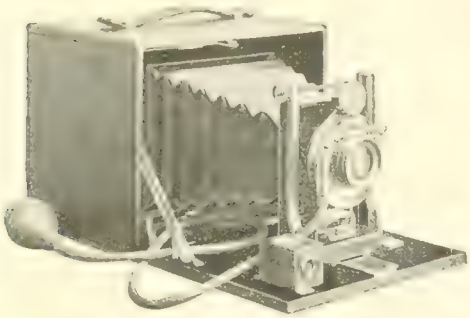

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467 West 14th St., NEW YORK.

Formulary.

CINCHONA JELLY.

R	Caffeine	6 parts.
	Extract of cinchona	25 "
	Citric acid	4 "
	Tincture of vanilla	1 part.
	Tincture of lemon peel	4 parts.
	Rum	80 "
	Syrup	300 "
	Gelatin	20 "
	Glycerin	80 "
	Water	180 "

M. The dose is not stated, and the details of preparing the jelly are not given. The dose, however, is easily calculated, and any pharmacist will know how to make the jelly.—*New York Med. Jour., after Journal des Practiciens.*

COMPOUND SYRUP OF CAMPHOR.

An exchange has given the formula below as the preparation dispensed at the Bristol Royal Infirmary under the above name :

Camphor	dr. 2
Benzoic acid	dr. 3
Oil anise	dr. 2
Acetic acid, glacial	fl. oz. 8 2 3
Tincture opium, B.P.	fl. oz. 10 2 3
Vinegar squill	fl. oz. 40
Vinegar ipecac, B.P. Addition	fl. oz. 40
Sugar	pd. 38
Caramel	enough
Water, enough to make	gal. 4

Make the color of paregoric. Each fluid dram represents 1 minim of tincture of opium.

TOOTHACHE PELLETS.

Spermaceti	2 parts.
Chloral hydrate	2 parts.
Carbolic acid	1 part.
Cotton, a sufficient quantity.	

Melt the spermaceti (or beeswax) and dissolve in it the chloral and carbolic acid. Saturate cotton with the warm mixture, and let it cool.

2.	Paraffin	98 parts.
	Carbolic acid	2 parts.

Prepare as in No. 1.

3.	Paraffin	3 drs.
	Burgundy pitch	3½ drs.
	Oil of parsley	1 dr.
	Creosote	1 dr.

Melt the solids together and when nearly cool add the liquids.

4.	Oil of cloves	1 part.
	Oil of cassia	1 part.
	Black pepper	4 parts.
	Common salt	4 parts.
	Gum arabic	4 parts.

Mix and make into pellets.

5.	Salol	10 parts.
	Paraffin oil	10 parts.
	Terebene	10 parts.
	Beeswax	65 parts.
	Alkanet	

—*Oest. Zeits fur Pharm.*

ARSENICAL SOAP FOR NATURALISTS

Take of

Camphor, in powder	2½ drms.
Arsenic	2 ozs.
Distilled water	2 "
Precipitated chalk	4 "
Soft soap	4 "
Carbonate of potassium	12 "

Make the soap and water warm over a water bath, and then incorporate the chalk, arsenic, and potassium carbonate; add the camphor when cold.—*B. & C. Druggist.*

PICKLING SPICE.

37½	oz. Jamaica ginger.
9¼	" black peppercorns.
5¼	" white "
2¾	" long "
5½	" pimento.
4¾	" mustard seeds.
1¾	" chillies.

Slice long peppers and ginger. The spiced vinegar for pickles is made by pouring ten gallons boiling vinegar on five pounds of the spice.

FRENCH MIXED MUSTARD.

12 lbs.	mustard condiment
2½	" bay salt.
½	" celery salt.
6 ozs.	cayenne.
1 gallon	vinegar.

Powder the bay salt finely, and mix to a paste.

HORSERADISH MUSTARD.

1 gallon	white vinegar.
5 lbs.	flour.
4 "	evaporated horse radish.
2 "	mustard flour.
2 "	turmeric.
½ "	bay salt
½ "	celery salt.

As before, then running into pots.

CURRY POWDER.

12 lbs.	corianders.
9 "	turmeric.
6 "	ground black pepper.
2 "	" mace.
2 "	" cardamons.
2 "	" dessicated cocoanut.
2 "	" chillies.
1½ "	" ginger.
1½ "	" cassia.
½ "	" cloves.

Dry and powder, then thoroughly blend by running through a sieve or mixing machine several times.

LIQUID ESSENCE OF CELERY.

10 gallons	malt vinegar.
8 lbs.	curry powder.

Mix, stand two weeks, strain and bottle.

Powder for Abortion of Coryza.

The *Annales de la Polyclinique de Lille* gives the following, under the name "Poudre Nasaline," as an excellent abortive of bad colds, and a remedy in the same :

Menthol	2 parts.
Cocaine hydrochlorate	20 parts.
Boric acid	50 parts.
Bismuth salicylate	100 parts.

Mix and reduce to an impalpable powder. Use as a snuff, drawing up a pinch several times in the course of the day.

This ought to make a good seller in this country of sudden changes of the weather.

FURNITURE POLISH.

Francis T. Lyle has recently patented a furniture polish consisting of the following ingredients and proportions. One ounce of pure white wax, one and a half ounces of pure yellow wax, three drachms of borax, one and a half ounces of distilled turpentine, one and a half ounces of Castille soap. These are mixed together, and twenty ounces of boiling water added. The polish is rubbed on in the usual way, and is claimed to be most effective.

SEALING WAX.

The following recipe is said to give sealing-wax unaffected by spirit : Stir and heat together five pounds of yellow wax, one pound of Carnauba wax, one pound of paraffin, five pounds of red lead and two pounds of levigated chalk. Stir till thick.

WAX FOR LINOLEUM FLOORS.

Melt together 5 lbs. of yellow beeswax and 10 lbs. Carnauba wax. When lukewarm stir in 45 lbs. turpentine oil and 40 lbs. of benzine.

LEATHER VARNISH OF PALE COLOR.

An elastic unbreakable black leather varnish may be prepared from resin, 30 ; thus 30 ; oil of turpentine, 30 ; sandarach, 60 ; shellac, 120 ; alcohol (90 per cent), 900. Mix and shake together until dissolved, then filter and mix with lampblack, 15, previously rubbed down with some of the alcohol. If another color is desired use instead of lampblack a sufficient quantity of the desired pigment, such as kermes, white, ultramarine, chrome, yellow, or cinnabar (red).—*Deutsch. Amer. Apoth. Zeit.*

Photographic Notes.

A NEW HYDROQUINONE DEVELOPER.—An improved form of hydroquinone, labelled "Hydroquinone, B.R." has lately been put upon the market by the Aktiengesellschaft fur Anilinfabrikation. From particulars given by Gaedicke it is a fine, white, easily soluble powder which seems to possess the usual qualities of the ordinary hydroquinone. The following is the formula for a one-solution developer :

Water	1 litre.
Sulphite of soda (crystals)	57 grms.
Hydroquinone B.R.	7 "
Carbonate of potash	43 "

The absence of bromide of potassium is explained by the fact that the hydroquinone powder already contains bromide in a sufficient quantity.—*Chronik.*

KACHIN.—The following formula, wherein a smaller quantity of sodium sulphite than usual is employed, has been found, according to *Photography*, to work very well. :

Kachin	120 grains.
Sodium sulphite	480 "
Citric acid	20 "
Water	10 ounces.

ENLARGEMENTS.—During the winter months the attention of amateurs is more generally attracted towards the making of enlargements and lantern slides and developers for bromide papers, and lantern slides should find ready sale. A formula which has given every satisfaction for enlargements is the following :

A.

Metol	10 g.
Sodium sulphite	100 g.
Potassium bromide	1.25 g.
Distilled water	to 1000 C.c.

B.

Potassium carbonate	100 g.
Distilled water	to 1000 C.c.

For use mix 3 parts of A and 1 part of B. This may be used also for lantern work.

Another very satisfactory one is :

A.

Eikonogen	12 g.
Sodium sulphite	250 g.
Distilled water	1000 C.c.

B.

Potassium carbonate	80 g.
Potassium bromide	2 g.
Distilled water	1000 C.c.

For use mix 3 parts of A and 1 part B. —*Pharm. Journal (Eng.)*

A combined developer which has given excellent results in my hands is the following, which was recommended some time ago in the *Phot. Chronik.* It contains metol and glycin as reducing agents and may be used either in one solution or in two separate ones as follows :

Metol	2 g.
Glycin	2 g.
Sodium sulphite (thirty per cent. solution)	280 c.c.
Potassium carbonate (twenty per cent. solution)	280 c.c.

For use, one part of this stock solution is mixed with one part of water. The formula for the two solution developer is the following :

SOLUTION I.

Metol	2 g.
Sodium sulphite (thirty per cent. solution)	140 c.c.
Potassium carbonate (twenty per cent. solution)	140 c.c.

SOLUTION II.

Glycin	2 g.
Sodium sulphite (thirty per cent. solution)	140 c.c.
Potassium carbonate (twenty cent. solution)	148 c.c.

For use, one part of Solution I. is mixed with one part of Solution II, and with two parts of water. Solution I. yields the details, whilst Solution II. provides density.—*H. Schnauss in Photography.*

POSITIVE PROCESS WITH COPPER SALTS.—Copper nitrate can be used similarly to other metal salts for the production of positive pictures. The paper to be used for the process is first coated smoothly and equally, as in the positive process, with a solution of

Arrowroot	10 grms.
Water	500 ccm.

The dry paper is swum, prepared side down in the dark-room, on the following solution :

Uranium nitrate	5 grms.
Copper nitrate	2 grms.
Water	60 ccm.

and allowed to dry in the dark. It must be printed until a slight picture similar to a platinum print is visible, and then developed in

Water	60 ccm.
Potassium ferrocyanide	3 grms.

until a chocolate brown picture is obtained. The fixing is done by washing well in clean water. If a black picture is wished for the washing must be short and the picture allowed to swim on a bath composed of

Platinum chloride	1 grm.
Water	120 ccm.

—*Chronik.*

From the new lexicon. Sensitive medium—Tight boots. "Finished" negatives —Reprieves. Color demonstration—War paint. Energetic developer—An Irish row. Loss of definition—"Joey" Chamberlain. High power magnitude—The Kaiser on his grandfather.

"Bromide Enlarging."

READ BEFORE THE MONTREAL CAMERA CLUB, TUESDAY, OCT. 17TH, 1899.

By ALEX. B. J. MOORE, Ph. C.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN,—I have been requested to give you this evening my experience on Bromide Enlargements, and although feeling quite flattered, I must say I feel placed in the position of a student endeavoring to enlighten his tutor, as there are, I know, a great many members present who are far more capable of giving a paper on enlarging than your humble servant. However, I will strive to the best of my ability to tell you my experiences on the subject, and if there is even one in the room who will derive any benefit from my poorly worded remarks I shall feel more than satisfied.

Of course the subject shall be treated in what I would call a preliminary manner, as in all probability I would be unable to give you any of the advanced technicalities. To me the process of enlarging is the most interesting branch of photography, but some of my lantern slide friends will immediately say "wait till your tackle slides and you will lose a great deal of your penchant for enlarging." Well, probably and very possibly I may, but to my mind photography might be likened to the practice of medicine, as nowadays we find the latter profession split up into several specialties. A surgeon knows very little concerning materia medica, a pathologist gets so interested in his work that he rusts in all other lines of study, while a general family physician would be on the verge of taking a hemorrhage if you asked him to amputate even a little finger; then if you want your eye taken out, washed and put back again, you have to consult another branch of the profession, and so on *ad lib.*

Now this principle applies also to photography. We have one man who, though a thorough artist at posing, may know very little about exposure and nothing whatsoever about development. Then we have the man who displays his ability by taking good negatives, but who ruins them in developing, and when you ask him his favorite developer he immediately says Rodinal, you go further and inquire what strength he uses and he will tell you "sometimes a teaspoonful and other times an egg-cup full to the pint; this is the man the photographic dealers like to lay their claws on. Then we have

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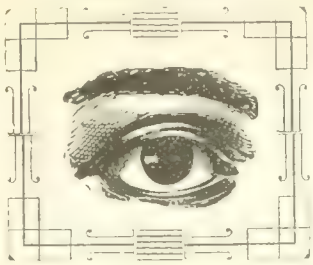

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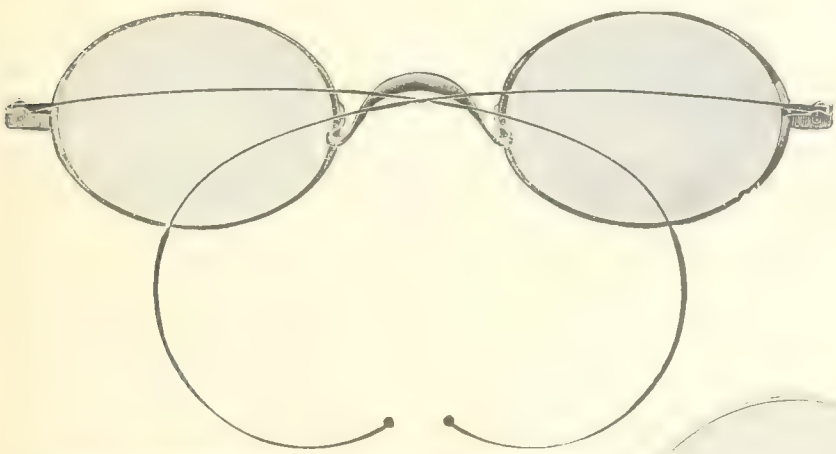

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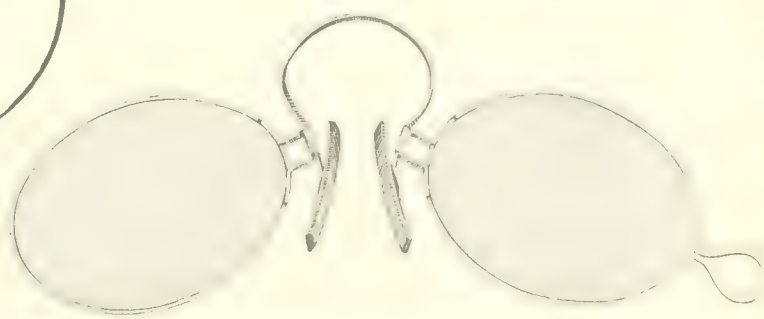

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PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

the Kodak fiend, who exposes films at the rate of a dozen a minute, more or less, brings them round to his dealer, who does the rest. There the pictures are shown to his numerous friends as his particular work, whereas all the work and ability that this fiend happened to display was limited to pressing the button and choosing the subject. Then we have the exponents of lantern slides who think their hobby the "zenith" of photography, then the cranks on enlarging, well, the least said about them the better, and, as in the medical profession, "there are others." I have come to the conclusion that if the art of photography had been known thousands of years ago, mythology would have given us a God to watch over it

There is no need to go into detail as to the several styles of apparatus for enlarging, suffice to say that the means at our disposal in the next room should certainly meet with the approval of all those interested in the work. Our former camera was very fair indeed and good work was obtained by it, the only drawback being the length of time required to make an enlargement with the incandescent light, which we formerly had, and the single lens. Of course with the arc there was no cause for complaint, but it was not suitable to a great many, as they appeared chary about touching the connections, and I think credit and thanks are due to our officers and committee who have given us an enlarging room which is without doubt a credit to the club.

To those present who have never made an enlargement I would strongly advise you to begin at once, and should you have a negative which you do not deem up to much owing to its apparent lack of detail, well, just try an enlargement and see what a difference there is to the direct print. Don't go with a rush at it, but take plenty of time (altho' the latter may be cut down to an hour's limit in using the room), as I would not advise anyone to go in for this work unless they have the patience of Job and the pertinacity of a tom-cat.

Before going into the details of the process of enlarging it might be well to remind those who intend taking up the work that they need not confine their ideas to the means we have at hand in our club, as there are different processes and different lights, and an enthusiastic amateur could rig up an enlarging room in his own home and use his own camera. Solar light has of course its great disadvantage, as the majority of amateurs prefer to do the work in the evenings and in a great many cases have not the spare time to operate during the day. The expense also is no small obstacle, and then we cannot always depend on old Sol coming up to the scratch when we want him.

We could also use diffused daylight, which process is much more simple than the solar, but what interests us most is the work done by artificial illumination, such as gas, particularly the Auer principle. We have oxyhydrogen and lime light also, but my remarks will be confined to the use of the electric lamp, as all my work has been done by both arc and incandescent.

This light to us in Montreal is much more applicable for enlargements than any other, as we can nearly always rely on its being constant and convenient, and with the privileges we enjoy in our club we should not have any excuse for failure to produce a fairly good enlargement.

The condensers are a very important factor in enlarging, and are composed of two or more large lenses placed so that concave surfaces nearly touch each other. The most economical style to use, and one which is certainly very practicable, is that in use in our club, and is composed, I think, of two lenses with a ground glass between. This is far enough to go into the detail of apparatus, as any stranger, present or prospective member, can have occular demonstration in the next room.

I will show you to-night a few samples of work done with our new contrivances, none of them are much good, but you will see for yourself that if a beginner can do so well, what work will be turned out by one who will make a study of it

My experience with bromide paper has been limited to that manufactured by Eastman, and I have tried all the different kinds made by this firm with success. The Standard, which is made in three different degrees of thickness called A, B, and C, the Royal Bromide with rough and smooth surfaces, also the Enamelled; for my part I prefer the B & C for landscapes, etc., and the rough and smooth royal for portrait work. The different textures of the papers are very noticeable, and it does not require any one to be familiar with the use of bromide paper to see the difference immediately.

Bromide paper can be used for contact printing also, and excellent results obtained, and perhaps one of the most useful advantages which it possesses is that a proof can be taken from a wet negative by soaking a piece the desired size in water for a few moments, placing it evenly, and at the same time carefully on the film and exposing for a few seconds in daylight or about 20 seconds to the light of an incandescent electric, then develop and fix, etc.

Now in making enlargement we must bear in mind what Mrs. Beeton says about cooking, "First catch your hare," *i.e.*, get your negative, and just now I might say that the rule does not follow that because you have a magnificent negative it must necessarily make a magnificent enlargement, as in a good many instances (of which I shall show you proof later on) a poor negative will frequently give you a very fair enlargement. I do not for a moment mean by this that a good negative won't enlarge well, but that a negative which you consider poor will sometimes astonish you when compared with a very good one after an enlargement has been made.

Having picked on a negative place it reversed in the holder with the film side turned towards the lens, focus your image to the desired size on the easel and if you want an extremely sharp focus, pin a piece of paper (about the thickness of the bromide paper) on the easel; this will prevent the holes made by former manipulators showing on your focussing bed, and at the same time prevent the extra degree of sharpness being altered, as of course you remove the piece of paper in question before pinning on your bromide; when you use thick, heavy bromide paper, such as Eastman's Royal, I certainly feel that this is absolutely necessary.

Now keep your head, don't get fussy, and don't let any one give you advice unless you have asked for it, keep your mind on what you are doing or you are apt to spoil a package of paper, cap your lens with the yellow glass and judge whether you will stop down the lens or not (for my part I use the lens full open with strong, plucky negatives, but when enlarging from a thin, poor negative in which you see little or no detail, I invariably stop it down to 22 and lengthen the exposure). Turn out any actinic light if you are using any and open your package of bromide paper, take one sheet out and cut it into pieces about 2x3 or 3x4, pin one of these on a portion of the subject and make a trial exposure; if it should turn out to be much over exposed you can make another trial giving it half the time

of the first, and if this is under-timed you will be able to make a very close calculation.

The habit of using the trial pieces of paper will give you more experience in exposure in a few evenings than guessing at it for a month, besides saving you considerable expense by wasting full sheets of paper; it takes a little more time certainly but you will be more than recompensed.

There is no fixed time for exposure, and this can only be learned by experience; negatives differ so much in density, color, etc., that one may make an approximate guess, but it is only a guess; of course there are actinometers made for the purpose of giving you the correct exposure on bromide paper but I cannot vouch for their accuracy, as I have never had the pleasure of using one.

With bromide paper it is a good thing to remember that it is about one-twentieth as sensitive as an ordinary plate, then one can form a slight idea what exposure to begin with. I might remark just now that since using our new enlarging room my exposures up to the present have varied from 15 seconds to 12 minutes. Dense pyro negatives take the longest time, due, of course, to the color.

Having got the correct exposure on the small piece of paper, pin up a sheet the full size from the same package, being careful not to maul the sensitive side, as the less handling the paper gets the more pleased you will be with the result when developed. I mention a piece from the same package as I have found a correct exposure on a small piece out of one package went all wrong when the exposure was made on a full piece out of another package, due probably to different speed of emulsion or to age of the paper.

Place the pins as near the edge of the paper as possible and be sure the paper is straight; now uncap the lens and make your exposure and don't put your watch in front of lens to judge your time, it being more advisable to come to the curtain of the room and count your seconds or minutes as the case may be. When your time is up cap the lens, and having a black paper bag or any other suitable contrivance, put your exposed paper in same and bring it to the developing-room; then comes the highest point of the pleasure of enlarging, viz., "Development."

Well, on this part of the process some of my friends here think I am an inveterate crank, but crank or no crank, if any of the boys will only take an interest in this particular work I will be only too glad to devote quite a few evenings and show them all I do know (which, by the way, isn't much) not only of bromide developing but from the exposure to the mounting.

The question now comes what developer do I use? Well, I might say "Iron Oxalate" nearly always. I have tried amidol, ortol, metol, hydroquinine, eikonogen and rodinal, but I have long since returned to my first love "iron" which is probably one of the oldest developers known, and, in my opinion, cannot be excelled for bromide paper, with the exception of the "Royal," and owing to the color and texture of the latter I find metol or amidol very satisfactory. With the ordinary paper I cannot get the same depth of tone, the intense blacks, or in fact the same looking picture with any other developer but iron, or as one of our members calls it "Moore's damnable iron." Well, it is certainly a nuisance to work, but we must never expect good results without going to a little trouble.

Many formulæ are published for ferrous oxalate developers but they nearly all amount to the same thing. The formula which I use and find most successful is as follows:

In one bottle I make a saturated solution of trutral oxolate of potash and acidify with about 2½ per cent. of citric acid.

In another bottle a 40 per cent. solution of pure sulphate of iron with 0.5 per cent. of citric acid. Place 6 ozs. of the oxalate solution in a graduate and add 1 oz. of the iron solution (don't add the former to the latter); when mixed add 10 drops of 10 per cent. solution of bromide potassium and your developer is ready, but do not start to develop until you have made a clearing solution composed of 30 min of 33 per cent. acetic acid to 16 ozs. of water. Always have a graduate full of this at hand and don't be stingy using it. The object of the clearing solution is to remove any stains which may occur by the iron acting on the paper and at the same time rendering any oxalate of lime soluble which may be deposited from hard water if the latter is used.

The hypo solution you can have all ready, making it about 4 ozs. to the pint of water, but don't, under any consideration, allow any of it to come in contact with your developer.

I might mention *en passant*, that hyposulphite of soda is soluble in about ½ its own weight of water at 65°, and that I find it very convenient to always keep a concentrated solution at hand, and when making it I put five pounds in a 100 oz bottle (which is easily procured), and fill the bottle within an inch or so of the capacity, or, to be accurate, to 96 fed ozs. When the hypo is dissolved I have a solution of a certain strength, so that 6 fluid ozs. = 5 ozs. of hypo, then when making a weak solution for fixing prints, bromide or plates, I have no trouble in making a solution quickly and of the proper strength; this does away with the danger of using it too strong when a guess is made at the quantity.

It is also a good thing to remember, when making up any formula of American origin such as those given with plates, that when a pint or quart is mentioned it does not mean 20 ozs. and 40 ozs. respectively, but 16 ozs. and 32 ozs.; with English formula the contrary is the case

(To be continued)

To Remove Stains from Graduated Measures.—Some developers are very apt to give a stain or deposit on glass graduated measures. This, in time, renders the marks and figures almost invisible when seen by the light of the dark-room lamp. They may be easily removed by rubbing with broken egg-shells, and in the case of conical-shaped measures the narrow part can be thoroughly cleaned by using a thin piece of stick, with which the egg-shells should be crushed.—*The Photographic News.*

Ammonium Persulphate.—In reducing by this salt it is known that the best way to stop the action as soon as the desired result has been reached is to immerse the plate in a solution of sodium sulphite; but it does not seem to be so well known that re-fixing in hypo is also required. Unless that be done the reduced negative is apt, or rather certain, to become discolored by exposure to light.

Developing Large Plates.—Fasten a hook-screw into the roof of dark-room, then drive a nail into each of the four corners of a square board of a size to suit plate to be developed; attach board to hook by string, and adjust to a suitable height. Place dish with plates upon this arrangement, pour on developer, and commence gently swinging it to and from you, from side to side, and from corner to corner, or any way that might suggest itself, and you will greatly lessen the aching of arms after developing a 12x10 or 15x12 plate. Of course, this method can be used with advantage for smaller size plates.

Optical Department.

In charge of W. T. Hamill, M.D., Instructor of the Optical Institute of Canada, 60 Yonge street, Toronto.

Correspondents should note that for an intelligent answer to be given to their inquiries it is necessary in every case to give the following information relative to their patient: (1) Sex, (2) age, (3) occupation, (4) near point of distinct vision for small type with each eye alone, (5) how their eyes trouble them, *i.e.*, their asthenopic symptoms, (6) vision of each eye at twenty feet alone without glasses, (7) best vision obtainable with glasses, naming correction.

Example.—J.S., male; age, 18; bookkeeper; can read small type to within five inches of each eye; complains of much headache through the day and evening; eyes feel sore and water a good deal, look red and inflamed, etc., etc.

R.E.V. $\frac{20}{60}$ with $+1.50 = \frac{20}{20}$
L.E.V $\frac{20}{60}$ with $+1.50 = \frac{20}{20}$

The above example is taken to illustrate about how we desire inquiries to be made.

C. L. V.—I have a case which is puzzling to me, viz.: A lad of 15 years old, V. in each eye, nearly $\frac{20}{20}$, all, in fact, but two letters. The squares and lines of the astigmatic chart do not look alike, and I cannot get any cylinder to make them look alike, even after repeated trials, and no glasses that I have given has satisfied either myself or my young patron. Advise me, please, through THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST. Answer.

This question comes from an optician well known to me as one of the best in Canada, and, if he cannot refract the case, I will warrant no other optician can with the same means as he uses, viz., the test case, prismoptometer, and moddox rod. I can best help him out of his difficulty by giving the history of a similar case which recently passed through my own hands, and, at the same time, once more demonstrate to my readers *the value of retinoscopy* in such cases. Some time ago I gave a young maid, aged 16, going to school R. + .50 Cyl. ax. 15, L. + .50 Cyl. ax. 165 for her asthenopia, and to correct her astigmatism. These proved unsatisfactory, and I tested her carefully again, but obtained the same correction. I also asked an optical friend of mine to test and see what he would obtain. Unknown to him what my correction was, he nevertheless obtained practically the same thing. Two tests by myself and one test independently by another coincided; but what was the sense in telling the girl to continue in the use of glasses which failed to relieve her of the thing for which she sought relief. I tried retinoscopy, and my findings therewith did not at all correspond with the above correction, and, indeed, my retinoscopy correction, when tried before the eyes, made vision worse at twenty feet than it was with the naked eye. It was nearly $\frac{20}{20}$ without any glass with either eye. I was evidently "between the devil and the deep sea," retinoscopy saying one thing, the trial case saying another thing altogether different. I did not feel like putting the child through another trial of wearing glasses for a month or two without being absolutely certain of the static refraction of the eyes in the principal meridians of each eye, and therefore thoroughly paralyzed the acc. with a mydriatic and by retinoscopy found +.50 sph. = + .50 cy. ax. 90, each eye gave best vision and made astigmatic chart all alike.

These I gave, but when the ciliary muscle had regained its energy the glasses were not comfortable and vision was better without them. Again I found myself in a position that I must either choose between the trial case or retinoscopy or else abandon the case altogether. I banked on retinoscopy and emphatically urged a month's trial of the glasses found by retinoscopy, promising results which would be entirely satisfactory. I confess to some fear that I might be disappointed, and admit that I had to stretch my conscience in the assurances given, but retinoscopy had proven such a certain friend to me in so many tight places before that I hoped for success even through the mists, and I was not disappointed, for retinoscopy was right, and now after three months' use of the glasses my young friend is and has been for weeks perfectly free from all asthenopic symptoms, and every letter of the 20 line is correctly named and several of the 15 line. Irregular, sectional action of the ciliary muscle was the cause, which melted away gradually when the proper correction was placed before the eyes to make them emmetropic in all meridians.

What a Druggist Has to Interpret.

Apprentice of St. Catharines sends us the following:

"Perhaps these will be a curiosity to put in your journal for December: A girl came in and asked me for five cents' worth of observing cotton and my fellow clerk for five cents' worth of seenian salts and here is the paper on which the other one was written, 'salseated soda.'"

The Canadian Contingent Pictured by Pen, Pencil and Camera.

The *Montreal Daily Herald* proposes to give its readers the most complete pictorial and letter-press history of the Canadian contingent that will be furnished by any Canadian journal. It is not only sending with the volunteers to South Africa a special correspondent, thoroughly versed in military affairs, but also a special artist, who will furnish the *Herald* exclusively with sketches and photographs of the scenes on sea and land in which the Canadian contingent participates. This artist, Mr. S. C. Simonski, is one of the leading Canadian illustrators, and the *Herald* is fortunate in securing him for this important work.

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H. K. LEWIS, 136 GOWER STREET, LONDON, W.C., ENGLAND.

"D.C." Preparations.

As announced in their ad. in this issue The Druggists' Corporation of Canada, Limited, have commenced their fall advertising campaign, and intend to push vigorously the sale of their leading specialties, viz., Dr. Harte's Celery Iron Pills, Dr. Harte's Liver Life, Pearls, and "D.C." Perfected Invalid's Malt Extract. These are all staple lines, and will we are informed, be advertised in the daily press, and by means of books and pamphlets carefully distributed.

The Lyman Bros. & Co. Travellers.

Mr. Harry Rosser, so well known to the drug trade in Canada, has accepted a position with The Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited, to represent them as traveller in sundries. Mr. Rosser's many friends, no doubt, will be glad to see his genial face again. On account of a large increasing business, Messrs. The Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited, found it necessary to have their efficient staff of travelling men devote their entire time and energy to selling drugs, and their sundry business has so developed they found it necessary to have a special representative for that branch. Their staff of travellers are representative men that any firm might be proud of, viz., Mr. Geo. H. Leslie, the "veteran youngster," in the West; Mr. T. J. McIntyre, in the East and North; and Mr. E. N. Tyrrell in the West and Northwest of Ontario; Mr. John Barrass, Mr. F. E. Andrews and Mr. W. E. Blake in the city, and Mr. Rosser in sundries. We commend the company for their enterprise and wish Mr. Rosser every success.

Class on Retinoscopy.

Dr. Hamill wishes us to say that he will hold a class on retinoscopy and other advanced subjects at the Optical Institute of Canada on January 29th, 1900. This will likely be the only advanced class for 1900, and optical graduates desiring to attend should arrange to be present. The last primary class for 1898 is going on at present. See adv. in another column.

Young People's Paper.

A copy has reached us of the first number of the *Young People's Paper* published by T. J. Shanks & Co., at Kingston, Ont. This journal is intended to be to the young folks of Canada what the *Youth's Companion* or *Harper's Young People* is to those of the United States—so far as the much lower price—half a dollar a year—will permit. The number before us contains an interesting selection of short stories, anecdotes, accounts of travel and adventure, glimpses of natural science, bits of useful information, and other matter especially suited to the youthful mind. In an article addressed to parents particular stress is laid on the importance of seeing that their children are supplied with something better than the trashy and degrading literature so common at the present day.

Shorthand Reporting and Copying
E. NIELD, C.S.R.
Technical Work a Specialty
79 Adelaide St. E. (Tel. 1343) TORONTO

WANTS, FOR SALE, ETC.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

GRADUATE O.C.P. NINE YEARS CITY AND Town experience. Strictly temperate. Address—Box 292, Elmheim, Ont.

SITUATION WANTED AS A DRUG CLERK OR Manager. Large experience both in Canada and New York City. Best of references. Has had present situation for a number of years, but prefers to return to Canada. Address, M, care of CANADIAN DRUGGIST, Toronto. 3 C

SITUATION WANTED IN A WHOLESALE DRUG warehouse by a man of good experience both in England and United States. Can furnish excellent testimonials. F.C.W., Office CANADIAN DRUGGIST, Toronto.

FOR SALE

DRUG, STATIONERY AND WALL PAPER BUSINESS for sale in thriving town in Ontario. Stock about $2,000. Annual business about $5,000. For particulars address Box 50, CANADIAN DRUGGIST, Toronto.

We Solicit Your Trade

We offer a well-assorted stock of

Drugs
Chemicals
Patent Medicines
Perfumery
Toilet Articles
etc.

CALL AND SEE US

JAMES A. KENNEDY & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
423 Richmond St., LONDON, Ont.

Our HOLIDAY ASSORTMENT of

FINE PERFUMES

is larger and more beautiful than ever shown.

Sold to Druggists Only

We solicit at least a share of your patronage.
We aim to call on every Druggist in the Dominion. If for any reason you have not been seen, please notify us and we will arrange, if possible, to have you see our line.

Zeely Manufacturing Co.

"THE AMERICAN PERFUMER"

DETROIT, MICH., U.S.A. **WINDSOR, ONT.**

CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to Nov. 8th, 1899.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

Alcohol, gal	$4 75	$5 00
Methyl	1 90	2 00
Allspice, lb	13	15
Powdered, lb	15	17
Aloin, oz	40	45
Anodyne, Hoffman's bot., lbs	50	55
Arrowroot, Bermuda, lb	40	45
St. Vincent, lb	15	18
Balsam, Fir, lb	45	50
Copaiba, lb	70	85
Peru, lb	3 25	3 50
Tolu, can or less, lb	70	75
Bark, Barberry, lb	22	25
Bayberry, lb	15	18
Buckthorn, lb	15	17
Canella, lb	15	17
Cascara Sagrada	25	30
Casarilla, select, lb	18	20
Cassia, in mats, lb	25	28
Cinchona, red, lb	60	65
Powdered, lb	65	70
Yellow, lb	35	40
Pale, lb	40	45
Elm, selected, lb	18	20
Ground, lb	17	20
Powdered, lb	20	28
Hemlock, crushed, lb	18	20
Oak, white, crushed lb	15	17
Orange peel, bitter, lb	15	16
Prickly ash, lb	35	40
Sassafras, lb	15	16
Soap (quillaya), lb	13	15
Wild cherry, lb	13	15
Beans, Calabar, lb	45	50
Tonka, lb	1 20	1 75
Vanilla, lb	8 00	15 00
Berries, Cubeb, sifted, lb	20	25
powdered, lb	25	30
Juniper, lb	7	10
Ground, lb	12	14
Prickly ash, lb	40	45
Buds, Balm of Gilead, lb	55	60
Cassia, lb	25	30
Butter, Cacao, lb	60	65
Camphor, lb	75	80
Cantharides, Russian, lb	1 40	1 50
Powdered, lb	1 50	1 60
Capsicum, lb	25	30
Powdered, lb	$ 30	$ 35
Carbon, Bisulphide, lb	15	16
Carmine, No. 40, oz	30	40
Castor, Fibre, lb	20 00	20 00
Chalk, French, powdered, lb	10	12
Precip., see Calcium, lb	10	12
Prepared, lb	5	
Charcoal, Animal, powd., lb	4	5
Willow, powdered, lb	20	25
Clove, lb	17	20
Powdered, lb	18	22
Cochineal, S.G., lb	40	45
Collodion, lb	75	80
Cantharidal, lb	2 50	2 75
Confection, Senna, lb	40	45
Creosote, Wood, lb	1 30	2 50
Crenasol (Jeyes) 4-oz. bottles, per doz.		4 50
" " 12 oz bottles, per doz.		10 80
Cuttlefish Bone, lb	35	40
Dextrine, lb	10	12
Dover's Powder, lb	1 50	1 60
Ergot, Spanish, lb	80	85
Powdered, lb	1 10	1 20
Ergotin, Keith's, oz	2 00	2 10
Extract Logwood, bulk, lb	13	14
Pounds, lb	14	17
Flowers, Arnica, lb	15	20
Calendula, lb	55	60
Camomile, Roman, lb	25	30
German, lb	40	45
Elder, lb	20	22
Lavender, lb	12	15
Rose, red, French, lb	1 60	2 00
Rosemary, lb	25	30
Saffron, American, lb	65	70
Spanish, Val'a, oz	1 00	1 25
Gelatine, Cooper's, lb	75	80
French, white, lb	35	40
Glycerine, lb	18	20
Guarana	1 00	1 10
Powdered, lb	1 25	1 35
Gum Aloes, Cape, lb	18	20
Barbadoes, lb	30	50
Socotrine, lb	65	70
Asafœtida, lb	40	45
Arabic, 1st, lb	70	75
Powdered, lb	80	95
Sifted sorts, lb	45	50
Sorts, lb	30	35
Benzoin, lb	50	1 00
Catechu, Black, lb	9	20
Gamboge, powdered, lb	1 20	1 25
Guaiac, lb	50	1 00
Powdered, lb	90	
Kino, true, lb	$ 2 50	$3 00
Myrrh, lb	45	46
Powdered, lb	55	60
Opium, lb	4 50	4 75
Powdered, lb	5 75	6 00
Scammony, pure Resin, lb	12 50	13 00
Shellac, lb	35	40
Bleached, lb	40	45
Spruce, true, lb	30	35
Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb	85	90
Powdered, lb	1 10	1 25
Sorts, lb	55	70
Thus, lb	8	10
Herb, Althea, lb	27	35
Bitterwort, lb	36	40
Burdock, lb	10	18
Boneset, oz., lb	15	17
Catnip, oz., lb	17	20
Chiretta, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	20	38
Feverfew, oz., lb	53	55
Grindelia robusta, lb	45	50
Horehound, oz., lb	18	20
Jaborandi, lb	45	50
Lemon Balm, lb	38	40
Liverwort, German, lb	38	40
Lobelia, oz., lb	15	20
Motherwort, oz., lb	20	25
Mullein, German, lb	17	20
Pennyroyal, oz., lb	18	22
Peppermint, oz., lb	21	20
Rue, oz., lb	30	35
Sage, oz., lb	18	22
Spearmint, lb	21	25
Thyme, oz., lb	18	20
Tansy, oz., lb	15	15
Wormwood, oz	20	25
Yerba Santa, lb	38	48
Honey, lb	13	12
Hops, fresh, lb	20	24
Indigo, Madras, lb	75	85
Insect Powder, lb	35	35
Isinglass, Brazil, lb	2 00	2 10
Russian, true, lb	6 00	6 50
Leaf, Aconite, lb	25	30
Bay, lb	18	20
Belladonna, lb	35	13
Buchu, long, lb	50	45
Short, lb	35	00
Coca, lb	55	60
Digitalis, lb	15	70
Eucalyptus, lb	18	20
Hyoscyamus	20	55
Matico, lb	70	25

Senna, Alexandria, lb	$ 30	$ 35
Tinnevelly, lb	20	30
Stramonium, lb	20	25
Uva Ursi, lb	15	18
LEECHES, Swedish, doz	1 00	1 10
LICORICE, Solazzi	48	50
Pignatelli	35	40
Grasso	30	35
Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.	27	30
" Parity, 100 sticks in box	75	75
" Parity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Tar, Licorice, and Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
LUPULIN, oz	30	35
LYCOPODIUM, lb	70	80
MACE, lb	1 20	1 25
MANNA, lb	1 60	1 75
Moss, Iceland, lb	9	10
Irish, lb	12	13
MUSK, Tonquin, oz	46 00	50 00
NUTGALLS, lb	21	25
Powdered, lb	25	30
NUTMEGS, lb	1 00	1 10
NUX VOMICA, lb	10	12
Powdered, lb	20	25
OAKUM, lb	12	15
OINTMENT, Merc., lb. ½ and ½	70	75
Citrine, lb	45	50
PARALDEHYDE, oz	20	22
PEPPER, black, lb	16	18
Powdered, lb	18	20
PITCH, black, lb	3	4
Bergundy, true, lb	10	12
PLASTER, Calcined, bbl. cash	1 25	3 25
Adhesive, yd	12	13
Belladonna, lb	65	70
Galbanum Comp., lb	80	85
Lead, lb	25	30
POPPY HEADS, per 100	1 00	1 10
ROSIN, Common, lb	2½	3
White, lb	3½	4
RESORCIN, white, oz	25	0
ROCHELLE SALT, lb	25	28
ROOT, Aconite, lb	22	25
Althea, cut, lb	30	35
Belladonna, lb	25	30
Blood, lb	18	25
Bitter, lb	27	30
Blackberry, lb	15	18
Burdock, crushed, lb	18	20
Calamus, sliced, white, lb	20	25
Canada Snake, lb	30	35
Cohosh, black, lb	15	20
Colchicum, lb	40	45
Columbo, lb	20	22
Powdered, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	38	40
Comfrey, crushed, lb	20	18
Curcuma, powdered, lb	15	
Dandelion, lb	20	
Elecampane, lb	15	
Galangal, lb	15	
Gelsemium, lb	22	23
Gentian or Genitan, lb	12	15
Ground, lb	13	24
Powdered, lb	13	15
Ginger, African, lb	18	10
Po., lb	20	22
Jamaica, blchd., lb	30	25
Po., lb	35	38
Ginseng, lb	4 50	4 35
Golden Seal, lb	1 00	1 20
Gold Thread, lb	90	15
Hellebore, white, powd., lb	15	98
Indian Hemp	18	19
Ipecac, lb	5 00	5 20
Powdered, lb	5 25	5 55
Jalap, lb	40	40
Powdered, lb	45	50
Kava Kava, lb	40	90
Licorice, lb	12	15
Powdered, lb	13	50
Mandrake, lb	13	15
Masterwort, lb	16	18
Orris, Florentine, lb	30	40
Powdered, lb	40	35
Prni,dr Brava, true, lb	40	45
Par alb	40	45
Pinsley, lb	30	45
Pleursey, lb	20	35
Poke, lb	15	25
Queen of the Meadow	18	18
Rhatany, lb	$ 20	$ 35
Rhubarb, lb	75	2 50
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb	45	55
Cut, lb	50	65
Senega, lb	55	15
Squill, lb	13	25
Stillingia, lb	22	27
Powdered, lb	25	40
Unicorn, lb	38	25
Valerian, English, lb. true	20	45
Virginia, Snake, lb	40	18
Yellow Dock, lb	15	75
RUM, Bay, gal	2 50	2 25
Essence, lb	3 00	3 50
SACCHARIN, oz	1 25	1 15
SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb	13	40
Star, lb	35	5
Burdock, lb	30	3
Canary, bag or less, lb	4	5
Caraway, lb	10	13
Cardamom, lb	1 15	1 25
Celery	25	30
Colchicum	50	60
Coriander, lb	10	12
Cumin, lb	15	20
Fennel, lb	15	17
Fenugreek, powdered, lb	7	9
Flax, cleaned, lb	3½	4
Ground, lb	4	5
Hemp, lb	3½	4
Mustard, white, lb	11	12
Powdered, lb	15	20
Pumpkin	25	30
Quince, lb	65	70
Rape, lb	5	6
Strophanthus, oz	50	55
Worm, lb	22	25
SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb	25	30
SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb	10	12
White, Conti's, lb	15	16
Powdered, lb	25	40
Green (Sapo Viridis), lb	25	40
SPERMACETI, lb	60	65
TURPENTINE, Chian, oz	75	80
Venice, lb	10	12
WAX, White, lb	50	75
Yellow	40	45
WOOD, Guaiac, rasped	5	6
Quassia chips, lb	10	12
Red Saunders, ground, lb	5	6
Santal, ground, lb		6

CHEMICALS.

ACID, Acetic, lb		13
Glacial, lb	45	50
Benzoic, English, oz	20	25
German, oz	10	12
Boracic, lb	12	13
Carbolic Crystals, lb	30	35
Calvert's No. 1, lb	2 10	2 15
No. 2, lb	1 35	1 40
Citric,	60	65
Gallic	10	12
Hydrobromic, diluted, lb	30	35
Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles doz	1 50	1 60
Lactic, concentrated, oz	8	10
Muriatic, lb	3	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Nitric, lb	10½	13
Chem. pure, lb	25	30
Oleic, purified, lb	75	80
Oxalic, lb	12	13
Phosphoric, glacial, lb	1 00	1 10
Dilute, lb	13	17
Pyrogallic, oz	30	35
Salicylic, white, lb	80	85
Sulphuric, carboy, lb	2¼	2½
Bottles, lb	4	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Tannic, lb	80	85
Tartaric, powdered, lb	38	40
ACETANILID, lb	65	70
ACONITINE, grain	4	5
ALUM, cryst., lb	1¾	3
Powdered, lb	3	4
AMMONIA, Liquor, lb., .880	10	12
AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb	1 05	1 10
Carbonate, lb	15	16
Iodide, oz	35	40
Nitrate crystals, lb	40	45
Muriate, lb	12	16
Valerianate, oz	55	60
AMYL, Nitrite, oz	16	18
ANTINERVIN, oz	$ 85	$ 00
ANTIKAMNIA	1 35	1 40
ANTIPYRIN, oz	0 55	0 65
ARISTOL, oz	1 85	2 00
ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb	25	30
Fowler's sol., lb	10	13
Iodide, oz	50	55
White, lb	6	7
ATROPINE, Sulp. in ⅛ ozs. 80c., oz	6 00	6 25
BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz	40	45
Iodide, oz	55	60
Salicylate, oz	25	30
Subcarbonate, lb	2 00	2 25
Subnitrate, lb	1 80	2 00
BORAX, lb	7	8
Powdered, lb	8	9
BROMINE, oz	8	13
CADMIUM, Bromide, oz	20	25
Iodide, oz	45	50
CAFFEINE, oz	55	60
Citrate, oz	35	40
CALCIUM, Hypophosphite lb	1 60	1 65
Iodide, oz	95	1 00
Phosphate, precip., lb,	35	38
Sulphide, oz	5	6
CERIUM, Oxalate, oz	10	12
CHINOIDINE, oz	15	10
CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb	1 25	1 38
Croton, oz	75	80
CHLOROFORM, lb	60	1 90
CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz	25	30
CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz	28	30
COCAINE, Mur., oz	7 50	8 50
CODEIA, ⅛ oz	75	80
COLLODION, lb	65	70
COPPER, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb.	8	10
Iodide, oz	65	70
COPPERAS, lb	1	3
DIURETIN, oz	1 60	1 65
ETHER, Acetic, lb	75	80
Sulphuri, lb	40	50
EXALGINE oz	1 00	1 10
HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
IODINE, lb	4 50	5 00
IODOFORM, lb	5 25	5 50
IODOL, oz	1 40	1 50
IRON, by Hydrogen	80	85
Carbonate, Precip., lb	15	16
Sacch., lb	30	35
Chloride, lb	45	55
Sol., lb	13	16
Citrate, U.S.P., lb	90	1 00
And Ammon., lb	70	75
And Quinine, lb	1 65	3 50
Quin. and Stry., oz	25	35
And Strychnine, oz	13	15
Dialyzed, Solution, lb	50	50
Ferrocyanide, lb	55	60
Hypophosphites, oz	25	35
Iodide, oz	40	45
Syrup, lb	40	45
Lactate, oz	5	6
Pernitrate, solution, lb	15	16
Phosphate scales, lb	1 25	1 30
Sulphate, pure, lb	7	9
Exsiccated, lb	8	10
And Potass. Tartrate, lb	80	85
And Ammon Tartrate, lb	80	85
JEYES' FLUID, 25c. bottles, per doz		2 28
" 50c. bottles, per doz		4 50
LEAD, Acetate, white, lb	13	15
Carbonate, lb	7	8
Iodide, oz	35	40
Red, lb	7	9
LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb	4	5
In packages, lb	6	7
LITHIUM, Bromide, oz	30	35
Carbonate, oz	30	35
Citrate, oz	25	30
Iodide, oz	50	55
Salicylate, oz	35	40
MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb	55	60
Carbonate, lb	18	20
Citrate, gran., lb	35	40
Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb	1¾	3
MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb		50
MENTHOL, oz	25	87
MERCURY, lb	90	1 00
Ammon (White Precip.)	1 30	1 35
Chloride, Corrosive, lb	1 05	1 15
Calomel, lb	1 20	1 30
With Chalk, lb	50	55

Amongst Our Advertisers

New Antikamnia Tablets.

The Antikamnia Chemical Co., St. Louis, have placed on the market two new preparations which, judging from their composition, are certain to be general favorites with the medical profession. They are "Antikamnia Laxative Tablets" and "Antikamnia and Quinine Laxative Tablets." The world-wide reputation of antikamnia and its acknowledged value as a remedial agent is a guarantee of a large demand for these additional preparations.

The following now comprises the list of tablets made by this firm :

Antikamnia.
Antikamnia and Codeine.
Antikamnia and Quinine.
Antikamnia and Salol.
Antikamnia, Quinine and Salol.
Antikamnia Laxative.
Antikamnia and Quinine Laxative.

Nepenthe.

We are glad to note that Messrs. Ferris & Co. have established a depot in this city (88 Wellington street west) for their very valuable preparation above named. As is well known to pharmacists this is the standard anodyne, opiate and sedative, and is probably the most highly esteemed preparation of its class in the world. Nepenthe is endorsed by the entire medical profession in Britain. While this preparation is made entirely from opium, the peculiar process by which it is prepared eliminates all the constituents which render the tinctura opii, and all other forms of opium, inadmissible in a large number of cases. Nepenthe is supplied in 2, 4, 8, and 16 oz. bottles. Prices will be found in our "Prices Current."

Optical Advertising.

Read the adv't of W. E. Huston on page 268B of this issue. Mr. Huston is a specialist in this work and can give you pointers which may mean large returns.

Toilet Papers.

The Canada Paper Co, Toronto, are offering in this issue some special lines of toilet papers adapted to druggists' trade and at very low price. Read their advt.

Messrs. Archdale Wilson & Co. seem particularly well equipped this year for supplying goods suitable for fall and Christmas trade. Attention is directed to their advertisement in our advertising columns.

Progressive and Successful.

The fact that the Central Business College, so well located in the Forum, has found it necessary to materially increase its hitherto spacious accommodation by adding to its premises the large hall, formerly occupied by the A.O.U.W. and other societies, and the apartments so long held by the Dorcas Society of the Church of England, is quite sufficient evidence that this progressive school is enjoying a prosperous and successful term.

On the staff are nine regular teachers, while the equipment, including over forty typewriting machines, is up to date in every particular. The work of this school is practical and thorough, and that business men look largely to this college for such clerical assistance as they require, is probably best shown by the numerous applications on file at the college office, which, during the past three days, include the firms of John Catto & Son, Bertram Engine Co., Chemical Compound Co., The Miln-Bingham Co., R. S. Williams & Son, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., and the Dominion Express Co.

Dr. Ward's Pills Change Hands.

The trade marks, formula and all rights of manufacture and sale of Dr. Ward's Pills have been purchased from the Dr. Ward Medicine Company by Mr. Sam Williams, who will conduct the business in future under the style of Sam Williams & Co. Mr. Williams is well known to the drug trade of Ontario and Quebec, having for sixteen years represented the J. C. Ayer Company in these provinces. With ample capital and a long and successful business experience, Mr. Williams is sure to make Dr. Ward's Pills achieve the success their merit deserves. The advertisements already published by the new concern indicate that the company intend inaugurating a vigorous advertising campaign for their goods.

The Rio Chemical Co.

Read the double page advertisement in the centre of this month's issue from The Rio Chemical Co., of St. Louis, Mo. It is of interest to every druggist.

The Druggist Protected.

In this issue will be found an announcement to the trade from The Dr. Hope Medicine Co., Limited, of Toronto. This announcement should be carefully read by every druggist in Canada, as it embodies a plan for controlling prices and keeping the goods out of the hands of "cutters" which we believe will be found an admirable one. The Company is thoroughly responsible and from our knowledge of its Directors, we feel quite justified in assuring the trade that all promises made in the announcement will be faithfully carried out. Tiny Tablets are their specialty, and it is the intention of the Company to do a large amount of general advertising, so there will be no doubt about the demand.

Choice Confectionery.

Messrs. R. Gibson & Sons, Manchester, England, call the attention of the drug trade of Canada to a leading line of their confectionery in this month's issue. We refer to their celebrated Linseed, Licorice Cough Lozenge. These goods are put up in exceptionally good style, and are always ready sellers, particularly at this season.

Holiday Goods.

Messrs. J. Winer & Co., Hamilton, Ont., announce the arrival of a large selection of holiday goods, *specially adapted to the drug trade*, and advise purchases before the assortment is broken. This is exactly what the drug trade wants —lines which are not to be found in every description of store.

Pratt's Specialties.

Attention is called to full page advt. of R. Greig in this issue. Mr. Greig is sole agent in Canada for Pratt's Poultry Food and Pratt's Animal Regulator. These goods have already an established sale, and druggists who have not stocked them should be prepared to supply the demand.

The following is a copy of the telegram sent to the Minister of Militia at Ottawa by the Salada Ceylon Tea Company on Wednesday afternoon last : The Hon. Dr. Borden, Minister of Militia, Ottawa : We will be glad to give one thousand pounds of Salada Ceylon Tea to Canadian contingent for Transvaal. The tea will be packed in half-pound air-tight lead packets, in any sized cases you require. Kindly let us know where we can ship it. Salada Ceylon Tea Company.

Iodide, oz	$ 35	$ 40
Bin., oz	25	30
Oxide, Red, lb	1 30	1 35
Pill (Blue Mass), lb	70	75
MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb	30	35
MORPHINE, Acetate, z	1 90	2 00
Muriate, oz	1 90	2 00
Sulphate, oz	2 00	2 10
NEPENTHE, In 1 lb. bottles, lb	3 00	3 00
In ½ lb. bottles, per lb	3 10	3 10
" ¼ " " "	3 20	3 20
" ⅛ " " "	3 00	3 00
(Glycerole o') per oz	1 60	1 60
PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz	35	40
PHENACETINE, oz	25	30
PIPOCARPINE, Muriate, grain	8	10
PHOSPHORUS, lb	90	1 10
POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb	60	65
POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb	35	40
Bicarbonate lb	15	17
Bichromate, lb	12	13
Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb	25	28
Bromide, lb	70	75
Carbonate, lb	12	13
Chlorate, Eng., lb	18	20
Powdered, lb	20	22
Citrate, lb	70	25
Cyanide, lb	40	50
Hypophosphites, oz	12	15
Iodide, lb	3 50	3 75
Nitrate, gran, lb	8	10
Permanganate, lb	40	45
Prussiate, Red, lb	50	55
Yellow, lb	32	35
And Sod. Tartrate, lb	25	30
Sulphuret, lb	25	30
PROPHYLAMINE, oz	35	46
QUININE, Sulph, bulk	35	40
Ozs., oz	45	50
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz	16	20
SALICIN, lb	4 50	5 00
SANTONIN, oz	28	30
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst, oz	80	85
SODIUM, Acetate, lb	30	35
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb	2 50	2 75
Bromide, lb	85	90
Carbonate, lb	3	6
Hypophosphite, oz	12	15
Hyposulphite, lb	3	6
Iodide, oz	$ 40	$ 40
Salicylate, lb	1 00	1 10
Sulphate, lb	2	5
Sulphite, lb	8	10
SOMNAL, oz	85	00
SPIRIT NITRE, lb	38	68
STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb	18	20
STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz	80	85
SULFONAL, oz	50	55
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb	2½	4
Pure precipitated, lb	13	20
TARTAR EMETIC, lb	50	55
THYMOL (Thymic acid), oz	55	60
VERATRINE, oz	2 00	2 10
ZINC, Acetate, lb	70	75
Carbonate lb	25	30
Chloride, granular, oz	13	15
Iodide, oz	60	65
Oxide, lb	13	60
Sulphate, lb	9	11
ESSENTIAL OILS.		
OIL, Almond, bitter, oz	75	80
Sweet, lb	40	50
Amber, crude, lb	40	45
Rec't, lb	60	65
Anise, lb	2 75	3 00
Bay, oz	50	60
Bergamot, lb	3 25	3 50
Cade, lb	90	1 00
Cajuput, lb	1 60	1 70
Caraway, lb	2 75	3 00
Cassia, lb	2 00	2 25
Cedar	55	85
Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz	2 75	3 00
Citronella, lb	80	85
Clove, lb	1 20	1 30
Copaiba, lb	1 75	2 00
Croton, lb	1 50	1 75
Cubeb, lb	2 50	3 00
Cumin, lb	5 50	6 00
Erigeron, oz	20	25
Eucalyptus, lb	1 50	1 75
Geranium, oz	$1 75	$1 85
Rose, lb	3 20	3 50
Juniper berries (English), lb	4 50	5 50
Wood, lb	70	75
Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb	3 00	3 50
Garden, lb	75	1 50
Lemon, lb	1 50	1 60
Lemongrass, lb	1 50	1 00
Mustard, Essential, oz	60	60
Neroli, oz	4 25	4 60
Orange, lb	2 75	3 75
Sweet, lb	2 75	3 00
Origanum, lb	65	50
Patchouli, oz	80	50
Pennyroyal, lb	2 00	2 25
Peppermint, lb	1 60	1 75
Pimento, lb	2 60	2 05
Rhodium, oz	80	85
Rose, oz	7 50	11 30
Rosemary, lb	70	50
Rue, oz	25	50
Sandalwood, lb	5 50	7 70
Sassafras, lb	75	80
Savin, lb	1 60	1 50
Spearmint, lb	3 75	4 79
Spruce, lb	65	00
Tansy, lb	4 25	4 85
Thyme, white, lb	1 80	1 87
Wintergreen, lb	3 50	3 75
Wormseed, lb	3 50	3 75
Wormwood, lb	8 25	8 50
FIXED OILS.		
CASTOR, lb	11	13
COD LIVER, N.F., gal	1 10	1 15
Norwegian, gal	1 25	1 30
COTTONSEED, gal	1 10	1 20
LARD, gal	90	1 00
LINSEED, boiled, gal	56	59
Raw, gal	55	58
NEATSFOOT, gal	1 20	1 30
OLIVE, gal	1 30	1 35
Salad, gal	2 50	2 60
PALM, lb	12	15
SPERM, gal	1 50	1 60
TURPENTINE, gal	90	95

Wheat Marrow.

This is the name given to a nutritious food manufactured by W. Mack, Cornwall, Ont. It is especially adapted for invalids and nursing mothers, is the most wholesome and strength giving for children, and is highly commended by physicians as a regular article of diet. Drop a line to the manufacturer for prices, etc., or get your jobber to order it for you.

Sea Salt.

The Toronto Salt Works are one of the largest importers of this article and their goods are neatly put up in 5 lb. packages, to retail at 15 cents. When in want of sea salt order the Toronto Salt Works Co.'s surf sea salt either direct or from your jobber.

Miss Nerve—"Doctor, I am in constant dread of getting into a trance or something, and being buried alive."

Doctor Pylls—"Nonsense! you take what I prescribe, and drive such foolish notions out of your head. Such a thing as being buried alive never happens to my patients."—*Harper's Bazaar.*

Drug Reports

Canada.

Activity and firmness were features of the general market throughout the last month.

One of the more important changes has been a sharp advance in camphor, and there is every indication that later in the year even still higher prices will prevail.

Quinine has been up and down like a thermometer this month; indications at this moment are for higher prices.

In senna, retail druggists will notice that while they are paying higher prices the quality of the leaf is deteriorating as they have nearly in price. The cheapest senna that can be had to-day, hardly fit for retailing, is worth in bales 12c.

Cocaine maintains its high price.

Oil wintergreen and sassafras much higher.

Tin crystals and putty powder have doubled in price.

Golden seal and senega roots are very high.

All preparations of metals such as antimony, copper, lead, iron, mercury, platinum, tin and zinc are likely to be higher in sympathy with metals.

Pilocarpine and eserine, further advance is likely, as price of raw materials keeps rising.

Druggists

WILL find the **Student's Imperial Dictionary** the very best one for use in home or dispensary. It is reliable, up-to-date, and authoritative. No other dictionary can be obtained for less than three times its price which contains the latest information in all departments of study and investigation. It is the most satisfactory and most complete working dictionary yet printed.

Handsomely bound in half morocco Price, only $4.50.

THE BRYANT PRESS
Publishers
44-46 Richmond St. W., Toronto

Canadian Druggist

Devoted to the interests of the General Drug Trade and to the Advancement of Pharmacy.

VOL. XI. TORONTO, DECEMBER, 1899. NO. 12

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TRADERS' BANK CHAMBERS
63 YONGE STREET,
TORONTO, ONT.

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1899-1900.

Before another issue of THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST reaches its readers another year will have closed, and a new year as well as the beginning of a new century will have dawned upon us. In closing this volume it is not our intention, nor do we feel that it is necessary, to say much about ourselves, or our well-kept promises, or, it may be, our broken pledges. We have faithfully endeavored to work for the best interests of the drug trade of Canada, and our readers are perhaps the best judges as to whether our efforts have been properly directed, and whether the results have been satisfactory. But before entering upon a new volume we bespeaks a ready ear from our friends and trust to have many willing responses.

Although pharmaceutical editors know a great deal, or at least pretend to do so, they do not "know it all" and we want to bespeak the co-operation of several thousand druggists and drug clerks throughout this country in telling what they know of their fellow-druggists. If every druggist and drug clerk would but send in for publication, one item alone during the year, giving the result of some experimental work or something which came under his notice that he thinks would be of benefit to pharmacy at large, what a mass of useful information would be gathered and what a help might be given, it might be to some perplexed member of the Craft who was groping for just such information as his brother druggist had at his disposal.

There is no reason why we should not receive a hearty and willing response to this request. Let every druggist look upon it as his duty to the members of that profession of which he is a member, to do what he can to the advancement of pharmacy and enlightenment of his confreres.

We thank all our readers as well as contributors for their help during the past year, and to all our friends we wish A Merry Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

Stock Keeping.

An old drug traveller states that comparatively few druggists adopt a definite system of stock keeping, and that as a result but few pharmacies are stocked as they should be for the requirements of their owners. Considering that every druggist has ample time at his disposal to enable him to become fully conversant with every detail of his stock, such a statement, coming from one who is in a position to judge well, casts a serious reflection upon the good judgment and business capacity of druggists as a body. It has been said that druggists, as a rule, though intelligent, are not good business men, but in the conduct of such an important detail as stock-keeping we dislike to see the statement verified.

He claims that some do not keep a want book at all, merely depending upon their memories to guide them when the traveller calls, and that in some instances he has been obliged to go through stock himself to gather his order. Such a condition of affairs is inexcusable, and could not but arouse the suspicion of a wide-awake traveller that his customer must sooner or later come to grief. In a business such as this, where every druggist is obliged to keep a large number of articles, and only a very limited quantity of each, the closest attention to stock-keeping is imperatively necessary. A want book must be kept; each salesman should be obliged to enter stock that he immediately handles and that he notices is getting low. In addition to this, the proprietor or clerk should glance through stock every morning to note that wants have not been neglected. If this is faithfully done, there is then no occasion to be either continually borrowing from a neighbor or advising customers that you are just out. The man who can't afford

to keep up stock can't afford to be in business, and the one who is too lazy or thoughtless to keep it up should not be in business. Neither can succeed because they fail to observe the first principles which lead to success, viz., attention to business.

A Feature of the Times.

Possibly nothing more clearly indicates the transitory condition of the drug trade than the numerous changes which have taken and which are taking place in it. In the city of Toronto alone within a space of five or six years, over a score of prominent retail druggists have left the dispensing counter for other pursuits, presumably more profitable if not more congenial. In nearly all such cases the individual has joined associates to form a joint stock company, thus cutting entirely adrift from the principles of business which actuated him during his career as a retailer.

The names of some of these companies in which scores of Ontario druggists have been at some time more or less interested will illustrate the state generated in the drug trade.

The Ontario Chemist's Mfg. Co., The Druggists' Corporation, The Scott & McMillan Co., The Balm Medicine Co., The Holgate, Fielding Co., The Toronto Drug Co., The Canadian Pharmacal Association, The Fielding, Kennedy Co., The McCann & Campbell Co., the MacKenzie, Snyder Co., The Griffiths & McPherson Co., The Todd Remedy Co. and The Toronto Pharmacal Co.

It is true that many of these firms have undergone changes, but the members of them have rarely gone back to their first love—the retail trade.

Perhaps the main object lesson to be be derived from this is that there are too many druggists in Ontario—in Toronto, in particular, and that new avenues had to be found for the exercise of their energies.

Another factor which has contributed to produce these changes has been the growing belief that the drug trade was financially doomed through lack of legitimate protection and that in consequence almost any other field of labor was preferable Be these reasons as they may, the rapidity with which they are taking place indicates an era of manufacturing enterprise which bodes ill for the less educated patent medicine manufacturer who has monopolized the field in the past. The fact cannot be disguised that there is a sullen war being carried on against the patent medicine trade which is not likely to terminate until the retail druggist either dominates that trade or its profits. The retail druggists of Ontario may not be feared much as individuals but the unanimity with which they support a business policy makes them a power which cannot be lightly ignored.

Soda-water or Ice-cream Soda Cannot be Sold on Sunday.

The case of W. J. Urquhart, druggist, charged with a breach of law by selling soda-water on Sunday, and which we reported in our last issue, together with the Magistrate's decision imposing a fine, was brought before the Divisional Court at Toronto, December 11th, on application for defendant's counsel to quash the conviction. As this is a matter which affects all druggists who dispense soda water we give a full report of the proceedings. The trial took place before Justices Armour, Falonbridge and Street.

Reg. v. Urquhart.—W. Nesbitt, Q.C., for defendant, moved for leave to file the return to a certiorari and for a rule nisi to quash a conviction of the defendant by the police magistrate for the city of Toronto for an offence against the Lord's Day Act. W. J. Urquhart, the defendant, is a chemist and druggist carrying on business in the city of Toronto. The evidence before the magistrate showed that on Sunday, the 25th June, 1899, two policemen bought "ice-cream soda" at the defendant's shop and paid twenty cents therefor. One of the policemen swore that he was not ill and did not get the stuff for medicine, but he also said that nothing was said at the time as to whether either he or the other policeman was ill or not. Evidence was given by physicians to show that both ice-cream and soda-water were used as medicines. The magistrate found upon the evidence that soda-water and ice-cream are sometimes sold as medicines, and stated that, in his opinion, the sale of these articles mentioned in the evidence was not made as a sale of medicine, although nothing was said by either party on the subject. The conviction was that "William J. Urquhart, being a tradesman, carrying on business at the said city of Toronto, on the 25th day of June, 1899, being the Lord's day, at the city of Toronto aforesaid, at his shop, number 395 Yonge street, in said city, unlawfully did sell and publicly show forth and expose and offer for sale certain goods and chattels, and other personal property, thereby doing and exercising the worldly labor, business, and work of his ordinary calling, by selling, amongst other goods, two glasses of ice cream soda (the same not being the conveying of travellers or Her Majesty's mail by land or by water, nor the selling of drugs and medicines, nor other works of necessity nor works of charity) contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided." The defendant was adjudged to pay a fine of $1 and $2.35 for costs. Counsel for the defendant contended that the conviction was bad, because the magistrate had expressly stated that the articles were sometimes sold as medicines, and that there was no evidence that they were not so sold in this case—the result of which was that there was no evidence to support the finding that there was not a sale of drugs or medicines within the exception in the statute. He also relied on Reg. v. Howarth, 33, U.C.R., 537. The court stated that Reg. v. Howarth had not been followed in this court for many years, during which it had been frequently laid down, and was thoroughly well established, that the finding of the magistrate upon a question of fact within his jurisdiction would not be reviewed by the court upon certiorari, but the defendant's remedy, if any, was by appeal. Rule nisi refused.

A Dominion Medical Council.

At the dinner of the Medical Faculty of Toronto University, Dec. 7th, attended by over 300 physicians and students, Dr. Roddick, M.P., Montreal, outlined the provisions of the bill for the creation of the Dominion Medical Council to be introduced at the coming session of Parliament. It is the intention to create a body like the British Medical Council, the diplomas of which will not only authorize holders to practice in all parts of Canada, but carry weight throughout the Empire. The council will consist of twenty-four members; three from each province. One from each will be appointed by the Governor-General, the second by the medical councils of the provinces, while the third shall be president of the medical council of each province. The examinations are to be held at first alternately at Montreal and Toronto, and later at other large centres

Put Up Your Own

.....IN.....

Lawson & Jones

Containers

The way goods are done up has as much to do with the sales as any other part of advertising.

Lawson & Jones

LABEL PRINTERS and BOX MAKERS

London, Ont.

REDUCTIONS

Hypodermic Syringes

(P.D. pattern) in Alum. Cases, complete with pouch, per doz.

——$15.00——

Silk Elastic Stockings

——$1.90 per pair——

English Surgical Gauzes

——50 % off the list prices.——

SUNDRIES DEPARTMENT

The J. Stevens & Son Co., Limited

145 Wellington St. West, TORONTO.

'Diamond' Lye

Powdered
Scented

is the best on the market

TRY A CASE

$3.25

5%, 30 DAYS

Canadian Cattle Spice

The usefulness of a good tonic powder for live stock is too well recognized for it to be necessary that we should endeavor to enlighten any one on the subject. Perhaps, however, there may be room for a little more push in that line. To make this possible we will be pleased to supply you with advertising matter for distribution; and we offer you in our **"Canadian Cattle Spice"** an article of real merit at a low price. Sold in 100 lb bags at $1.00 per bag, and in 10c. samples, attractively put up in cartons containing about a quart, at 70c. per dozen.

Crown Gelatine

75c. dozen. 1 package makes 1 quart fine jelly.

"E" BRAND LIQUORICE

A fine extract at a moderate price. Please compare it with the highest priced brands.

This Extract will please your trade.

U. S. DISPENSATORY '99, now on hand.

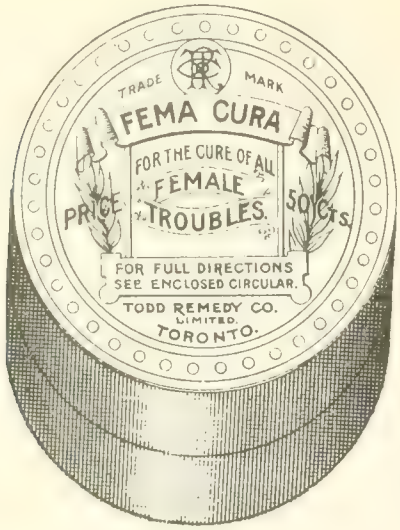
E. & CO'S. BOILED SUGAR DROPS 85c. per bottle 6 at 80c. each

WITH BEST WISHES

For the approaching season,
Yours faithfully,

The ELLIOT & CO., Limited

5 FRONT ST. E. TORONTO


TRADE MARK
FEMA CURA
FOR THE CURE OF ALL FEMALE TROUBLES.
PRICE 50 Cts.
FOR FULL DIRECTIONS SEE ENCLOSED CIRCULAR.
TODD REMEDY CO. LIMITED. TORONTO.

To the Druggists of Canada.

● ●

GENTLEMEN :—We are at present placing upon the market two proprietary articles of sterling merit, and intend that they shall be handled exclusively by the drug trade. You can procure the goods from your jobber at $4.00 a doz., less 5% 30 days, price being the same regardless of quantity.

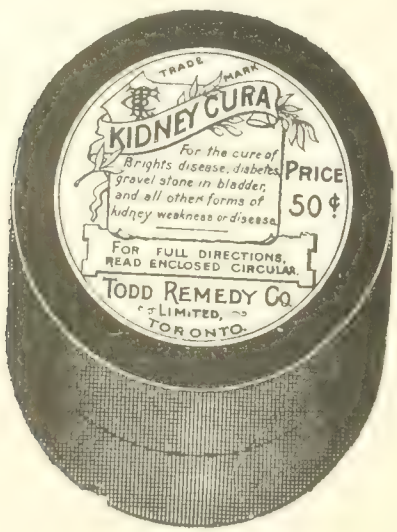
We are advertising extensively in Toronto, and intend to do likewise throughout the Dominion.

Hoping that you will give these goods a fair share of your attention, we remain,

Yours Very Truly,

TODD REMEDY CO. LIMITED

BUFFALO, N.Y. TORONTO, ONT.


TRADE MARK
KIDNEY CURA
For the cure of Brights disease, diabetes, gravel stone in bladder, and all other forms of kidney weakness or disease.
PRICE 50¢
FOR FULL DIRECTIONS, READ ENCLOSED CIRCULAR.
TODD REMEDY Co. LIMITED, TORONTO.

LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID
NON-POISONOUS
SHEEP DIP
AND CATTLE WASH.

For the Destruction of Ticks, Lice, Mange, and all Insects upon Sheep, Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Dogs, etc.

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc.

Removes Scurf, Roughness, and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy, and healthy.

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion Experimental Farms at Ottawa and Brandon, at the Ontario Industrial Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion; and is pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

☞ 17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at **75c.** Is wanted by every Farmer and Breeder in the Dominion..

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all wholesale druggists in Toronto, Hamilton, and London.

TRADE C H 6 5 MARK

Little's Soluble Phenyle
DEODORISER & ANTISEPTIC
NEW DISINFECTANT.
FOR UNIVERSAL USE

Cheap, Harmless, and Effective

A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking and Preventing Contagion from Infectious Diseases.

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

In a test of Disinfectants, undertaken on behalf of the American Government, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Disinfectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants, at 50 per cent., proved worthless.

"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

Used in the London and Provincial Hospitals and approved of by the Highest Sanitary Authorities of the day.

The Phenyle has been awarded Gold Medals and Diplomas in al parts of the world.

Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 50c. Bottles, and $1.00 Tins.

A 25c. bottle will make four gallons strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted by every Physician, Householder, and Public Institution in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

where accommodation can be provided in the hospitals. Candidates for Dominion diplomas must have spent four years in studying medicine at some university and one year in clinical work. Men of eminence, like Professor Osler, of Johns Hopkins University, are to be chosen as examiners The outline presented by Dr. Roddick was regarded as entirely satisfactory, and the speaker was loudly cheered on resuming his seat.

Discounts, Freights, Etc.

Human nature seems to be alike in all business men so far as paying express cartage, boxing, freight, and similar charges is concerned. In fact, so much is the item freight generally dreaded that the traveller who offers to prepay charges will, as a rule, influence the prospective buyer to a greater degree than were he simply to offer a discount, even though in amount it might greatly exceed the other. The buyer in the one case considers that the offer to pay freight is, in reality, a gift, but that the offer of discount is merely a part of the deal. Business practice has undoubtedly caused the seller to arrange his prices subject to discounts, and the commonness of the custom has diminished its alluring influence over the buyer. To the purchaser who considers carefully his profits in buying as well as in selling, all such items are important, and fortunate is he whose account is so good and whose payments are so prompt that he can stand a chance to ask and obtain them. The majority of buyers are obliged to pay their freights, but none should be obliged to lose their discounts.

The druggist who buys at four months instead of taking his discount of 5% at the end of thirty days, is placing the 5% against the three months' extra time. He is just three months behind in his financing, and if no other way could be found to catch up, commercial wisdom would induce him to borrow the sum needed. There is not a druggist in Canada who would be willing to mortgage his future by paying his bank 5 per cent. each three months on a loan, yet in losing it he is practically doing the same thing to his supply house. Money at such a rate of interest has a great appetite for absorption. It makes the gainer fat and the loser thin financially, but, unfortunately for the loser, he feels rather than sees his loss while the other both sees and feels his gain.

Books.

Manual of Organic Materia Medica and Pharmacognosy—An introduction to the study of the vegetable kingdom and the vegetable and animal drugs, comprising the botanical and physical characteristics, source, constituents, pharmacopœial preparations, insects injurious to drugs and pharmacal botany, by Lucius E. Sayre, B. S. Ph. M., dean of the School of Pharmacy, professor of materia medica and pharmacy in the University of Kansas, member of the Committee of Revision of the U. S. Pharmacopœia; 2nd edition, revised, 374 illustrations. Price, $4.50. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's, Son & Co., 1012 Walnut street. This valuable work, which has already been noticed in our columns, has now reached its second edition, and its value to the practical pharmacist has been much enhanced by the revisions made and the additional matters treated of. As stated in the preface, "Pharmacognosy is destined to make notable progress along with the development of microchemical technic" and "skill in the use of the microscope and a knowledge of the minute anatomy of plant structure is becoming more fully recognized as the science of pharmacy advances." The author has introduced in the present volume chapters on histology and microtechnic in place of the chapters on elementary botany, as in the former edition. The present work, although containing over 150 pages of new material, is not greatly increased in size.

Qualitative Chemical Analysis: A system of instruction in—by Arthur Elliott, Ph. D., professor of emeritus chemistry and physics in the College of Pharmacy, of the city of New York, and George A. Ferguson, Ph. B., professor of analytical chemistry and director of the chemical laboratory in the College of Pharmacy, New York. Third edition, revised and enlarged. Price, $1.50. Published by the authors, 115-119 West 68th street, New York City.

In this, the third edition of this work, the original methods, as outlined in the first edition, have been adhered to, viz., to present a work which would be a "hand book to be used with the living teacher." The present edition has been revised, and several important changes are apparent, the scope being widened, and in several instances schemes have been substituted which have been found shorter and to give better results when used by beginners. The work consists of nineteen chapters, and fully covers the ground necessary in a course of instruction in chemical analysis.

Letters of Recommendation.

The giving of letters of recommendation should always be attended with great care and a conscientious regard for the truth. The recipient of such a letter is necessarily aware of its contents and depends upon it to place him in a true and disinterested light before the person he seeks to influence by it.

The true object of such letters is the promotion of the material welfare of the recipient by recommending his character and abilities in such a way that the person to whom he presents his credentials may unhesitatingly take him into his service and confidence without further enquiry as to his antecedents. If such a letter cannot be given conscientiously it had better not be given at all.

The young man whose record is not worthy of commendation should be obliged, like more worthy persons, to earn it before he receives it.

It is wrong to pen a character which the recipient either cannot or will not sustain. It is wrong to induce a stranger to accept and act upon representations which he finds to be false, but which he has no means of finding whether deliberately so or not.

It is wrong to stultify your own reputation by doing, even in kindness, a favor whose results are limited to your own act.

It is wrong to lie for anybody.

As announced by advertisement on another page of this journal the Optical Institute of Canada will follow its former custom of giving one advanced class only each year. Retinoscopy is the principal subject taught and the class is, of course, for graduate opticians only. The date set for the class to commence is Jan. 29th, a very opportune time as there is always a lull in business after the holidays. No graduate optician who prides himself in keeping abreast of optics should fail to acquire Retinoscopy under such a teacher as Dr. Hamill.

Trade Notes

C. G. Taylor, druggist, Bridgewater, N.S., died Nov. 25th.

E. Mallett has opened a new drug store at Edmonton, N.W.T.

Dr. Gordon will shortly open a new drug store at Strathclair, Man.

A. M. Kane & Co. have opened a new drug store at Rathwell, Man.

Dr. W. R. Sparling is opening a new drug store in Winnipeg, Man.

W. D. Coates, druggist, Rat Portage, Ont., is admitting F. W. Canniff as partner.

Newton H. Brown has moved his drug business from 423 to 432 Yonge street, Toronto, Ont

A. W. Coombes has purchased the drug business of the estate of Winslow Tilley, St. John, N.B.

J. F. Howard & Co., druggists, Winnipeg, Man., have made an assignment. Liabilities about $70,000.

Lavigne & Boutin, druggists, Montreal, have dissolved partnership, Dr. Lavigne continuing the business.

Dr. Stewart, formerly of Newdale, Man., has purchased the drug business of Dr. Wilson, Shoal Lake, Man.

J. H. Booth has purchased the branch drug store of Cairncross & Lawrence on Richmond St., London, Ont.

H. A. Wise has purchased the drug business of the estate of J. F. Howard & Co., No. 1 McDermott Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

James A. Kennedy, senior partner of the wholesale drug firm of James A. Kennedy & Co., London, Ont., died Nov. 25th.

The Bole Drug Co., wholesale druggists, Winnipeg, Man., have moved into their new premises, corner of Princess and McDermott streets.

Francis Mackay, formerly with S. H. Hawke, has opened a new drug store in Moncton, N.B., having purchased the stock and fixtures from E. S. Enman.

J. W. Cunningham who has been connected for over ten years with the wholesale drug firm of James A. Kennedy & Co., London, Ont., has been appointed manager of the firm owing to the death of Mr. Kennedy.

Messrs Edward Cavanagh, Jules D. Clement, James D. Tobin, Frederick C. Cadoret and Albert Leblanc, all of Montreal, are seeking incorporation with a capital of $100,000, under the name of the Medical Alliance of America, with headquarters in Montreal.

Personal.

Messrs. Saunders & Evans, Toronto, have discontinued acting as representatives for Davis & Lawrence Co.'s preparations.

W. E. Fraleigh, formerly of Toronto, is now clerk with J. W. Halpin, Brandon, Man., and is in charge of the optical department.

We are pleased to learn that Dr. T. D. Reed, Dean of the Montreal College of Pharmacy has almost completely recovered from the effects of his recent injuries.

Mr. L. S. Levee, manager of the T. A. Slocum Chemical Co., Ltd., is a candidate for school trustee in Ward No. 4, Toronto. Mr. Levee is a clear headed and capable business man, just such an one as would make an excellent trustee, and we hope the electors will see that he is chosen.

Mr. Jos. Contant, druggist, Notre Dame street, Montreal, will be a candidate for alderman in that city at the coming municipal elections. Mr. Contant as president of the Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec, and also of the Chamber du Commerce, has proved an excellent administrator, and the voters of the east ward will do themselves credit and gain a capable and painstaking representative by electing him.

Obituary.

JAMES A. KENNEDY.

Mr. James A. Kennedy, wholesale druggist, and founder of the firm of James A. Kennedy & Co., London, Ont., died at his residence in that city, November 25th, aged 48 years.

Mr. Kennedy learned the drug business with Mr. B. A. Mitchell, of London, with whom he remained for several years —first as apprentice and clerk, and afterwards as travelling salesman. He afterwards commenced a wholesale drug business on Richmond street, which he continued up to the time of his death. Deceased was well and favorably known throughout Western Ontario, having for some years travelled for his own house. He was a director of the Dominion Savings and Loan Society; a member of St. George's Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and also of St. George's Chapter and Knights Templar. His funeral took place on the 28th ult., and was very largely attended.

DR. GEORGE C. M'PHERSON.

At the Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday, December 6th, Dr. George C. McPherson, of Brainerd, Mich., died from an attack of acute pneumonia, which seized him on his journey from St. Paul to Chicago, *en route* to Toronto. Deceased was born in 1864 in Moore, Lambton county, Ont., was educated in Strathroy, and served his apprenticeship to the drug business with F. W. Meek, of that town.

After graduating, he opened a drug store in Brigden, Ont., and shortly after moved to Toronto, and subsequently to Ann Arbor, Mich., where he graduated as a physician. Dr. McPherson was for two years house surgeon in the hospital at St. Paul, Minn., and he afterwards entered into the practice of his profession at Brainerd, in that State, and there he built up a splendid practice. The deceased, in company with his brother, Mr. W. D. McPherson, barrister, of this city, had been in attendance at a meeting of Knights Templar at Brainerd, and were both on their way to Toronto, when the doctor was seized with the attack which proved so suddenly fatal.

Burglars Like Slocum's.

Burglars effected an entrance into the office of the T. A. Slocum Co., Limited, on the night of Dec. 11th. The safe, which contained considerable money at the time, was not disturbed, but the burglars, appreciating the value of Slocum's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, carried off several cases of it.

Dentist—"I see that I shall have to kill the nerve."

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AND

A Happy New Year.

Thanking all for the Favors shown us during the year.

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COLEMAN MEDICINE CO. - - 24 King St. W.

Ontario College of Pharmacy.

Semi-Annual Senior Examinations, December, 1899

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Examiner—J. Tolbert Pepper. Time allowed: two hours.

1. Give English translations for the following Latin words: Meridies, statim, calidus, medicamentarius, vitrum, Jecur, jusculum, octarius, signatura, sudare.

2. Render into full Latin form with the proper endings and abbreviations:

Bis. ind.—Coch. magn.

C. n. — D. In p. ocq.—Tct. dol.

3. Translate the following prescription into English, and note any errors in dose or incompatibilities:

Recipe:

Bismuthi subgallatis, drachmas tres.

Bismuthi subnitratis, drachmas duas.

Ammonii Bromidi.

Sodii Bromidi, ana, semiunciam—

Extracti belladonnæ fluidi, semidrachmam—

Extracti cascaræ sagradæ fluidi, drachmas sex.

Spiritus chloroformi, drachmas duas.

Aquæ ad uncias octo.

Misce et signetur. Capiat æger drachmas duas ter in die una hora post cibos cum aqua parva.

Recipe:

Gummi ammoniaci, drachmam dimidiam

Pulveris rhei, scrupulum.

Syrupi simplicis, quantum sufficit.

Ut fiant pilulæ vigntii. Capiat per duas noctes quatuor, et intermittat tertiam noctem; et sic pergat donec totum sumpserit.

4. Translate the following: Capiat cochlearia tria magna post jentaculum et post prandium quotidie. Sumat unciam omni semihora, donec dolor mitescat. Stent in lagena bene obturata per triduum, et deinde sit in promptu pro potu cathartico. Macera per horam integram, dein cola et adjice syrupi, fluidunciam dimidiam. Misce. Detur semiuncia vel cochleare amplum omni semihora, donec vomitum proritaverit.

5. Mention five only articles in Part I., Schedule "A," of "The Pharmacy Act," and five only in Part II., of the same Schedule.

6. Give P. B. 1898, doses of the following: Potassii iodidum, Liq. ext. ergotæ, ferri et quin, citr., ext. cascaræ, sagradæ, Caffeina, hydrarg. subchlor. tinct. aconiti, tinct. rhei co., pulv. opii co., pepsinum.

Values—10, 10, 10, 10, 20, 10, 10.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner—Geo. A. Evans, Phm. B. Time allowed: two hours.

1. Explain the following terms:

Molecule, synthesis, basic oxide, vapor density, isomerism, mercaptan.

2. Write an account of the chemistry of iodine.

3. Advance facts in support of the statement that lithium, sodium, potassium, rubidium, and caesium belong to the same natural family in the periodic system of the elements.

4. A quantity of barium dioxide is suspended in water and decomposed by dilute sulphuric acid. If 23.3 grams of barium sulphate are formed, what volume of oxygen at 39°C. and 800^{mm} will be set free on boiling the solution of hydrogen dioxide?

$$Ba\,O_2 + H_2SO_4 = Ba\,SO_4 + H_2O_2$$
$$H_2O_2 = H_2O + O$$

(at. wt. Ba = 137).

5. Illustrate by equations the reactions of:—

(*a*) Sulphuric acid with ethyl alcohol.

(*b*) Hydrochloric acid with ammonia gas.

(*c*) Stannous chloride in excess with mercuric chloride in solution.

(*d*) Water with normal bismuth nitrate in acid solution.

6. (*a*) Describe the preparation of reduced iron.

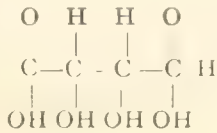
(*b*) State the properties of chemically pure as well as of commercial iron.

(*c*) Give oxides of iron with a list of corresponding series of salts, and briefly, how two salts of each series may be prepared.

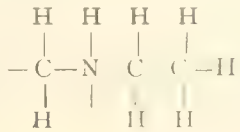
7. A solution contains a lead, a silver and a mercurous salt. Show how the metal of each may be separated and afterwards identified by confirmatory tests.

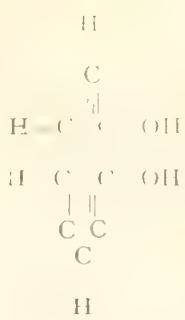
8. Name the substances represented by the following graphic formulæ:

(*a*)



(*b*)





(*d*) Write the structural formulæ of:

Trichlor-methane, formaldehyde, ethyl-ether, dimethyl-ketone, proponic acid.

9 and 10. Oral examination.

Values—10, 12, 10, 10, 8, 2, 3, 7, 10, 8, 20.

MATERIA MEDICA.

Examiner—D. S. Sager. Time allowed: two hours.

1. Buchu.—(*a*) Mention the different varieties. (*b*) Give the constituents and specify the active principle. (*c*) Mention five drugs, official or non-official, containing a principle analogous to that of the most important one in Buchu. (*d*) Habitat. (*e*) Preparations.

2. Cantharides.—(*a*) Describe it. (*b*) How and from what obtained? (*c*) Constituents. (*d*) Active principle and percentage of same. (*e*) State adulterations of the whole and powdered drug, and give a practical test for detecting them in the powdered article. (*f*) Preparations of cantharides.

3. Castor Oil.—(*a*) From what and how obtained? (*b*) Mention the different methods of obtaining it. (*c*) State the percentage yield of oil. (*d*) Give fully its characters. (*e*) And its constituents. (*f*) What are its adulterations?

4. Ipecacuanha. — (*a*) Describe its gross appearance. (*b*) Give its constituents, (*c*) active principle and percentage of same. (*d*) Habitat. (*e*) Medicinal properties and dose. (*f*) Mention any other drugs belonging to the same natural order. (*g*) Preparations of ipecac with doses.

5. Licorice Root.—Give (*a*) constituents, and specify the active principle. (*b*) Habitat. (*c*) Preparations. (*d*) State the average amount of extract obtained from the root. (*e*) What are the adulterations of the extract, and how would you detect them?

6. Myrrh.—(*a*) From what and how obtained? (*b*) Name its constituents. (*c*) Habitat. (*d*) Mention all other B.P. drugs of the same class as myrrh. (*e*)

Give preparations of myrrh. (*f*) State any simple tests which would distinguish P. myrrh from powd. gentian.

7. Nux Vomica.—(*a*) Describe its gross appearance. (*b*) Give habitat. (*c*) State all its principal constituents. (*d*) Percentage of chief ones. (*e*) Are any of the principal constituents obtained from other plants? If so, name them; plants and alkaloids as well.

8. Rhubarb.—Give (*a*) constituents, and specify the active principle. (*b*) Habitat. (*c*) Principal varieties of root. (*d*) State how prepared and collected for the market. (*e*) Differentiate powdered rhubarb from powdered gamboge. (*f*) Are any precautions necessary in keeping rhubarb? If so, what?

9 and 10. Oral examinations.

Values—10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 20.

PHARMACY.

Examiner: F. J. HARRISON. Time allowed: two hours.

1. Syrupus ferri iodidi:

Iron, in wire..... 25 grammes
Iodine..... 83 "
Refined sugar....825 "
Distilled water, a sufficient quantity.

(*a*) Describe accurately how you would proceed in preparing the above, with notes as to precautions to be observed, etc.

(*b*) To what extent, if any, is the iron or the iodine in excess of that theoretically required to combine with the other?

(*c*) State the strength of the finished product, and give method for estimating same.

(Fe = 55.6. I = 125 9).

2. Describe briefly the B. P. method of preparing the following: Camphor water, chloroform water, cherry-laurel water, peppermint water, elder-flower water.

3. Give the alkaloidal strength of the following preparations of belladonna: Alcoholic extract, liquid extract, green extract, tincture, ointment and plaster. Also say from what part of the plant each is prepared, and briefly outline method of assay for the alkaloids of a belladonna preparation.

4. Give strength, menstruum used, and method of extraction employed for each of the following: Tincture of aconite, tincture of orange, tincture of calumba, tincture of cinchona, ethereal tincture of lobelia, tincture of opium.

5. In what way and from what cause are the following preparations liable to differ from the standard of strength and purity given in the B. P.: Diluted hydrocyanic acid, sulphurous acid, mercuric nitrate ointment, spirit of nitrous ether, Goulard's extract?

6. What do you understand by the terms "Volatile Oils" and "Fixed Oils"? Describe the general methods employed in preparing the former, and say how you might determine whether or not they were adulterated with a fixed oil or alcohol.

7. Enumerate the ingredients in the following: Aromatic sulphuric acid, aromatic spirit of ammonia, chloric ether, Fowler's solution, tincture of kino, compound tincture of cinchona.

8. Phenacetin: State from what it is prepared, and give its chemical and physical properties.

9 and 10. Oral and recognition of specimens.

Values—12, 8, 14, 12, 10, 9, 9, 6, 20.

DISPENSING.

Examiner: W. MURCHISON. Time allowed: 3 hours.

MISS KAY.

℞ Quin. sulph.....gr. xij.
Bism. subnit.....gr. xij.
Ol. menth, pip.....gtt. i.
Misce ft. massa et in pil. viij. div.
i. vel. ij. proj dosi nocte maneque.

FRED HUNT.

℞ Sp. terebinth.....℥j.
Tr. guaiaci.....℥ij.
Tr. tolutani.....℥iij.
Ol. menth. pip.....℥ss.
P. acaciæ.....q. s.
Aq.....ad. ℥iv.
Fiat mist. cujus capiat coch. min. subinde.

LAURA ROSS.

℞ Emp. lyttæ, q. s. ut fiat emp. 3½ x 5 in., extende super emp. adhesiv. Lateri dolenti applicand.

BERTHA LAKE.

℞ Hydrarg. ammon. chlor.....℥i.
Acidi tannici.....gr. x.
Vaselini.....℥i.
Misce intime ut fiat ung. frequenter utendum.

THOS. FLINT.

℞ Plumbi acet.....gr. iij.
Acidi tannici.....gr. iij.
Ol. ricini.....gtt. ij.
Ol. theobrom.....gr. xij.
Fiat suppos. mitte quatuor.
More solito utend.

Values—19, 24, 19, 19, 19.

BOTANY.

Examiner: CHAS. R. SNEATH. Time allowed: Two hours.

1. What are buds? Enumerate and define the different kinds of buds.

2. What are the functions of a root? Distinguish between roots and underground stems

3. What do you mean by the following terms: Cambium layer, interstitial deposit, bichogamy, æstivation, imperfect flowers?

4. Write notes on: Cell wall, chlorophyll, protoplasms, and fibro-vascular buds.

5. What are the functions of the leaf? Explain its minute structure.

6. Define terms: Multiple fruit, accessory fruit, pome fruit, drupe fruit. Give examples.

7. Parasitic plants. Define and give examples. How do they differ from epithytes?

8, 9, and 10 oral.

THE CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY FOR 1900—This annual donation to subscribers to the *Chemist and Druggist* has come to hand.

As usual it is full of good things and this year contains what possibly will be of more general interest to the trade than usual. Besides the interleaved diary proper the work contains "Formulæ and Memoranda" of value to all practical chemists, and in addition has valuable chapters on "The Spectacle Trade," "The Manufacture of Aerated Waters," "Photographic Goods," "Radiography," etc., all treated as "side lines for druggists." The Diary alone is well worth the subscription price asked for the *C.&D.*

The Living Age for 1900. During the fifty-six years of its existence this sterling weekly magazine has steadily maintained its high standard. It is a thoroughly satisfactory compilation of the most valuable literature of the day, and as such is unrivalled. As periodicals of all sorts continue to multiply, this magazine continues to increase in value; and it has become a necessity to the American reader. By its aid alone he can, with an economy of time, labor and money otherwise impracticable, keep well abreast with the literary and scientific progress of the age, and with the work of the ablest living writers. It is the most comprehensive of magazines, and its prospectus for 1900, which appears in another column, is well worth the attention of all who are selecting their reading matter for the new year. To new subscribers remitting now for the year 1900 the intervening numbers of 1899 are sent *gratis*, The Living Age Co., Boston, are the publishers.

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MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG

Ontario College of Pharmacy.

Junior Examinations, December, 1899.

At the Junior Examinations held at the Ontario College of Pharmacy, commencing December 11th, 117 candidates presented themselves. Of these, 104 were successful. The following were the examining papers submitted :

PHYSICS.

Examiner GRAHAM CHAMBERS, B.A., M.D. Time allowed : Two hours

1. Define and explain what is meant by (*a*) a Caloric, (*b*) Radiant heat, (*c*) Specific heat, (*d*) Latent heat of vaporization of water.

2. A kilogramme of steam is passed into ten kilogrammes of water at 20° C. What is the temperature of the mixture ?

3. Describe the construction of a barometer.

4. Draw a diagram and explain the principle of a common pump.

5. I. Describe—(*a*) a Grove cell, (*b*) a Small cell.

II. What do you mean by polarization of the negative plate of a cell ?

6. Draw an image of candle produced by a convex lens when the candle is between the principal focus and the lens.

7. State the laws of reflection of light. Draw an image of a candle placed in front of a plain mirror. Explain the formation of more than one image of an object placed in front of a thick glass mirror.

8. Draw a diagram illustrating the dispersion of light by a glass prism.

9. Give the optical explanation of long-sightedness and of short-sightedness, and show what kind of glasses will assist in each case.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner: A. Y. SCOTT, B.A., M.D., C.M. Time allowed : Two hours.

1. Define—Atom, molecule, mechanical mixture, valency, empiric and molecular formulæ.

2. Describe fully history, occurrence, preparation, properties, and tests of chlorine. Why are fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine classified together ?

3. What is the composition of air ? What are some of the ordinary impurities, and how would they be detected ?

4. Give fully the chemistry of arsenic.

5. How is phosphine prepared, and what are its properties ?

6. Complete the following—

(*a*) Chlorine + calcium hydrate =

(*b*) Potassium nitrate + hydrogen sulphate =

(*c*) Phosphorus + water + bromine =

(*d*) Ammonium nitrate + heat =

(*e*) Nitric acid + sulphurous acid =

(*f*) Sodium chloride + manganese dioxide + sulphuric acid =

7. Find the percentage composition of potassium ferrocyanide.

8. How much zinc would be required to produce 1000 litres of hydrogen

(*a*) at normal temperature and pressure,

(*b*) at 91°C. and $950_{mm.}$ pressure ?

9 By the ordinary method of preparation what per cent. of phosphorus remains in combination ?

10. 0.25 grms. of an organic substance gave 0 8103 grms. of carbon dioxide and 0 2655 of water. If the vapor is 3 76 times heavier than air, find the empirical and molecular formulæ.

PHARMACY.

Examiner: CHAS. F HEEBNER, Ph. G., Phm. B. (Tor.) Time allowed : 2½ hours.

1. Metrical System—Give the derivation of (*a*) the unit of weight ; (*b*) the unit of linear measure ; (*c*) the unit of capacity. What are the metrical equivalents for (*d*) an imperial fluid-ounce ; (*e*) an English inch ; (*f*) a grain.

2. Add and reduce the amount to *avoirdupois ounces* :—2½ Kilos., 25¼ D. Gm., 430 c. Gm., 32 d. Gm., 5008 m. Gm., 56¾ H. Gm., 2 M. Gm., 86½ Gms.

3. Extraction—(*a*) What forces are at work while carrying on the process of percolation ? (*b*) What is the duration of the period of maceration, and (*c*) what untoward circumstances are likely to follow prolongation of this period ?

4. Potassium Chlorate—A quantity of this salt contains the following impurities :—KCl., K_2SO_4., $CaCl_2$, coloring and insoluble matter ; briefly outline a process of purification, and state at what stage and in what manner each of the contaminations mentioned will be removed.

5. A saturated solution (at 15°C) of pure potassium chlorate, has sp. gr. 1.028 and measures 300 $c.m._3$; (*a*) how much saline matter is present ? (*b*) What is the percentage strength of the solution ?

6. Wanted 4 ozs. of a 4 per cent. solution of cocaine hydrochloride, containing also 2½ p.c. hydrogen borate ; state weight of water and chemical ingredients required.

7. Give specific gravity and strength of the following official substances :—(*a*) rectified spirit ; (*b*) nitric acid ; (*c*) solution of ammonia ; (*d*) glycerin ; (*e*) syrup ferrous iodide.

8. A piece of wax weighs 14.25 grams ; a block of brass (sufficiently large to immerse wax in water) weighs in distilled water, 15°C, 30 grams ; wax and brass together weigh, in distilled water, 15°C., 29 25 grams. What is the specific gravity of the wax ?

9. State how each of the following are affected by exposure in uncorked bottles of colorless glass :—(*a*) calcii chloridum, (*b*) sodii carbonas, (*c*) plumbi acetas, (*d*) liquor chlori, (*e*) liq. plumbi subacetatis fortis, (*f*) acidum sulphuricum.

10. Wanted 50 kilos. powdered cuprea bark, representing 5 p.c. of quinine. What quantity of each of the following powders assaying 3½, 4, 6 and 7 p.c. of quinine must be mixed to yield a product in compliance with this requirement ?

LATIN, ETC.

Examiner : J. T. FOTHERINGHAM, B.A., M.B., M.D. C.M. Time allowed : two hours

1. What are the uses of the ablative case as seen in the ordinary prescription ?

2. Define the terms : Basis, corrigens, subscription and signature in the prescription.

3. Write concise notes on the kidney as an excreting organ.

4. Define the following terms : An excretion, a secretion, a ferment, an alterative, a hypnotic.

5. Give doses of following preparations : Vin. ipecac, vin. ferri., syr. chloral, syr. tolut., tr. aloes, tr. asafœtidæ, tr. valer. ammon., tr. iodi, tr. bellad., tr. nuc. vom., tr. digitalis, sp. chlorof, pv. rhei co., pv. ipecac co., ol. santali, liq. calcis, liq. arsen., extr. colchici, extr. bellad. viride, and ac. hydrocyan dil.

BOTANY.

Examiner : A. Y. SCOTT, B.A., M.D., C.M. Time allowed : two hours

1. Describe a plant cell. Distinguish between xylem and phloem.

2. What is meant by æstivation and vernation ? Give the different varieties of the former, illustrating by drawings.

3. Name the organs of vegetation and of reproduction and the function of each.

4. Describe the different forms of indefinite inflorescence.

5. What is a root? Classify and explain. How are roots distinguished from underground stems?

6. Of what does a fruit consist? Compare a strawberry with a raspberry.

7, 8, 9 and 10. Practical.

PRACTICAL PHARMACY.

Examiner: CHAS. F. HEEBNER, Ph.G., Phm.B. (Tor.). Time allowed: two hours

1. Determine the specific gravity of the liquid submitted in two-ounce bottle, and report on same in accordance with subjoined form:

(*a*) Liquid labelled—

(*b*) Quantity of liquid under investigation. (Give both weight and volume.)

(*c*) Weight of an equal volume of water.

(*d*) Specific gravity. (Exhibit figures in all calculations required.)

(*e*) What appliances were used in the above determination? (Answer this question by leaving upon lower shelf for inspection each appliance required, excepting the balance and weights.)

2. Prepare two fluid ounces of syrup of ferrous iodide, in accordance with the following formula:

Iodine	47.1
Iron, in card teeth	15.0
Refined sugar	458.4
Distilled water, a sufficient quantity	
Product	568.0 c.m.^{3}.

Dissolve the sugar in 200 c.m^3 boiling distilled water with heat. Dilute 40 c.m^3 of the resulting syrup with an equal volume of distilled water, and set aside. Make a solution of ferrous iodide, using the iodine, iron, and distilled water, 80 c.m^3; when reaction has subsided, heat gently and finally boil slightly; filter the liquid while yet hot into the syrup, washing flask and filter with the diluted syrup which has been heated to boiling. Pass sufficient boiling distilled water through the filter to produce, when cold, 568 c.m^3. Mix and add a protective agent of your own choice. Bottle the syrup, label (using full Latin title) and deliver to the examiner.

Report on the syrup, stating:

(*a*) Amount of each ingredient used.

(*b*) Show by chemical equation the reaction of the iodine on the iron.

(*c*) Explain how iodine becomes dissolved during the earlier stages of the reaction.

(*d*) Why is the recent ferrous iodide solution ordered to be boiled before filtration?

(*e*) How should the syrup be stored, and why?

(*f*) Explain the principle of protection furnished by the agent used.

(*g*) Assuming the sp. gr. of the syrup to be 1.380, what percentage of ferrous iodide should be present? (Show work).

Fe. = 55.6. I. = 125.9.

N.B. — Neatness of work, order in arrangement, and cleanliness of working desk and outfit, will enter as important factors in your ratings.

Junior Examination Results.

At the recent junior Examinations of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, held Nov. 27th and 28th, and Dec. 5th to 8th, inclusive, one hundred and seventeen candidates presented themselves, of which number one hundred and four secured the desired percentage, and will be permitted to enter the senior term, which commences on January 4th, 1900.

The official report on the results of the examination follow:

JUNIOR EXAMINATIONS, 1899.

First Class Honors, arranged in order of merit: G. H. Small, G. Tamblyn, Sough, F. Bertram, R. J. Nolan, J. C. Mills, O. R. Mabee, N. E. Suddaby, Leo C. Wilson, W. H. Whiles, Wm. Teeter, Chas. Collins, Earnest Hayes, T. G. Patterson, J. A. Scott, Victor F. Kincaid, F. W. E. Keyes, Arthur C. Symmes, E. B. Ostrom, A. H. Box, W. A. Hertel, Arthur Sitter, O. G. Clendenan, A. A. Lister, R. E. Young, C. J. Dickson, E. H. Hunt, R. R. Stepler.

Second Class honors in order of merit: Thomas Caldecott, F. Y. Wynn, F. A. Rutherford, A. G. Brown and J. B. M. Hodgins (equal), H. T. Young, J. W. Y. Collins, H. S. Hamill, H. L. Mitchell, J. A. Simpson, W. M. Messer, A. E. Roberts, Charles Chambers, F. W. Marlatt, Herb. G. Mitchell, John Lines and A. E. Woodrofe (equal), H. J. Rea, S. J. Manchester, F. L. Traynor, R. A. Douglas, H. B. Gourlay, F. W. Dennis, R. Laing, R. W. Grieve, J. G. Wright, C. D. Kerr, W. Crossley, H. H. Wallis, W. Davidson, C. B. Smith.

Pass list, alphabetically arranged: J. M. Adams, Harry S. Begg, Harry D. Biden, Otis Cochrane, M. A. Collett, O. F. Covernton, E. R. Des Rosiers, A. C. Douglas, C. H. Duncan, Wm. Enony, G. W. Ferrier, S. W. Fisher, Clinton Glaspel, L. Gourlay, W. J. Graham, Thomas Gumb, Leslie J. Hall, A. E. Helmer, Wm. Holmes, E. A. Labonte, H. C. Layman, V. Le Doux, Frank J. Lee, A. E. Le Francois, Allen Mack, E. H. Mahon, J. W. Mitchell, D. J. McDougall, Roy L. Nickerson, F. O'Connor, Reuben C. Post, W. T. Rapley, Everett A. Ray, Abram A. Schiedel, E. G. Seyler, John Shurie, H. N. Smith, A. F. Stewart, Charles S. Tanner, Joseph Tasse, J P. Taylor, John W. Thompson, C. N. Wheatley, E. Woollard, Miss Alpha Yeomans.

Granted Ægrotat with Pass Standing: Fred. J. Mitchell.

Starred in Subjects—

Pharmacy only: Meek, C. P.; Duncan, G. R.; Hewitt, O. H.

Physics only: Paterson, J. F.

Botany only: Porter, H. D.

Latin, Pharmacy, and Chemistry: Ormiston, Andrew.

Latin, Botany and Physics: Rance, Alfred.

Latin and Physics: McKay, Walter M.

Latin and Chemistry: Nasmyth, W. L.

Highest in Subjects—

Pharmacy (Theoretical and Practical): Lister, A. A.; Tamblyn, G.; Nolan, P. J.

Latin: Symmes, A. C.; Tamblyn, G; Small, G. H.

Botany: (Small, G. H., and Hayes, Earnest, equal), Mills, J. C.

Chemistry: Tamblyn, Geo.; Small, G. H.; Mabee, O. R.

Practical Chemistry: (Nolan, P. J., and Patterson, T. G., and Souch, Bertram F., all equal.)

Physics: Keyes, F. W. E. (Tamblyn, G., and Collins, Chas., and Small, G. H., equal).

New Druggists and Drug Clerks' Exchange.

We would call attention to the advertisement of Messrs. McCann & Campbell, which appears in this issue. The members of this firm are both retail druggists who have disposed of their businesses and have now opened a Druggists' Exchange at 9½ Adelaide street east, Toronto. They solicit the patronage of the trade, and THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST believes them well worthy of it.

Read the advertisement of the Todd Remedy Co. this month. They are placing good advertising in a number of daily papers, and we believe the demand will warrant druggists stocking the goods. The company consists of reliable men, engaged for the most part in the drug business, and will push the sales with energy.

TOILET PAPERS

Rolls from $3 per 100. Packages from $3 25 per 100.

SEE OUR

CENTURY Rolls at.....$5.00 per 100.
CANDAPER Package..... " " "
(500 Sheets, extra quality)

BALSAMIC MEDICATED PACKAGES
(Advertising Matter Supplied)

HOYT'S CABINETS and Supplies

Special Trade Discount to Dealers.

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WHEAT MARROW

AN IDEAL FOOD FOR
INVALIDS, INFANTS, OLD PEOPLE

Is **Nutritious, easily digested,** and satisfying. Prepared from the **Choicest Winter Wheats.**

Physicians recommend it. Patients like it.

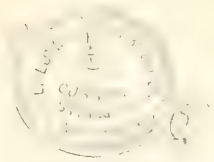
All druggists should keep it in stock.

Manufactured by

The Express Roller Mills

Wm. Mack, Proprietor. **CORNWALL, ONT.**

LALONDE'S AUTOMATIC



COMBINATION CUSHION SYRINGE
and Hot-Water Bag.

This Syringe is used while in a sitting posture, and has been pronounced by physicians and patients as superior to any other make, and very effective in bowel, nasal and vaginal ailments. Retails at $3.50, $5.00 and $6.00 each. Complete with all attachments. It will pay druggists to introduce it to their doctors and customers.

J. LALONDE,

Sole Manufacturer. *955 St. Catherine St.,*
MONTREAL

SOVEREIGN FRUIT JUICE

The equal of the best in flavor, color and strength, but cheaper in price. In 24, 20 and 6 oz. bottles, attractively labelled and capped.

Cases of 1 doz. 24 oz (Tom Gins)
Brls. of 4 doz. " "
Cases of 1 doz. 20 oz. (Hocks)
Brls. of 6 doz 20 oz "
Cases of 4 doz. 6 oz. (Splits)
Brls. of 1 gross, 6 oz. "

Bulk in barrels and puncheons. Write us for prices and terms.

SIMSON BROS. & CO.
Wholesale Druggists **Halifax, N.S.**

CARLSBAD (NATURAL) Salts

"SPRUDEL-SALTS"

(IN POWDER OR CRYSTALS)

For the Treatment of Chronic Gastric Catarrh, Hyperæmia of the Liver, Gallstones, Chronic Constipation, Diabetes, Renal Calculi, Gout, and Diseases of the Spleen.

The POWDER has the great advantage in not being affected by change of temperature or exposure to the atmosphere, and therefore in this form is the more reliable.

THE WATER IMPORTED IS FROM THE SPRINGS
"SPRUDEL," "MUHLBRUNNEN" or "SCHLOSSBRUNNEN"
IN CASES OF 50 BOTTLES EACH

The Canadian Importers and Exporters Ass'n
46 Colborne Street, Toronto
8 Nordheimer Building, Montreal

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AND AT LIVERPOOL AND BRISTOL.

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GOMBAULT'S
Caustic Balsam
IS THE ONLY **Genuine**

The greatest veterinary remedy and blister in the market.

English and French directions

PRICE TO TRADE $12 DOZ.
RETAILS AT $1.50.

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SURGICAL APPLIANCES
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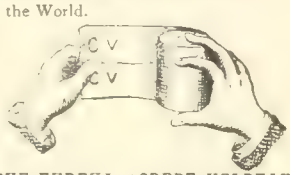

THE EUREKA "CREPE VELPEAU"

Absolute maker of Trusses, Surgical Elastic Hosiery, Suspensory Bandages, Abdominal Belts, Chest and Lungs Protectors, Corsets, Bandages, Elastics and Surgical Appliances generally.

Send for Price List.

4 Albion Place, Blackfriars Bridge, London S.E., Eng

Steam Mills and Factories—Nottingham, London and Carlton.

TO THE TRADE :

INDIAN CATARRH CURE

A true, reliable remedy; perfectly non poisonous; contains no alkaloids. For internal and external use. Cures catarrh in children or adults.

For sale by

THE INDIAN CATARRH CURE CO.

146 St. James St. - - Montreal, P.Q.

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SPONGES

the world over, we have lately received from our Nassau, Florida and London agents a complete and splendid assortment, as follows:

In Bales, weighing from 25 to 75 lbs, unbleached, Florida, Abaco and Nassau Sheep Wools, No. 1 and 2 quality.
Abaco and Nassau Velvets, No. 1 and 2 quality.
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Acklins and Nassau Grass, No. 1 and 2 quality.
Florida and Nassau Yellow, No. 1 quality.
Cuba Hard Heads—extra nice.

Also all the above lines in Cases, bleached, graded and packed by *ourselves*.

NO CULLS OR REJECTIONS IN BOXES——

Also a magnificent assortment of Mandruka and Honeycomb Bath, in extra fine forms, half forms and coupees.
Fine Turkey Cup, Surgeons' and Baby Sponges, Currier's Sponges, School Sponges, Carriage Sponges and Painter's Sponges.

SAUNDERS & EVANS
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50TH YEAR'S SALE

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ORIGINAL CHEMICAL
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Every Paper guaranteed to kill QUICKLY without torturing the Flies, and are not unsightly in the room like the STICKY FLY PAPERS.
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THIS season's business continues to show that the better McGregor's Butter Scotch is known the faster it sells. Free sample to any druggist. Sold only through the drug trade.

W. S. McGREGOR
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Dr HOWARD'S ORIENTAL PILE OINTMENT

IS SOLD WITH A GUARANTEE TO CURE ANY CASE OF PILES WHERE A SURGICAL OPERATION IS NOT REQUIRED

DIRECTIONS for use: Unscrew the Cap from the Tube and screw on this APPLICATOR in its place, insert in the Rectum the full length of Applicator, press the Tube and the medicine does the rest.

A CLEAN, CONVENIENT CURE

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Carleton Place, Ont

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PLANTEN'S GELATINE CAPSULES AND PERLOIDS

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.
PEARL SHAPED CAPSULES.

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ESTABLISHED 1838
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SPECIAL PRICES for EXPORT

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PLANTEN'S Comp. C & C or Black and Sandal Wood Oil **CAPSULES**

Are Celebrated the World over for Uniformity and Reliability
Sold by all Druggists in the Dominion of Canada.
Specify Planten's on all Orders.

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"Pioneer American Capsule House"

Pharmaceutical Association of the North-West Territories.

The regular annual meeting of the council of the association, which should have been held at Moose Jaw, was convened at Regina on November 2nd, President R. Martin, of Regina, in the chair, there being also present Messrs, J. G. Templeton, of Calgary, A. D. Ferguson; of Wolseley, and W. Pennington, of Moosomin.

The business of the past year was presented by the Registrar and was fully discussed by the council.

Subjoined is the Auditor's report:

Cr.

1898.			
Dec. 17	By entrance fees	...	$340 50
1899.			
Oct 30	—Annual fees		115 00
	Registration fees		210 30
	Examination fees		60 00
			$725 80

Dr.

1898.		
To bank account		80
Postage and mailing		66 30
June 28—Salary of Reg. Treasurer		50 00
Postage		7 50
Examiner's fees		40 00
Printing		4 50
1899.		
July 20—Postage		10 00
Salary of Reg.-Treasurer		50 00
Auditing		6 00
Balance in bank		170 14
Balance on hand		315 15
		$725 89

The following are the officers for the ensuing year: President, R. Martin; Vice President, A. D. Ferguson; Registrar-Treasurer, W. Pennington.

It was decided by the council to hold a druggists' convention at the time of the next annual meeting in Regina, at which they hope to get a good representation of the members of the association. A committee has been formed to prepare a programme. Papers will be read, and other matters of interest to the trade will be presented and fully discussed. It is hoped that all interested will bear this in mind. Notice will be given to each member in due time.

Counterfeiting.

The proprietor and manufacturer of Payson's Indelible Ink, Mr. A. L. Willis ton, has found two manufacturers of indelible ink in different parts of the west using imitations of his yellow and red labels and wrappers and special advertising matter peculiar to Payson's Ink which have been in use by Payson's Indelible Ink for over 65 years and which are likely to deceive the public so that a purchaser might inadvertently purchase other indelible ink than Payson's for Payson's Indelible Ink.

He employed expert attorneys in the matter and after the presentation of his claims to these infringing manufacturers they admitted his prior trade rights, and both of them executed contracts broadly abandoning the infringing features and acknowledging his claims.

Ten Special Points to be Remembered

1. A drug store must be opened at a regular hour every morning and closed at a regular hour every night, thereby showing customers that you have a business method of conducting your store.

2. Keep your store clean and bright at all times, also arrange a neat show window at least once a week, thereby inviting the public to call. Never have a dingy looking store at night, for to save gas means a poor light as well as a chance to make mistakes.

3. See that your clerks are as pleasant and agreeable to all customers as you are, for a kind word every now and then means, not only the retaining of that patron, but others who may hear of it as well.

4. A good salesman in a drug store means the continuation of that business as well as the increase of the contents of the money drawer.

5. Drug clerks should have the interests of the proprietor at heart, for are they not being paid for their services, and have they not an opportunity of increasing their own salaries by attending strictly to business?

6. Wholesale druggists will always sell a retailer cheap drugs at cheap prices, but bear in mind that pure drugs and chemicals only should be used in prescriptions and shelf preparations if you expect to have a clear conscience

7. The physician who discovers that his druggist makes a habit of ordering cheap drugs and chemicals will soon send his prescriptions to another store, thereby possibly saving a human life.

8. Accommodate your neighboring druggist and he will treat you likewise. Discount your bills and watch carefully prices made to you by keeping posted, which can be accomplished by subscribing to several drug journals containing price lists.

9. National Formulary preparations are not used as much as they should be. Every druggist should make a full line of them, show them to physicians in his vicinity, with explanations as to manner of preparing same, therapeutical indications and doses.

10. Advertising is the life of trade. Let people in your neighborhood know of your existence, for if you fail to do so, you have only yourself to blame when customers patronize another drug store.—*O. F. Claus, at meeting of Missouri Pharm. Ass'n.*

The Invention of Glass.

The invention of glass has been hitherto somewhat generally ascribed to the Phœnicians. Mr. Ludwig Groto, however, in an article in *Fielden's Magazine*, contends that this was not the case.

"Neither the Jews nor the Phœnicians, he says, "can be looked upon as the inventors of glass. We find, for instance, that the Persians, at the time of Alexander the Great, were also drinking out of glass vessels; that the Assyrians were versed in the art of making glass, as we can prove by discoveries at Nineveh; and also that the art of making glass and of imitating precious stones was known to the ancient Indians. Of great importance with regard to the history of the manufacture of glass are also the ancient Egyptians. When one remembers the great industrial activity of these people, it is not surprising that, with reference to the making of glass, more numerous traditions of it are recorded by them than by any other people."

Solidified alcohol, not frozen alcohol but a mixture of alcohol, soap, and water, has been patented in Germany to use in place of the ordinary spirit lamp, by being burnt in tin containers.

Dry yeast is prepared in Russia by mixing pressed yeast with an equal quantity of potato or corn starch, forming into flat pieces which are laid upon wire nets to be dried at a gentle heat. Thus treated, the yeast retains its fermentative power perfectly.—(*Chem. Ztg.*)

Hæmol bromide is recommended as a substitute for potassium and other alkal bromides in epilepsy. The dose is 2 Gm (30 grain) two or three times daily.—*Ph. Post.*

Patents Relating to Pharmacy.

633311, Sanitary hammock, Alice M. Bartlett, Lowell, Mass.

633424, Device for preventing seasickness, Carlo Calliano, Turin, Italy.

633448, Quinin compound, Edwin W. Grove, St. Louis, Mo.

633454, Case for vaccination appliances, Richard M. Higgins, Webster Groves, Mo.

633264, Invalid bed, George Huntington, Santa Ana, Cal.

633289, Medicinal compound and making same, Albert Neumann, Berlin, Germany.

633390, Automatic disinfector, John W. Schell, Philadelphia, Pa.

633164, Electrortherapeutic bath, Henry Stanger, Ulm, Germany

633223, Electromedical apparatus, Wm. P. Sutton, Toronto, Canada.

31522, Design, Supporting fork for vaginal specula, Charles J. Pilling, Philadelphia, Pa.

633557, Nozzle for syringes, Charles L. Akers, Louisville, Ky.

633805, Syringe, James G. Chandler, Racine, Wis.

633846, Nasal douch, Charles H. Ingersoll, Chicago, Ill.

633596, Body-brace, John H. Kellogg, Battle Creek, Mich.

633667, Immunizing preparations from bacillus pyocypaneus, Oscar Loew, Washington, D.C.

632391, Oxone-generator, Henri Abraham and L. Marmier, Paris, France.

632559, Electromedical appliance, John A. Freeman, Beard, Ky.

632316, Electromedical battery, Casterna J. Marius, West Hoboken, N.J.

632828, Making uric-acid derivatives, Fritz Ach, Mannheim, Germany.

632687, Invalid cup, David N. Akard. Mill Point, Tenn.

633004, Bed and douche pan, Daniel Hogan, New York, N.Y.

632727, Surgical bandage, John Kuyath, St. Louis, Mo.

632728, Syringe, Frederick J. Lander, Rochester, N.Y.

633051, Apparatus for raising or lowering invalids, Frank Spicer and W. Snyder, Lancaster, Pa.

TRADE MARKS.

33466, Medical compound for the cure of certain named diseases, H. & H. Chemical Co., Scranton, Pa.

33467, Medicines for certain named diseases, Charles H. Munson, Kansas City, Mo.

LABELS.

7112, "S. Green's Compound" for a medicine, Seymour Green, Saginaw, Mich.

7113, "Cough and Lung Balsam" for a medicine, John J. Legate, Farmington, Ky.

7114, "Manna" for a medicine, Marvin H. Logan, Des Moines, Iowa.

7115, "Pleasant Celery Headache Cure" for a medicine, Marvellous Medical Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

7116, "Peiroco R.R. & Co.," for a medicine, Reinhart, Rogg & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

7127, "Cascaramels" for a medicine, J. P. Sauerwein, Baltimore, Md.

To Disguise the Taste of Quinin. The *Gazetta degli Ospedale*, December 27, 1898, publishes the following formula: quinin sulphate 4 gm., citric acid 10 gm., simple syrup and syrup of orange-peel aa 10 gm., aq. dest. q. s. for 20 cc. Pour ten drops of this mixture into fifty grams water and add 3 grams of sodium bicarbonate. Drink while it is effervescing.

Photographical Postal Card.

The *Papier Zeitung* gives the following method of preparing paper for photographical purposes, which is so simple that it may be applied to postal cards. Any well-"sized" paper is available for the purpose, however, and even an unsized paper may be employed, providing it be treated with a 10 per cent. solution of gelatin in water carrying 2 per cent. of arrowroot (*i.e.*, made soluble by boiling). A 50 per cent. decoction of carragheen is also available for the purpose. This, which is really a sizing, may be applied to the surface of the paper with a broad, flat pencil.

A surface thus prepared is far better, and the pictures thereon are stronger than when an unsized paper is employed.

Having prepared your paper, go over the surface (after letting it dry thoroughly), using a similar pencil, with a solution of 10 parts iron oxalate in 100 parts of distilled water, and let dry. With a clean pencil, kept especially for the purpose, again go over the surface with a 1 per cent. solution of silver nitrate in distilled water, and let dry. Red light must be used in these two operations.

The paper is now ready for use, and under proper precautions, chief of which is the absolute exclusion of light, will keep for several days.

In printing make a strong copy, and develop in the following bath:

Distilled water	400 parts.
Potassium oxalate, neutral	80 parts.

Mix.

After development, wash thoroughly and fix in the following bath;

Distilled water	100 parts.
Sodium thiossulphate	5 parts.
Gold chloride solution, 1%	5 parts.

Mix. This is the bath recommended, but other baths may be used.

Watching the Other Fellow.

Merchants who never make a move until they see what their competitors do never lead; and because they never lead they are never really what can be termed successful.

It is the same in business as in a race; the prizes fall to the leaders.

When a man is preparing for a race, he does not concern himself about what his competitors are doing. All he is concerned about is getting himself "fit."

It is the same with bright up-to-date merchants. They want to get "fit." And in pursuance of this desire, they never cease trying to master the details of their business; they keep themselves informed as to the condition of the market, and as to new goods so that they can buy right; they read trade papers and keep their eyes open when abroad, so that they can gather ideas and enlarge those they already have; they keep their stores in good order and study window dressing and advertising.

Business is not a lottery with them; it is a success.—*Exchange.*

From a Store Clerkship to a Multi-Millionaire.

John Wanamaker, the dry goods merchant prince, began his career as a clerk earning three dollars a week. He is at present the most famous merchant in the world, and said to be worth $15,000,000. His advice is:

1. Learn to do some one thing well and throw all your energies into it.

2. As sound common sense and ambition form the basis of success cultivate these qualities.

3. Granted common sense and ambition, determination is the great secret and *sine qua non* of success.

4. Let common sense show you the path to pursue, and pursue it to the end. Success will be your reward.

RAYMOND'S

Pectoral Plaster

Is now in stock by all Wholesale Druggists in Canada, and **Our Missionaries** are visiting the retail trade.

You will find that they will not try to load you up or sell you any goods.

Give them a chance to tell their story when they call on you, and you will find out how we have been able to create a demand for our goods without adopting the old-fashioned method of loading up the retailer on promises of big advertising.

RAYMOND & CO., 62 Carroll St., BROOKLYN, N.Y.

The following is a partial list

OF THE

Goods We Manufacture:

The Sun Lighting Machine.
(sprinkling system.)

The Beacon Acetylene Machine.
(immersion system.)

The Simplex Acetylene Generator.
(the best and cheapest machine made for supplying a moderate number of lights.)

The Duplex Acetylene Machine.
(the only machine that will supply both Light and Heat from one and the same machine.)

Acetylene Gas Stoves and Ranges.
(for use with the above machine.)

Special Photographic Apparatus.
(beats sunlight for photography.)

The "Crescent" Acetylene Burner.

Aceylene Gas Meters, etc.

We also make a specialty of lighting towns and villages, for which we design special apparatus. Our goods are all guaranteed. Send for catalogue.

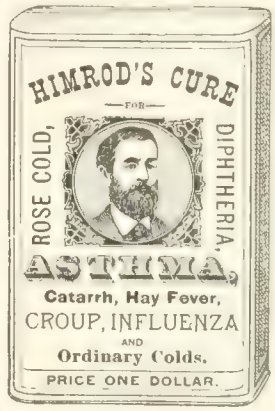
THE

Acetylene Manufacturing Company LIMITED

Head Office, *LONDON, Ont.*
CAPITAL, $300,000.

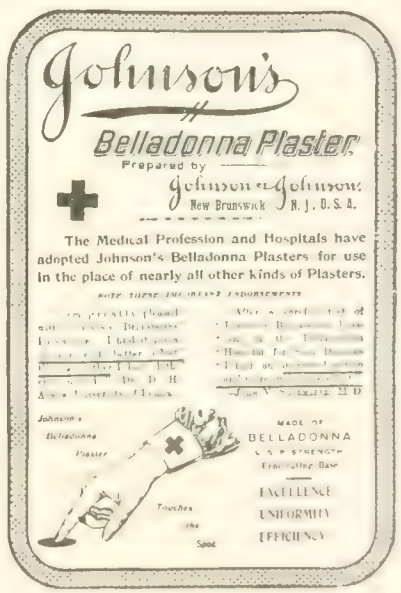
HIMROD'S ASTHMA CURE

NEVER FAILS



Cartons of Samples and Show Cards furnished on application.

HIMROD MFG. CO.
SOLE PROPRIETORS
No. 14-16 Vesey Street, - NEW YORK



Just 100 per cent. Profit to be made by selling

"TARINA"

The Ladies' Hair Soap

TARINA is the best advertised Tar Soap in Canada; is handsomely put up; retails 25 cents, and gives a good profit. It's not only a first-rate shampoo and skin soap, but druggists may recommend it as a positive preventive against the evil effects of perspiration.

Order at once, to be prepared for calls.

ALBERT TOILET SOAP COMPANY

MONTREAL

The only Pills which purge without pain

BOISSY'S SAPONACEOUS PILLS

LAXATIVE
PURGATIVE
REFRESHING

The Box of 40 Pills: 2 – free by Post
Phie BOISSY, 2, Place Vendôme, PARIS

Clough Corkscrew Co.,

ALTON, N. H., U.S.A.

ORIGINAL PATENTEES.

SAMPLES, ALL SIZES, FREE.

PAYSON'S INDELIBLE INK.
For marking Linen, Silk & Cotton WITH A COMMON PEN. Without a Preparation.

THE OLDEST - THE BEST

Received Medal and Diploma at Province of Quebec Exposition, Montreal, 1897.

Trade supplied by all leading Drug Houses in the Dominion.

W. A. GILL & Co. COLUMBUS, OHIO, U.S.A

PLAIN, LACQUERED

BOXES

MAKE THE BEST SEAMLESS TIN

AND DECORATED

• IN • THE • MARKET •

For sale at Manufacturers' Prices by the leading wholesale druggists and druggists sundrymen throughout Canada.

Complete Illustrated Price List free on Application

ONTARIO

Vaccine Farm

ESTABLISHED 1885

Pure and reliable Vaccine matter always on hand. Orders by mail or otherwise promptly filled.

10 Ivory Points, $1.00; 5 Ivory Points, 65c.; single points, 20 cts.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

Address all orders,

VACCINE FARM,

A. STEWART, M.D., Palmerston, Ont.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN." LINIMENT

Sold from Halifax to Victoria

BY

HALIFAX { Brown & Webb. Simson Bros. & Co. Forsyth, Sutcliffe & Co
ST. JOHN—T. B. Barker & Sons.
YARMOUTH—C. C. Richards & Co.
MONTREAL { Kerry, Watson & Co. Lyman Sons & Co. Evans Sons & Co. Lyman, Knox & Co.
KINGSTON—Henry Skinner & Co.
TORONTO { Lyman Bros. & Co. Evans Sons & Co. Northrop & Lyman. Elliot & Co. T. Milburn & Co.
HAMILTON—Archdale Wilson & Co. J. Winer & Co.
LONDON—London Drug Co. Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.
WINNIPEG—Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.
NEW WESTMINSTER—D. S. Curtis & Co.

VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER.—Langley & Henderson Bros.
QUEBEC.—W. Brunet et Cie.
ST. JOHN.—Canadian Drug Co. S. McDiarmid & Co.
PRESCOTT.—T. W. Chamberlain & Co.
MONTREAL.—Huden, Huber & Co.

Keep a keen eye on the staples of your toilet counter.

TEABERRY FOR THE TEETH

Here's a staple that you cannot afford to do without.

Teaberry is a dentrifice that gives fullest satisfaction to customers.

"It preserves the teeth" is a statement that can be used with unreserved confidence regarding Teaberry.

Its purifying properties make it a dentrifice that meets every expectation of the user.

So'd at 25c. a bottle.

ZOPESA CHEMICAL CO.

Manufacturers, TORONTO.

A LARGE AND INCREASING SALE ON THE CONTINENT IS THE BEST PROOF OF THE MERITS OF

CODY'S

Cocoa Wine

Get our price. It will interest you.

C. C. CODY & CO.,
Kingston, Jamaica, W. I.

J. S. HAMILTON & CO., Brantford
Agents for Canada.

Veterinary Formulæ.

In a recent number of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST we gave a number of formulæ, some of which might be found of service to those druggists who have occasion to prepare remedies of this kind. We now give some additional formulæ, taken from various exchanges, etc.

ANTI-SCOUR POWDERS FOR CATTLE.

Powdered catechu	℥vj.
Powdered ginger	℥iiss.
Powdered opium	℥iss.
Prepared chalk	℥xij.

Mix, and divide into ℥ss. powders.

For calves a quarter of a powder is mixed with a little dry flour and about ½ pint of warm gruel or milk before administration.

COUGH POWDERS FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.

Powdered camphor	℥iij.
Powdered belladonna leaves	℥iss.
Potassum nitrate	℥ss.
Powdered ginger	℥ij.
Powdered anise	℥iij.

Mix, and divide into six powders.

One powder to be taken in a mash every night.

DR. TICEHURST'S PHYSIC BALL.

Barbadoes aloes	7 drs.
Jalap	1 dr.
Gentian	1 dr.
Ginger	1 dr.
Calomel	1 dr.

Mass the powdered drugs and calomel with glycerine. Roll out, in powdered licorice root, to an oblong cylindrical shape one inch in diameter and two inches long. Be careful in adding the glycerine, or you will have too soft a mass. In massing aloes with glycerine it sometimes happens that the material will look quite dry and then suddenly turn to a semi-liquid consistency, particularly when a slight excess of glycerine is present. Add a little glycerine at a time and work the mass up well with the pestle. Roll the finished ball up in a sheet of manila W. C. paper, twisting the paper up tightly at the ends, so as to keep the ball in shape. The balls are given just as they are, paper and all.

BISMUTH SUBGALLATE FOR MOIST SORES.

For a healing powder for galls and sores, equal parts of powdered nutgalls and burnt alum has always given good satisfaction with my customers, but lately I have formed the opinion that bismuth subgallate is the remedy *par excellence* for moist sores, and have had fine results from it. It dries up and heals small cuts and abrasions very quickly.

THE WESTMINSTER KENNEL CLUB'S CURE FOR MANGE.

Whale oil—genuine	1 pint
Flowers of sulphur	1 oz.
Oil of tar	2 ozs.
Crude petroleum	1 oz

M.

Shake well and rub in thoroughly once a day.

The whale oil must be the real thing and not the common "fish oil" that is sent out by some wholesale dealers for whale oil.

SHERWOOD'S RUBBING LINIMENT.

Gum camphor	3 ozs.
Tincture of cantharides	3 ozs.
Tincture of capsicum	3 ozs.
Alcohol	1 pint
Tincture of arnica	1½ pint

GASOLENE LINIMENT.

Alcohol	½ pint
Gasolene	½ pint
Tincture of arnica	½ pint
Tincture of iodine	4 ozs.

LEG LOTION.

Corrosive sublimate	1 oz.
Muriate ammonia	2 ozs.
Acetate lead	3 ozs.
Sulphate copper	2 ozs.
Ether	3 ozs.
Alcohol	½ pint
Water	1½ gal.

These three formulas are in constant use in one of the eastern hunt clubs, for hunters and polo ponies. The first two are stimulating rubbing liniments for lameness and soreness, the second formula being the stronger of the two. The third, the "Leg Lotion," is an astringent, antiseptic wash applied to hunters, polo ponies and race horses after a hard run or race.

SURE BLISTER.

A blister used by one of the largest stock farms on Long Island consists of:

Powdered cantharides	2 ozs.
Mercury biniodide	2 ozs.
Benzoated lard	12 ozs.

Rub the biniodide with a little of the lard until thoroughly incorporated before adding the balance of the ingredients.

RED BLISTER.

Two drachms of mercury biniodide and lard, or petrolatum, to make an ounce, is about right for a quick-acting blister. One ounce of corrosive sublimate to a pint of oil of turpentine, to be well shaken and applied with a brush, makes a mild liquid blister that will vesicate slowly and not destroy the hair.

LIQUID BLISTER.

No. 1.—Cantharides	8 oz.
Euphorbium	1 oz.
Capsicum	1 oz.
Oil turpentine	5 oz.
Alcohol (wood)	35 oz.

Digest for two weeks, then strain.

No. 2.—Croton oil	2 dr.
Cantharides	1 oz.
Euphorbium	1 oz.
Oil turpentine	3 oz.
Petrolatum (or lard)	3 oz.

No. 3.—Cantharides, fine powder	3 av. oz.
Euphorbium, fine powder	3 av. oz.
Corrosive sublimate	4 av. oz.
Mercurial ointment	8 av. oz.
Linseed oil	16 fl. dr.
Sulphuric acid	4 fl. oz.
Nitric acid	4 fl. oz.
Oil turpentine	16 fl. oz.
Petroleum	8 fl. oz.

Add the sulphuric acid gradually to the linseed oil, then add the nitric acid very gradually, and after that the turpentine and petroleum. Let stand for several days, decant from residue, and mix with the decanted liquid the mercurial ointment, to which have previously been added the corrosive sublimate, cantharides, and euphorbium.

Extreme care must be taken in mixing the acids and oils, to add the acids very slowly, with constant stirring, to the oil contained in a broad vessel, such as an evaporating dish.

Solidified Spirit.

There has, of late, been a good deal of talk in the public press concerning the use to which solidified alcohol is to be put in the near future. In France a proposal has been made to burn alcohol in lamps specially constructed, instead of benzoline or other spirit. While the minds of scientists and inventors have been occupied by the subject, an English company has brought the matter to a practical stage by producing solidified spirit in a form which promises to prove a great success. The new material is called "Spiritine," and we recently had the opportunity of inspecting it at the offices of the Spiritine Co., Limited, 5 Carteret Street, Westminster, London, S.W. In appearance the material is not unlike paraffin wax, excepting that it has a slightly blue cast. It is put up in various-shaped packages, one being a small, lever-top tin, which retails at a penny. Upon the top of the can being removed and a match applied, the solidified spirit at once catches light and gives a hot flame, which lasts for nearly an hour. A larger-sized can, with a screw top, gives a bigger flame, and burns for forty minutes; this retails at threepence. The great advantage of the material in its present form is that it is valuable for instant use at any time, it being quite solid. It is portable, and is therefore particularly useful for cyclists, who occasionally want a flame to make repairs. It is also use-

ful for hospitals and sick chambers, as it burns without smell, or the nursery, for heating food, and for many other purposes where heating flame may be produced at a moment's notice. One point in connection with the material is that as it burns the solidity of the bulk of the material is maintained, only a portion at the top becoming liquefied. When the flame is blown out solidification again ensues immediately. We think that the new invention, which is a most ingenious one, will be found extremely useful, and we confidently predict for it a great success.—*Oils, Colors, and Drysalteries.*

Artificial Camphor.

According to a patent recently taken out artificial camphor—*i.e.*, true camphor, not the terpene hydrochloride often called by this name—can be prepared in either of the following methods: 1. Pinene monohydrochloride is prepared by acting on American turpentine with hydrochloric acid gas. This is purified by sublimation in a current of steam, and converted into camphene by heating with an alkali and sodium acetate. The camphene is then oxydised, by heating it with alkaline permanganate, to camphor. 2. Camphoric acid $C_1\ H_{16}O_4$ is produced by the prolonged action of hot air and water on ordinary turpentine, and is reduced by nascent hydrogen to camphor.—*Apotheker Zeitung.*

Kreosoform.

According to the French patent this disinfectant is prepared by mixing 1000 gms. of creosote, 800 gms. of 40 p.c. formaldehyde solution and 1500 gms. of hydrochloric acid. The resulting condensation product after washing with water forms a greenish, inodorous, tasteless and insoluble mass. Creosote can be replaced by guaiacol, but in this case it is necessary to warm the mixture in order to promote reaction. The resulting compound is yellowish in color. Both compounds have been known for some time under the names of Kreoform and Geoform respectively.—*Phar. Centrh., 40, p. 151. V. C*

Crystallin.

This is a solution of pyroxylin, in which the ether and alcohol are replaced by wood spirit and amyl acetate. It is prepared by dissolving 1 part of pyroxylin in a mixture of 4 parts of wood spirit and 15 parts of amyl acetate. By adding 5 parts of castor oil and 10 parts of Canada balsam to 20 parts of crystallin, "elastic crystallin" is obtained. Crystallin is claimed to have the advantage of drying less rapidly than collodion and leaving a clear, transparent film.—*Drog. Zeit.*

Syrup of Rhubarb.

F. W. Haussmann suggests the following process for making a syrup of rhubarb which he regards as an improvement on the B.P. and U.S.P. preparations: Mix 4 C.c. of spirit of cinnamon, U.S.P., with 100 C.c. of fluid extract of rhubarb, U.S.P., and add 375 C.c. of water in which 10 G.m. of potassium carbonate has previously been dissolved. Allow the mixture to stand for two hours, with occasional agitation, then filter and pass sufficient water through the filter to bring the volume of liquid to 475 C.c. In this dissolve 750 Gm. of sugar by agitation, without heat, and strain; finally, add sufficient water to make 1,000 C.c. of the finished syrup.—*Am. Journ. Pharm., 71, 267.*

Bottle Closure for Sterilized Liquids.

Evers (*Pharm. Zeit.*) proposes the following as a simple and efficient method for closing bottles subjected to sterilization. With a red-hot wire pierce a hole through a prime cork from the middle of its side diagonally through to the centre of the nether surface. Insert this cork into the neck of the bottle in such a manner that the lateral opening is just above the lip, thus permitting the escape of gases. When the process is finished, drive down the cork into the neck, when the bottle will be closed air-tight.

Aspirin.

Aspirin is an acetic ester of salicylic acid. It is intended to supplant salicylic acid and the salicylates in medicine. It is obtained by the action of acetic anhydride on salicylic acid and crystallizes in form of white needles, soluble to the extent of 1 per cent. in water, very soluble in alcohol and ether, and readily decomposed by the action of dilute acids. It does not give a color reaction with ferric chloride. The advantages claimed for this compound are several. It is free from the irritating effects of salicylic acid on the mucous membranes of the stomach. It passes through the stomach unchanged, but is slowly decomposed in the intestines with the liberation of salicylic acid and rarely causes ringing in the ears. It does not occasion gastric disturbances or loss of appetite. The dose is 3 Gm. (about 45 grains) daily, preferably given in sweetened water.—*Bull. Comm. de Pharm.*

Liquid Air as an Explosive.

The explosive power of liquid air has been shown by experiments made in Vienna in firing a cannon with its aid. It has been estimated that the explosive power is twenty times that of dynamite; it occasions no heat, but increases the firing ranges.

A Curious Poison.

Mention has been made in the Exchanges of a South American drug used by the Indians, which is called Ezcal. A grain of it has the effect of starting an irresistible desire for exertion. The victim begins walking briskly round and round in small circles till he drops dead in his tracks. There is no pain, but much excitement.

Cork Soap.

A firm of Parisian manufacturers make a cork soap to float on water which has still the outward appearance of an ordinary toilet soap. It may be prepared in the cold by incorporating finely powdered cork with very thin slices of soap, the whole being afterwards submitted to the same manipulations as usually happens with a toilet soap. The cork soap may also be prepared in the hot way. In this case the finely divided cork is made into a paste with water, which is mixed with the soap. Cork soap may also be made by introducing a piece of cork into a cake of soap before it has set by means of a special instrument. The cake is then stamped in the ordinary way.

Ferrichthol is the commercial name given to ichthyol-sulphonate of iron. As placed on the market by the Ichthyol-Gessellchaft, of Hamburg, it contains 3.5 per cent. of iron, organically combined, and 96 5 per cent. of ichthyol-sulphonic acid. It is nearly odorless and tasteless, and is used for anæmia and chlorosis, in the form of tablets containing 0.1 Gm. (about 1½ grain) each.—*Ph. Era.*

Practical Hints on Advertising.

By Charles Austin Bates, New York.

A writer in the *Men's Outfitter* publishes an article in which he purports to give the experience of a successful business man. He asks the business man whether a man, being perfectly honest, can get rich in business.

Then he makes the business man say:

"When I first started in business I fixed up a motto like this: 'Justice; I accord it to all men and exact it of them." Very good. A lot of men came in and bought things, man fashion, and went out, and I said to myself: This is easy—doing business, just like Sunday-School. By and by I noticed a whole lot of other men who wouldn't do business that way, and I found I wanted their trade too—I needed it. So then I began to reflect that there are two sides to a bargain, and perhaps the buyer has as much right as the seller to say how the trade shall be conducted. After that I began to let them dictate. I began to take lessons in the 'art of doing business.' My motto would work all right on the first class, but they were so few you could handle them all yourself—you wouldn't want any clerks hardly. And the other class was so large and had so many ways of wanting to trade that it took me a long time to learn their whims.

"One man has to be petted and flattered, so I call him colonel—because he is a captain in a high-toned organization. Another comes in and he wants to buy everything a little cheaper than anybody else; can't help it, he was born that way and seems to consider it a right of his, a prerogative. Well, I ask him a little more to commence with and give him a chance to haggle. Another has a notion that everything must be made for him; and although I have a silk hat in stock that fits him and suits him in every way, he says, 'No, you must make me one on my block.' So I set that hat aside and made it for him. I try to suit them all. So now, I've got another motto, but I don't hang it up on the wall, and I hope it is a righteous motto too. It reads like this:

"'I'll treat you honest as long as you'll treat me—and a little mite longer. But not much.'"

I guess there's some human nature in this. Just the same, it's painted with a little too broad a brush to "gibe" with the facts. Diplomacy is necessary in business. But diplomacy doesn't necessarily mean dishonesty. It isn't dishonesty to call the conceited man "Colonel" when he comes into your store any more than it is honesty to call him an infernal scoundrel and refuse to sell him goods because you don't like him and he doesn't belong to the same church. Every business man has to learn to be tolerant of all the little oddities and vanities of human nature. But in this day and age I'm sure more men make a success by marking the prices on their goods in plain figures and sticking to them than do so by following the old plan of haggling with the customer over the price.

Of course, it depends to some extent on where you are doing business. At the county fairs in Ireland a farmer will bring his pig to the fair to sell it. Another farmer will come along and want to buy it. The two will start in and haggle over the price of that pig. They'll start in early Tuesday morning, and with intervals for drinks, they'll still be arguing and haggling at 6 p.m. Tuesday afternoon. To hear them you'd imagine they were fighting instead of driving a bargain.

Now, this way of doing business may be all right for the country districts in Ireland. If J.G.S. had a pig for sale and took it to an Irish fair for the purpose of selling it he would probably make a great mistake by labelling it at the outset with the lowest figure he was willing to take, and then sticking to that figure. It's quite possible that the pig might die of old age before he managed to sell it. However, if other men imitated him and kept coming to the fair and labeling their pigs with the bottom price at the outset, and this was kept up, eventually the country Irishman might see the saving in the matter of time, breath, profanity, drinks and lies, and adopt the one-price plan.

That's exactly what has happened in this country. In backwoods sections there may still be a few people who aren't educated up to the one-price plan of doing business, and who prefer to buy their goods on the country-fair plan, but they are few and far between. Most Americans live in a hurry. To haggle over the price of anything is a waste of time. That is really the biggest question at issue. The one-price-in-plain figures plan, saves time, and time is money, and money is what Americans are after.

"J.G.S." writes a very entertaining little story that rather tickles one's funny-bone. But when you get right down to business, the merchant who does business on the "haggle" plan in America at this time is a chump, pure and simple. He's hopelessly behind the times.

The little anecdote about making the hat is very amusing, but the merchant who takes it for a guide and tries to practice it, has a moral cinch on eventual bankruptcy. It is a mistake to imagine that your customers are chumps. Try to fool them by selling them ready-made silk hats on the pretence that they're made to order, and eventually one and then another and then many of these customers will find that you've been fooling them, and they'll take a whole lot of customers, whom you've possibly treated squarely along with them.

"J.G.S." writes a good funny story, but I hope that none of the readers of the *Men's Outfitter* will be sufficiently foolish to try to do business upon the plan that his stories lead to.

Be honest about your goods and your methods of doing business—be just as diplomatic as you please in your treatment of a customer.

Balsams and Resins Used in Perfumery.

By A. M. Garne.

Specially translated for the *Soapmaker and Perfumer.*

Tolu.—This is attributed to several trees, but some of the names about to be given may belong to the same tree. The following names are quoted by different authorities: *Myrospermum toluiferum*, *Toluiferum balsamum*, *Myroxylon toluiferum*, and *Myroxylon Pareirae.* The tolu tree of northern South America is a large leguminous tree, and is specially cultivated at Tolu, near Carthagena. The balsam runs from incisions in the bark and is caught in cups made of the black native wax. It hardens very rapidly. It is of a golden yellow or reddish brown color, and is distinguished from Peru balsam by softening much more easily when heated. The specific gravity of Tolu balsam is about 1.15, and it has an agreeable smell. Water removes a little of its odor and some of its benzoic acid. It is completely soluble in the cold in acetic acid, alcohol, chloroform, or caustic potash and acetone, and imperfectly in ether. In petroleum etheri, benzole or bisulphide of carbon it is insoluble.

Brazilian tolu is softer and more sticky than Carthagena tolu, which only melts

at 60° C. Tolu balsam contains about one per cent. of toluene and cinnamic and benzoic acids. It is often adulterated with turpentine or colophony, both of which can be detected by their being soluble in carbon bisulphide.

Balm of Mecca or Gilead.—This balsam, whose virtues are much vaunted in the East, comes from a small tree known to botanists as *Amyris opobalsamum*. According to Piesse, the only plantation now existing is in Arabia Petraca, and it only yields three pounds a year, which supply is always bespoken beforehand. Hence what comes over here in little gilt leaden bottles must be something different. The contents of these bottles are a whitish liquid of an agreeable penetrating odor, compounded of those of turpentine and essence of lemon. The taste is bitter, acrid and astringent. When fresh and good the balsam is liquid and floats on water. When a single drop falls on to water it spreads out and forms a film. This dries in a few minutes, and can then be lifted off like a bit of skin. The balsam turns yellow with age and loses its smell and transparency. When dropped on paper balm of Gilead does not make translucent spots.

Camphor.—This comes from two trees, the *Laurus* (*Cinnamonum*) *camphora* of China and Japan, also known as *Camphora officinarum*, and *Dryobtanops camphora* of Borneo. The *Laurus camphora* attains a great age and size. Every part of the camphor tree contains camphor, which is extracted by boiling with water. The camphor is purified by sublimation, lime being first mixed with it to remove resin and oil, and, if necessary, iron filings to combine with any sulphur that may be present, and charcoal to destroy coloring matter. The sublimate is made into cakes by hydraulic pressure. Camphor is slightly soluble in water and readily in alcohol, ether, acetone, chloroform, benzole, glacial acetic acid and carbon bisulphide. It fuses at 175° C. (Borneo camphor at 189° C.) and boils at 205° C.

Storax flows from a small tree called *Styrax officinale* or *Liquidambar orientale*, which grows in Syria and Cyprus. It is also extracted by boiling in water. Storax should be of a reddish color and have a soft and greasy feel and agreeable smell. Hard or dirty samples should be rejected. Tear storax approaches balsam of Peru, or rather vanilla, in its odor. Styrax is liquid storax got by boiling the storax in copper vessels till the resins dissolve in the liquid part. Its specific gravity is 1.115, and it is partly dissolved by most of the ordinary solvents. Styrax contains 10 to 15 per cent. of styrol, the same quantity of cinnamic acid and also styracine; 65 per cent. of it should dissolve in 90 per cent. alcohol. If it will not sink in a solution of one pound of salt in eight pounds of water, it has probably been adulterated with turpentine. American storax, or white Peru balsam, is the product of *Liquidambar styraciflua*, which grows in Mexico and Louisiana. It is a clear, transparent, yellow kind of storax, lighter than water and acid in reaction. It contains 24 per cent. of styracin and one per cent. of benzoic acid.

Mastic is a white transparent substance yielded by *Pistacia lentiscus*. It is indorous until rubbed.

Catechu comes from the fruits of *Mimosa catechu*. There are three kinds of it: (1) A sort coming upon the market in dull reddish lumps weighing five ounces or so each. They are astringent, but are not bitter, being often rather sweet. This is the best kind, and is scarce. (2) Brown catechu. This is heavier and harder than the first sort, in smaller lumps (about three ounces each) and has an astringent, bitter taste. It is never sweet. (3) Lump catechu. This comes into commerce in lumps of about six ounces, wrapped in leaves. It has a dark tawny color and a bitter, astringent taste.

Opoponax comes from an umbelliferous plant. The names found in the books are *Pastinaca opoponax*, *Opoponax chironium* and *Opoponax persicum*. It is very little used. It must not be confounded with oil of opoponax, with which it has nothing to do. Its odor is like that of myrrh. It has a waxy lustre and forms a golden yellow powder. In lumps it is usually reddish or brownish yellow. It is very bitter, and its odor is powerful and, in spite of its resemblance to that of myrrh, very characteristic.

Olibanum or Frankincense is yielded by three species of Boswellia (*B. serrata*, *B. thurifera*, and *Thurifera glabra*), a fair-sized tree. It comes from India and Somaliland. The juice of the tree is either exuded spontaneously or flows from cuts made in the trunk. Myeti frankincense is the best. It has a specific gravity of 1.22, and occurs in oblong yellowish or reddish tears. The very finest is nearly colorless, only having a slight greenish tint. Olibanum has a sharp aromatic smell and taste.

Dragon's Blood is the production of an East Indian tree. The names given in the books are *Dracaena draco*, *Calamus draco* and *Calamus rotang*. The juice is anti-scorbutic. The transparent tears give a dark red powder. The resin occurs more often in lumps than in tears.

Myrrh is the product of a small spring shrub, *Laurus* (*Balsamodendron*) *myrrha*, grown in Arabia and Abyssinia and at the southern end of the Red Sea. The resin exudes from cuts in the bark. It arrives here *via* India, and the first sorting takes place in Bombay. As it exudes the balsam is a yellowish white substance of buttery consistence, but the transparent tears it first sets into redden with age. It has a bitter taste and a powerful smell. The specific gravity of myrrh is from 1.12 to 1.2. A freshly broken surface exhibits an oily lustre, and perhaps veiny streaks. The inferior sorts have a dark color. Not more than six per cent. of the resin ought to dissolve in petroleum ether. The solution should be colorless. The commonest adulterants of myrrh are cherry and plum tree gum. *Commiphora schimperi* and *Commiphora abyssinica* are two other plants which yield myrrh.

A commercial on his first trip called upon a well-known chemist. He was nervous as he put his hand in his pocket and handed out a card.

"I represent that concern," said the young man.

"You are fortunate," replied the chemist.

The commercial was encouraged, and said:

"I think so, sir. And the chemist who trades with us is even more so. My firm has the finest line of cosmetics in the country."

"I shouldn't have thought it," slowly responded the man of medicines. "Her complexion looks natural."

And he handed back the photograph which the young man had given him by mistake. He took it, and left without waiting to make any farewell remarks.

Physician (giving advice)—"Lastly, McGorry, don't go to sleep on an empty stomach." McGorry (who is ailing)—"No danger av thot, docthor: Oi always slape on me back."—*Harper's Bazar.*

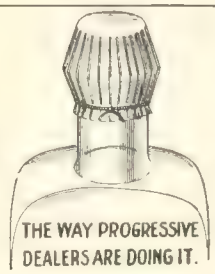
The LORD NELSON CIGAR

is as good a ten cent cigar as the most critical smoker can wish for. It is good because nothing but the choicest Havana is used as a filler and only the finest Sumatra as a wrapper. If you wish to cultivate a ten cent trade that will stay with you, **Lord Nelson** will assist you wonderfully.

SEND US A SAMPLE ORDER AND SEE

The National Cigar Co.
OF TORONTO, Limited

This Way OR



This Way **Which ?**

This American Cap Does It

SAMPLES FOR THE ASKING

SAYFORD PAPER SPECIALTY CO.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., U.S.A.

Wide-Awake Druggists

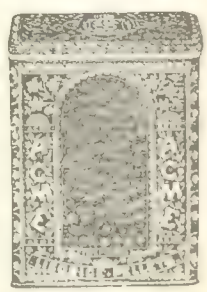
Would do well to look over their stock of

LICORICE

as the season for these goods is here. We call attention to the cuts herewith of some of our best sellers.

The **CORRUGATED Y. & S. STICK LICORICE** is just out. Novel and desirable. Packed 80 sticks in wood box.

The **MANHATTAN WAFERS** are also new. They are made of **pliable licorice.** A delicious licorice confection. Packed 2½ lbs. in ornamental box.



To be had at all Wholesale Druggists.
Write for illustrated catalogue.

YOUNG & SMYLIE

Established 1845 BROOKLYN, N.Y.

No Profit for Me

I don't pretend to make any money from customers who send me one or two orders and stop there—permanent trade is what I am after. I will take every cent's worth of risk if a druggist will let me send him an assortment of my Cigars, the whole order to cost him from $20 upwards.

Any druggist will be at liberty to return the Cigars at my expense at any time for thirty days after he gets them, and, moreover, if in six months after the order is received the druggist finds that the Cigars have not sold, I will even then take them back and refund the druggist his money. Let me write you more in detail about this proposition in which

I take all the Risk.

J. BRUCE PAYNE, Mfr.,
Granby, Que.

Who Orders?

Who is "the power behind the throne," if not the woman? She does the ordering for the family.

And just because the husband pays the bills, she economizes all she can and buys those clean, quick, brilliant Fast English Home Dyes, of highest quality—without a peer for successful Home Dyeing.

Maypole Soap Dyes

SEND FOR CATALOGUE OF MAYPOLE SPECIALTIES.

A. P. TIPPET & CO., Gen'l Agents
for Canada, MONTREAL.

Write us for prices on the following goods:

Pharmaceutical CASTOR OIL

(The finest goods on the Canadian market.)
Packed 2 tins in cases, weight 75 lbs. oil.

1st Pressure Castor Oil
Packed as follows: 2 tins in cases, 4 tins in cases, ½ bbls. and bbls.

2nd Pressure Castor Oil or East India Castor Oil
Packed same as 1st Pressure.

Glycolum
(Liquid Vaseline). A white and colorless oil used extensively for nasal and spraying purposes.

Turpentine, Boiled and Raw Linseed Oils,
Straw Refined Seal Oil, Pale and Straw Seal Oil,
Sperm Oil (pure), Bicycle and Sewing Machine Oil,
Pine Tar (in tins and bottles).

PETROLATUM
Snow White, Lily White, Cream White, Extra Amber, Amber, Yellow, Veterinary.
Bbls., ½ bbls., 50 and 25 lb. tubs, 10, 5 and 1 lb. tins, gross, ½ gross and ¼ gross.

Atlantic Refining Co.
TORONTO

Outside the Combine

We Manufacture.....

Anti - Monopoly

Chimneys and Bottles

Green, Amber, and Flint.
Every Description.

GET OUR PRICES.

SYDENHAM GLASS CO.,
Of Wallaceburg, Limited.

Some Fatty or Aromatic Alcohols.

My intention is to present, in this paper, a few facts about some aromatic and fatty alcohols, which are closely related, not so much medicinally as chemically. The first of these is methyl-alcohol.

Methyl-alcohol, wood spirits, or wood alcohol, as it is generally known, is found in several substances; among others, in combination with salycilic acid. It can be prepared from the product of wood, whence its name. It is largely used in the manufacture of organic dyes and varnishes, and in the preparation of methylated spirits. In pharmacy it is used very largely as a solvent for fats, oils, and resins. When taken into the system it intoxicates. Methyl-alcohol, under the incorrect name of naphtha, was introduced into the practice of medicine some years ago by Dr. John Hastings, of London, who proposed it as a remedy for consumption. It was afterward found to have no curative effect over the disease. The therapeutic powers of this substance as far as observation has gone are narcotic, sedative, and antiemetic.

Closely related to methyl-alcohol is ethyl-alcohol, belonging to a series of organic hydrates of which methyl alcohol is the first. Ethyl-alcohol is also known by the names, spirits of wine, alcohol and methyl-carbinol. It was known in the earliest times, since it is combined in all wines prepared by the fermentation of grape juice. When the juice of grapes is kept for a few days at an ordinary temperature it changes into wine; the sugar dextrose and levulose, which are present in the juice, decompose into alcohol and carbon dioxide. This change is caused by small vegetable organism. The process is called fermentation. All wines, beers, spirits and the alcohols of commerce are prepared by the process of fermentation. One of the several ways by which it can be prepared scientifically is by converting ethane into ethyl-chloride and heating with dilute alkaline under pressure. Its properties and uses medicinally as well as pharmaceutically need not be mentioned, as they are well known.

Amyl-alcohol also belongs to this series. There are eight of these alcohols capable of existing, all of which have the same formula. They are found in fusel oil. Commercial amyl-alcohol is prepared from fusel oil by fractional distillation. This substance was made official by the Dublin College, in the pharmacopœia of 1850, as an artificial source of valerianic acid, to be used in forming valerianate of rodrum. Was introduced into the United States pharmacopœia for a similar purpose. At a late revision, however, valerianic acid was dismissed, and an amylic-alcohol was no longer wanted for its preparation it was also thrown out. It has a pungent, unpleasant odor, and is used as a solvent in the preparation of essences and perfumes. Taken internally it is an active an irritant poison.

Resorcin is an alcohol belonging to the benzine series. Barth first obtained this substance in 1864 from galbanum resin by fusing it with potassa. It has also been prepared from ammoniac and assafœtida. At present it is made from the benzine disulphonic acid, and purified by sublimation and crystallization. Resorcin and carbolic acid are very closely related; chemically carbolic acid contains one less hydroxyl than resorcin. Their physiological properties are about the same. It is distinctly poisonous to all lower organisms, and according to Martin Cohn a one per cent. solution of it is sufficient to arrest putrefactive changes in organic infusions, and even abnormal tissues, for a long time. But it is said to be quite inferior to carbolic acid as an antiseptic. When given internally it causes tremor, loss of consciousness, and convulsions which, with sufficiently large doses, become more violent until death. So far as known, no case of fatal poisoning has occurred from its use. The dose of the pure resorcim is from two to five grains. For use externally a solution or ointment may be made varying from five to thirty per cent.

Glycerine is a tri-acid alcohol. It is generally found in combination with the acids of the fatty acid series. The alcohol was discovered in 1789 by Scheele, who called it the sweet principle of oils. It is produced by the saponification of fats with caustic potash, which yields the free glycerine and a potassium salt of the acid. The two methods by which glycerine has been prepared are the processes of Wilson and Payne, viz., by decomposing the fats with superheated steam, and by subjecting fatty substances to the action of water at a high temperature under pressure, in which the fats are broken up into free glycerine and fatty acids, the water supplying the elements hydrogen and oxygen necessary for the change. Immense quantities of glycerine are now produced in the United States yearly. The census of 1880 reported eight million pounds as produced that year, of which one-half was used in the manufacture of nitro-glycerine. According to the best authorities, the yearly European production is now nine thousand tons. The importation into the United States for 1887 amounted to twelve million pounds. The solvent and preservative properties as well as the agreeable taste of glycerine renders it very useful as a menstruum in pharmacy. Glycerine is now used extensively as an external remedy. It appears to have been used first by Dr. Thomas De la Rue, of London, in 1846. It was also tried in the hospital for skin diseases, where it came into extensive use.—*From a paper read by F. J. Briggs at Oklahoma Phar. Asso.*

HÆMOSTATIC ANÆSTHETIC SOLUTION.

A solution which combines the hæmostatic properties of gelatin with the anæsthetic action of cocaine and eucaine is prepared by A. Legrand as follows:—

Pure gelatin	2 gm.
Pure sodium chloride	70 centigrms.
Eucaine b-hydrochloride	70 centigrms.
Cocaine hydrochloride	30 centigrms.
Pure phenol	10 centigrms.
Distilled water to produce	100 c.c.

The preparation is poured while warm into sterilized tubes; when cold it sets to a jelly, which liquefies again at 20° to 25° C., and may in this state be used for injection. It has been found to give excellent results in dental practice, producing good anæsthesia and preventing hæmorrhage.—*Nouv. Rem. (Phar. Jl.)*

ELIXIR OF BOLDO.

	Parts.
Crushed boldo leaves	50
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	120
Madeira wine	500
Simple syrup	350
Distilled water, q. s. to produce	1,000 fl. pts.

Macerate the boldo in the alcohol for 48 hours; then add the wine and macerate for 8 days; strain and press, then add the syrup. The residue is treated with sufficient water to bring up the volume of the expressed liquid to 1,000; allowed to stand for some days, then filtered. It is given in atonic dyspepsia, as a stomachic, in doses of a tablespoonful daily, after meals.—*Rev. Med. Pharm. (Phar. Jl.)*

Doctor—"The patient requires absolute rest; I will prescribe something that will deaden his nerves, in fact, render him partially senseless."

Relative—"Why don't you send him your bill?"

Fluid Extract of Tolu Balsam is a liquid intended for the extemporaneous preparation of syrup of tolu, and represents 1 part of the balsam in 4 parts of extract. The syrup is made by simple admixture of 4 parts of the extract with 30 parts of simple syrup.—*Ztsch. f. Pharm.*

WRITING ON GLASS.—For marking prices on bottles, in fact for writing on glass in any shape, pure aluminum is frequently used. The lines can be made as fine or as heavy as desired, and for this reason the aluminum pencil may serve for marking and graduating burettes, pipettes, etc. The more nearly pure the metal is, the plainer and more serviceable the mark.

Antiarthrin is a proprietary preparation in pill form, containing salicin, saligenin, hydrochloric acid and dextrose. It is recommended for uric acid diathesis.—*Ph. Post.*

Sanatogen is a glycero-phosphate of of sodium-casein prepared from milk-casein. It is a nearly tasteless and odorless, white powder, containing 95 per cent. of casein and 5 per cent. of sodium glycero-phosphate. Used in doses of 10 to 40 gm. daily in milk or cacao, as a nutrient and tonic. (*Ph. Post.*)

To mask the taste of Quinine the following combination is recommended: Quinine sulphate 4, citric acid 10, simple syrup 10, syrup of orange 10, water 10 to 20 parts. Of this mixture 10 drops are added to 50 cc. of water, 3 gm. of bicarbonate of sodium added and the mixture taken during the effervescence. (*Med. Wchsch.*)

Central Business College.

The Central Business College of Toronto is enjoying unusual prosperity this term, and while it is constantly sending out capable young men and women into business positions, it has been found necessary to enlarge its premises and increase its equipment to accommodate the steadily increasing attendance, which last week brought in representatives from Thessalon, Listowel, Delhi, Islington, Georgetown, Brampton, Guelph, Sundridge, Newcastle, Fenelon Falls, and St. Johns, Nfld. This is truly a representative business school.

Building Up a Successful Optical Business.

From an Address by K. N. Clark at a Meeting of the Illinois Optical Society.

No matter how thoroughly an optician may understand his profession, and how competent he may be, at the beginning of his career he starts without reputation, and he must devise some means of informing the public of his knowledge and of giving them confidence in his skill. The rapidity with which this is accomplished depends upon local conditions, coupled with the ingenuity and tact of the optician himself, together with such aids as he may acquire from other sources.

THE ART OF IMPRESSING THE PUBLIC.

To reach and influence the people three methods must be employed: First, general advertising; second, by way of their own observation, that is, through the outward showing the optician may make, together with his own personality; and, third, the best way of all, by means of the satisfied patient.

We all know the value of newspaper advertising, but it seems to me many of the optical advertisements lack dignity worthy of the calling. Harping on the exceptional merits of Afghanistan crystal lenses, the possibility of curing every disease under the sun by means of glasses, or the permanent adaptation of the lenses to every change of accommodation (examples we are all familiar with), brings the advertiser too close to the realm of the quack doctor to win general favor and also brings the optician into disfavor with the local physicians, whose good-will he can usually secure if he tries, but cannot afford to lose.

On the contrary, explanations of the general principles of opthalmology, illustration of new apparatus in use by the optician or descriptions of new frames, and difference between perfect and imperfect lenses, will interest and attract the public. Above all things, hit at some one thing in the advertisement, for a single idea well brought out is worth a dozen generalities. A case in point: I had on hand a quantity of eye-glass guards, which although a good thing did not seem to move as rapidly as they should. Guards had been generally advertised by us, but a single insertion in a theatre programme, with a cut of the guard, which was peculiar enough to attract immediate attention, and a short description of the staying-on qualities of the guard, sold the entire lot, and the people called for more.

Our means of advertising is to appear as a public educator. Nearly all towns have their educational courses at some period or other, and by means of a stereopticon and set of eye-slides the optician can supply both an entertaining and instructive evening, which will prove a source of profit to himself later. The best audience of this character that the practitioner can appear before is one consisting of school teachers, and a favorable time is at the country normals. Returns will come in long after the optician has forgotten what he said or did, not only from the instructors, but from their pupils.

Coming to the second point, that of reaching the public through their own observation, the optician to-day must have his apparatus and equipment consistent with the quality of work he intends to do. A man is known by the company he keeps, and to a certain extent the optician is judged by his surroundings. To achieve the height of success something more than a wise look and a few pair of lenses with a trial frame are necessary. In a subsequent paragraph this will be discussed further.

The third point, reaching the public by way of the satisfied customer, is a familiar one to every optician. We all hear, at greater or less intervals, "Mrs. So-and-So says the glasses with which you fitted her could not be bettered and advised me to come here." It is especially gratifying when one hears added, "She had bought pair after pair previous to this without securing relief." I believe there is one thing that will enable an optician to have many a hitherto dissatisfied customer add this latter remark, and that is, a thorough knowledge of heterophoria Without going into details I can only say that the practitioner with an understanding of the eye muscles is head and shoulders above the fellow-member of his profession who does not possess that knowledge; and it is surprising how comparatively few opticians, yes, and local physicians—even those making the eye a specialty—have a knowledge of this subject or use the muscle test in making their examinations.

THE NECESSARY OPTICAL EQUIPMENT.

Having interested the prospective customer suffering from an eye strain, through one of these three methods, how does the optician receive him when he

SITUATIONS

in the Business Field are constantly opening to those who are qualified to fill them. The

Central Business College

TORONTO, received these calls for help within three days from Oct 20th, Bradstreet's Agency, lady, stenographer; H. H Williams, Real Estate, young man, clerk and stenographer; J D King & Co, lacey, stenographer, Gowans, Kent & Co., lady, bookkeeper; King, Darrell Produce Co., young man, bookkeeper and stenographer.

Our students secure such places as soon as they become qualified for them.

It will pay you to prepare for them.

Correspondence invited. W. H. SHAW, Principal.

THE ACME OF PERFECTION

KARN'S MENTHOL INHALERS CURE CATARRH

The only Guaranteed Catarrh and Headache Cure. Always ready. Can be carried in vest pocket and used at a moment's notice.

THE FASTEST SELLER FOR THE DRUG TRADE TO-DAY.

Put up ½ doz. in Fancy Counter Show Boxes.
Price to the Trade, $1.80 per doz.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

THE F. F. KARN CO., TORONTO, ONT.
For sale by all wholesale druggists

TOWLES ✳ Pennyroyal FOR FEMALES. AND ✳ Steel Pills.

Quickly correct all irregularities, remove all obstructions, and relieve the distressing symptoms so prevalent with the sex.

PREPARED ONLY BY THE SOLE PROPRIETORS

E. T. TOWLE & CO.,
Nottingham, England

And sold in Boxes, at 50c. and $1 each (the latter containing three times the quantity of the former), by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents, EVANS & SONS, MONTREAL. "Druggists" Corporation, TORONTO.

All Wholesale Druggists keep in stock and will supply retail druggists with

Wood's Phosphodine, Retails $1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 1, Retails $1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 2, Retails $3.

Many retail druggists sell dozens of these goods while others only sell a few boxes. The reasons for these variations in sales are that one orders from his jobber in not less quantity than one dozen Wood's Phosphodine, one dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 1 and a half dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 2, and places the dozen cartons on his show case where they can be seen and examined by customers. The other orders a few boxes and hides them in a drawer behind his counter where they cannot be seen, or what is still worse, waits until a customer asks for the goods and then orders a box or two; thus one druggist sells many dozens, the other a few boxes or none at all. These goods all afford a liberal profit to the retailer, and are liberally advertised in nearly all papers from Cape Breton to British Columbia. No retail druggist can make a mistake in ordering from his jobber at least one dozen each of these goods and placing them on his show case where they can be seen. Druggists who have only purchased a few boxes and placed them in a drawer behind the counter, will, by purchasing in quantity and placing where they can be seen, be surprised how quickly they will be sold. *There is only one way to sell goods, and that is to sell a supply.*

Gold Medal presented by His Holiness Pope Leo XIII to M Angelo Mariani
Vin Marian
The Popular Tonic
VIN MARIANI
(Mariani Wine)
Nourishes - Strengthens - Refreshes
Overworked Men, Delicate Women
Sickly Children
Book of Portraits & Endorsements Sent Free
Mariani & Co. 52 West 15th St. N.Y.
Recommended by all who try it.
Written endorsements from 8000 doctors
The Marshal of the Chancellery of the Imperial Court requests you to send immediately to the Palace of His Majesty the Czar another case (sixty bottles) of Vin Mariani

Lawrence A. Wilson & Co.

MONTREAL,

Sole Agents for Canada.

New Sauce and New Chutney.

Formula for East Indian Paste Sauce.

A very delicious sauce, and quite different in preparation from the other sauces. Excellent with all kinds of meat and fish. King of all sauces. The consistency is that of concentrated syrup. A fortune in this preparation to all those who will properly prepare and introduce it. Original East Indian recipe. Entirely novel, and formula not known to have been published before.

Formula for Apple Chutney,

According to the Bengal (India) system. This Apple Chutney differs from the ordinary, common, mango preparations, and is the only one of its kind that will give satisfaction and sell well. Original East Indian recipe.

The two formulæ sent to any part of the United States of America for

ONE DOLLAR.

Remittance by coin, in *registered letter*, to accompany order.

WILLIAM BOWEN, CHEMIST,
MOMBASA, British East Africa.

British Business Chances

FIRMS desirous of getting into communication with British manufacturers or merchants, or who wish to buy British goods on the best possible terms, or who are willing to become agents for British manufacturers, are invited to send particulars of their requirements for

FREE INSERTION

in "Commercial Intelligence," to the Editor

"SELL'S COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE"
168 Fleet Street, London, England.

Commercial Intelligence circulates all over the United Kingdom and gets the best trade from communications given reference to it.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of 2½d. postage.

JOSEPH E. SEAGRAM

Waterloo, Ontario.

MANUFACTURER OF

ALCOHOL

Pure Spirits

Rye and Malt Whiskies

"OLD TIMES" AND "WHITE WHEAT"

Work no More

until you have read this. For ten cents we will send to any pharmacist not already a subscriber, the Spatula for three months and a handsome copper plate engraving entitled "The Doctor," or "The Druggist's Wife;" or 32 illustrated ads. ready for immediate use. For one dollar we will send to any one not already a subscriber, the Spatula until January, 1901, and a book of 1,300 druggists' shop labels.

THE SPATULA,
10½ Oliver St., Boston.

Sea Bathing

[illegible] of the aids to health not to be used in inland districts, yet all the invigorating, refreshing results can be had by using

Surf Sea Salt

[illegible] Bath at home.

Retail Price—5 lb. Package—15 Cts.
Wholesale Price on Application.

TORONTO SALT WORKS
TORONTO, ONT. IMPORTERS

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

Write for our interesting book, [illegible] Helps and "How you are swindled." Send us a **rough sketch** or model of your invention or improvement and we will tell you, **free** our opinion as to its patentable nature. We procure patents in all countries, have the largest staff of experts employed exclusively in patent business, and the most extensive facilities in the world. Highest references furnished.

MARION & MARION
PATENT SOLICITORS & EXPERTS

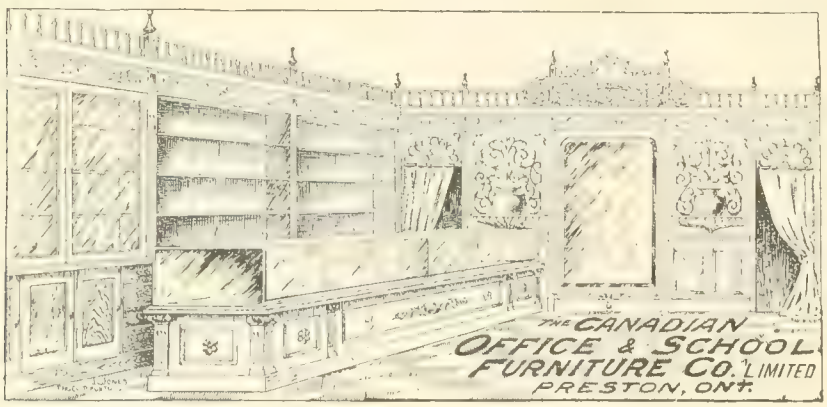
[illegible] Montreal Can.

OFFICES { NEW YORK LIFE BLD'G MONTREAL CAN.
ATLANTIC BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C.

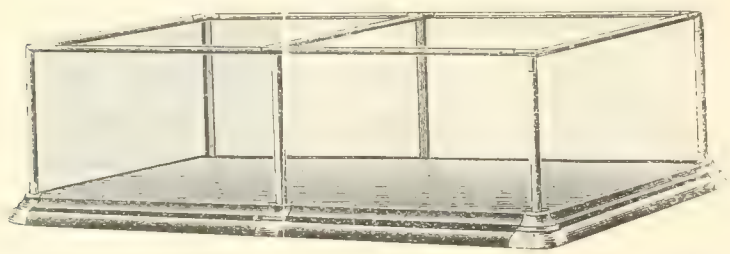
Labatt's Porter

Undoubtedly the BEST brewed on the continent. PROVED to be so by Analyses of four Chemists, and by Awards of the World's Great Exhibitions, especially Chicago, 1893, where it received ninety six points out of a hundred—much higher than any other Porter in the United States or Canada.

JOHN LABATT,
Brewer, LONDON



London Show Case Works



Manufacturers of Show Cases in all the latest designs

673 BATHURST ST. - LONDON, ONT.

Druggists' Fittings.

WRITE US FOR ESTIMATES.

COUNTERS. WALL CASES.
SILENT SALESMEN.
SPONGE CASES.
CIGAR CASES.
SHOWCASES (of all Descriptions).
MIRRORS

Cobban Manfg. Co.
(LIMITED)
TORONTO, ONT.

Diseases of the Stomach.

COCAINE, PEPSINE, NARCEINE

The ANTIGASTRALGIQUE WINCKLER, is the most effective remedy known to medical science for Diseases of the Stomach, Cramps, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Gastralgia, Vomiting after meals, and during Pregnancy.

DOSE: One or two tablespoonfuls fifteen minutes before meals, or when symptoms appear.

Winckler Antigastralgic Pills

COCAINE, PEPSINE, NARCEINE

Same direction as for the WINCKLER ANTIGASTRALGIQUE.

DOSE: One or two pills fifteen minutes before meals, or when symptoms appear. This is specially recommended to the people who can't stand the preparations lightly alcoholized.

WINCKLER, Pharmacist, Montreuil, Seine.
MONTREAL M. DECARY.
TORONTO: The Druggists' Corporation of Canada, Limited

STIMULATING and REFRESHING LIQUEUR HOR

KOLA, COCA and LIME GLYCEROPHOSPHATE

A Stimulating Tonic. It Strengthens the Entire System.

Perfect specific for Albuminuria, Nervous Irritability, Phosphaturia, Neuralgia, Consumption, General Debility, Exhaustions.

WINCKLER, Pharmacist, Montreuil, Near Paris
MONTREAL. DECARY.

TORONTO: The Druggists' Corporation of Canada, Limited.

Gray's

CASTOR-FLUID
For the hair.

DENTAL PEARLINE
An excellent antiseptic tooth wash.

SULPHUR PASTILLES
For burning in diphtheritic cases.

SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE
An excellent antiseptic dentifrice.

These Specialties

All of which have been well advertised, more particularly the "Castor-Fluid," may be obtained at all the wholesale houses at Manufacturer's price.

HENRY R. GRAY

ESTABLISHED 1859.

Pharmaceutical Chemist

122 St. Lawrence Main Street
(Cor. of Lagauchetiere)
MONTREAL

comes for relief, especially the optician who combines the optical business with some other? How many are even fairly equipped to conduct this branch of their interests yielding such a margin of profit and yet hope to see it grow in public favor? A trial case and a test card or two are usually found, with possibly an ophthalmoscope, to use which he invites the patient to call after dark, when he manages to secure an approximate conjunction below the rays from an ordinary non-adjustable lamp and the eye that is under examination.

Think it over impartially; isn't a well-equipped dark room essential to the optician who hopes to do the best both for his customer and himself, as is the operating chair to the surgeon, or the case to lawyer? Not a 2x4 makeshift, but a room devoted to the sole purpose of eye examination. Such a room, twenty feet long and four feet wide, finished in dead black and artifically lighted throughout, can be conducted at a nominal cost and the confidence inspired in the mind of the customer at even the appearance is well worth the outlay, while the advantage to the optician in making his examinations is too apparent to be commented upon.

I have taken the liberty of handing out a few photographs of a dark room which partially fulfils the needs of the optician. Not quite four feet in width, the refracting table is placed parallel with the sides of the room. When the refractometer or prisometer is in use a shelf lowers in front of patient, thus economizing space. The adjustable lamp for internal examinations is seen at the right of the picture, and in using this the patient and operator exchange places. Half way down the room is the ophthalmometer, and at the further end the V. test cards. The electric lights, including a 2 C.P. storage-battery lamp for heterophorin tests, are all operated by the switches at the right of the optician, while the gas is adjusted electrically to avoid smoke. Every practitioner will have his own ideas as to the arrangement of the lights in such a room and in general as to quality. Welsbach mantles for gas, and incandescent electrics, with sectional mirror reflectors, furnish the best illumination, while the essential equipments may be governed by what the optician deems his own need and the extent of his practice.

Among the minor details which are of practical assistance to the optician and also produce further impressions on the patient, may be mentioned the case of stock lenses, method of making and keeping ophthalmic records and a system of appointments. Stock lenses should be kept separated from each other, different eye sizes and qualities together, in one of the cabinets manufactured for that purpose, and when convenient taken from the compartments and fitted to the frames in the presence of the customer. This evidence of care, accompanied by a few words on the results of contact between the polished surfaces of the lenses, cannot fail to convince the patient of the actual merit of the goods received, as evidenced in the care shown in their handling. This feature would have more value in the eyes of some people who believe more in what they see than the most expert examination. It is also an effectual answer to the party who wishes to exchange old lenses with well-scratched surfaces for new ones.

Regarding ophthalmic records, it may safely be said that no record the optician may make is too complete. Every detail in the case, carefully tabulated, is an aid in arriving at the final conclusion and consequent satisfaction of the patient. It has been my practice for some time past to have printed and blocked up a complete form arranged in the order the examination is usually conducted. After this is completed the filled blank is torn off and copied in a record book, "The Keystone Record Book of Optometric Examinations" being my preference, as going further into detail. After this observations which may be of future use are added.

With the glasses a numbered card is given, stating that exact duplicates of either lenses or frames can be furnished at any time on its presentation. It was at first a question whether these cards would be preserved, but after having them brought and sent in from all directions, I am more than ever convinced of their value. The same card system can be applied to the repair department, a one-line record of lenses and frame dimensions being kept and the numbered card referring to this record being delivered with the glasses.

MAKING APPOINTMENTS WITH CLIENTS.

To what extent the idea of making optical examinations by appointment is being utilized in the smaller cities I am not prepared to state, the number of instances having come to my notice being comparatively few; but to the optician who does not devote all his time to this branch of his business, the system is especially useful. The dental profession has used it for years, and there is no reason why we cannot adopt it in a greater or less degree. True, the practitioner must have something of a local reputation and his merit recognized, and assuming this to be the case, arranging his time by appointment is an economical method in more ways than one. The public becomes aware in a very short time that he is using appointments, and if he happens to be busy in the optical room when another patient arrives, a moment's time suffices to reach a satisfactory understanding; or if his arrangements are such as to immediately attend to the wants of every sufferer from an eye-strain who enters the door would seriously encumber him, an appointment is the best thing for him and the customer.

Again, you lose nothing in the opinion of some people by informing them that your business is such that it will be necessary for them to call again and that an hour will be at their disposal on such a date. There are those in this great American public who are the most desirous of those things which cannot be had on a moment's notice.

Finally, to successfully conduct and increase an optical business, the optician must act as an individual. If he owns the establishment or is merely employed to conduct this branch of the business—there being diversified interest—the optical room must be his domain exclusively and the public thoroughly informed of the fact. Just as soon as the clerk, or any other person not fully competent and generally known to be such, attempts to assume a portion of the work, just so soon there will be a clash, a retrograde movement and an accompanying loss of confidence

Again, the optician should practice without the everlasting thought of financial profit uppermost. First should come the real desire and aptitude for the profession, and in *this profession* ingenuity and judgment go far toward bringing success if coupled with a resolve to become just as proficient as time and ability will permit. An optician of this character is not content to see the days and weeks pass without a particle of progress on his part, but he constantly adds to his stock of knowledge, confident in the belief that this will better enable him to meet the one coming to him for relief in such a way as to stamp him a thorough master of this field of science.—*Keystone.*

Formulary.

ELIXIR OF CASCARA.

Cascara elixir prepared after the following formula makes an elegant and efficient preparation, says the *Bulletin de Pharmacie de Sud Est* :

Cascara bark, cut into small bits	6 parts
Alcohol, 60°	12 parts
Madeira wine	50 parts
Simple syrup	25 parts
Distilled water sufficient to make	100 parts

Proceed in the usual manner in the preparation of tinctures.—*Nat. Drug.*

SALINE PEPSIN ELIXIR.

Sodium chloride	0.46 gm.
Pepsin	2.00 gm.
Alcohol	2.00 gm.
Glycerin	5 6 gm.
Sugar	24.5 gm.
Distilled water	65.5 gm.

Ann. de Ph. de Liege.

ELIXIR OF PANCREATIN.

The *Rev. Med. Pharm.* gives the following formula for this preparation :

Pancreatin, pure	10 parts
Malaga wine, white	500 parts
Simple syrup	400 parts
Alcohol, 80 per cent	100 parts

Mix.

EXTRACT OF MALT AS AN EMULSIFIER.

Extract of malt is more successful in covering the taste of cod-liver oil than any other substance yet tried.

Cod-liver oil	4 parts
Syrup of wild cherry	2 parts
Extract of malt	1 part
Sherry wine	1 part

Emulsify the oil by gradual addition to the extract, alternating with the syrup. Lastly, add the wine. The product is a perfect emulsion save an aqueous layer or about a thirty-second of the entire bulk. If any trouble is experienced in emulsification, test the malt with litmus paper, for it is likely to become a trifle acid on standing ; as is well known, acids interfere with emulsification. If the malt be found acid, add a trace of sodium bicarbonate, and the trouble will be removed.—*Phar. Jl. (Eng.).*

ANOTHER CREOSOTE PILL MASS.

Galvagni in *le Progrès Médical* gives the following :

	Parts.
Tolu balsam	8
Venice turpentine	8
Creosote (beech)	12
Tragacanth	6
Gum arabic	12
Opium extract	1
Iodoform	2
Magnesia	24

M. Make into a pill.

—*Nat. Drug*

EUCALYPTHYMOL.

Thymol	grs. x.
Menthol	grs. xii.
Oil of gaultheria	m. xii.
Eucalypthol	m. xxx.
Extract babtisia, fluid	ʒii.
Acid, benzoic	
Acid, boric, crys't. C.P.	aa ʒi.
Glycerin	fl. ʒ i.
Magnesium carbonate	ʒ i.
Alcohol	ʒ viii.
Water to make	Oiis.

Dissolve the oils, etc., in the alcohol, add glycerin, shake well and add enough hot water to make two and a half pints, lastly add the magnesium carbonate. Let stand fourteen days and filter.—*H. F. Hassebrock, St. Louis.*

EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL WITH THE GLYCEROPHOSPHATES OF LIME AND IRON.

	Parts.
Calcium glycerophosphate	20
Iron glycerophosphate	20
Glycerin, pure, 1.26 s. g.	100
Alcohol, 96°	100
Saponin	121
Lime water	200
Cod liver oil	1600

Mix the water and alcohol, and in it dissolve the saponin. Put the glycerin in a mortar of sufficient size, and, under constant rubbing, add the solution of saponin, drop by drop, continuing the agitation until a white, consistent creamy emulsion is obtained. Now add the oil, little by little, under constant rubbing, after having first mingled the glycerophosphates with it by triturating together in a mortar. By following these directions closely, a very handsome and stable emulsion may be made.—*Bolletino Chimico farmaceutico.*

ANTISEPTIC POWDER.

Camphor, Myrrh, of each	5 grams.
Yellow cinchona bark, Chamomile flowers, of each	10 grams.
Wood charcoal	20 grams.

Reduce to a fine powder. For gangrenous wounds.

TAMARIND PASTILLES.

Tamarind pulp, concen.	1 lb.
Sugar, in fine powder	9½ ozs.
Salap, in powder	¾ oz.
Starch, in powder	6½ ozs.
Oil orange flowers	5 ms.

Mix together and roll out to thickness of about ¼ inch ; cut into tablets weighing ½ dram each. These may be covered with chocolate paste if desired, for which we append a formula below.

Chocolate powder	20 parts.
Sugar, in powder	70 parts.

Mix and make into a thick paste with

Mucilage gum arabic	30 parts.
Rose water, a sufficiency.	

This paste is applied with a brush and dried, first in a warm room, and then in an exsiccator at a temperature of 110 deg. F.—*Brit. and Colon. Drug.*

PILLS OF POTASSIUM IODIDE.

Masses for pills of potassium iodide are very numerous but none of them are perfect. At the risk, however, of adding to imperfections, we give the following, which we fine in the *Central halle* of a recent date :

Lanoline	3 gm.
Milk sugar	5 gm.
Potassium iodide	10 gm.

Mix and make into a mass. Divide into 50 pills. Each pill will carry about 3 grains (2 cgm.) of potassium iodide. —*Nat. Drug.*

COD-LIVER OIL PLASTER.

Cod-liver oil	7 parts.
Yellow wax	5 parts.
Litharge Plaster	12 parts.

DEPILATORY SOAP.

Starch, 20 gm., are dissolved in distilled water, 120 gm., and set aside. In a second vessel sodium sulphide, 34 gm., barium sulphide, 30 gm., are dissolved in distilled water 170 gm., and glycerin, 20 gm., added.

This mixture is heated, the starch solution added, and stirred until of the consistence of paste. Melted palm oil, 36 gm., are now intimately mixed and the mass run into china or glass pots while still warm. In using, the part to be freed from hair is rubbed energetically for some time with the paste, until the hairs are completely softened, when they may be washed off with water. Any chafing of the skin may be alleviated with a little vaseline.—*Pharm. Post.*

SEIDLITZ POWDER TABLETS

	Parts.
Powdered white sugar	60
Magnesium sulphate	18
Mucilage of acacia	7
Powdered sodium sulphate	6
Sodium bicarbonate	6
Triple rose water	2
Essence of orange	1

—*Pharm Post.*

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WE, the members of the Toronto Pharmacal Co., Limited, Harry Sherris, William Murchison and C. D. Daniel, together with our representatives, Messrs. E. W. Knowles, E. G. Hodson, G. K. Quarrington, F. A. Thayer and Lorne Blanchard, wish our many drug friends, in all parts of Canada, "A Merry Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year." We acknowledge with lively gratitude a very successful season, and will be glad indeed to see our friendly supporters enter on a New Year and a new century with the same bright outlook that we ourselves enjoy.

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Photographic Notes.

"Bromide Enlarging."

(Continued from page 270).

We are all ready now to develop.

Place your paper in the dish and soak in water for a few seconds and drain off, then pour your developer down the side of the dish flooding the print immediately. Don't attempt to throw it on to the centre or you will probably see that particular portion come out very dense.

A "Glenco" in British Columbia.

From an amateur photograph taken with a "Glenco."

Rock gently and continue development until the picture appears dense enough in the shadows. Then pour off the developer into the graduate and flood with the clearing solution using about 4 or 5 ozs. each time for a 10x12 print.

Allow this to remain in contact for a minute or so and pour off throwing the same away. Repeat this part of the operation twice and wash for a few moments in water. Then place for 10 minutes in the hypo solution and carefully wash for one or two hours according to the temperature of the water. The developer can be used again the same evening, and I find that one can develop six or eight prints 10x12 size with about 7 ozs. of the developer. Again as in exposing don't be too prone to take anyone's advice as to the length of development, as I have found out by experience that it is those who know very little about it, are the most generous and ready with advice, and if you follow what they suggest you are liable to spoil quite a few prints.

After washing place the print face up on a clean towel to dry, or, better still, hang up by sticking a pin through one corner, when it will dry more rapidly, it can be also thrown over a piece of string stretched across a room or on some wooden rods.

A great source of annoyance in enlarging is that of air bubbles appearing on the print, and generally in a place which spoils the picture. It is also called blistering. It is said that this can be rectified, or at least prevented, by using citric acid instead of acetic, or by adding salt to the first washing water, but, in my experience, prints will blister with citric acid also, but certainly not to such an extent as with acetic, while the salt is only an uncertain remedy. I have with me to-night a sample of a print which will show you the effect of what a bad dose of blisters is. It was given to me with the request that I would show it as a sample of what to guard against in that line.

When developing do not practice too great economy in the use of your developer by trying to rush too many through without renewing it. Your developer costs very little in comparison with your paper. Above all things, when using iron don't try to develop too quickly or you are bound to have failure.

The drawback to some (who will for the future I trust, use ferrous oxalate) will be the length of time it takes to finish a print, yet you should not allow that to stand in your way. As to those who are apt to become impatient, I can conscientiously recommend metol, and, if the image doesn't flash up quickly enough to satisfy them, they had better give up endeavoring to make enlargements and try their hand at driving a hearse.

Great care must be exercised when using a tray which contained iron for any other developer, as you are liable to have badly stained prints. If it is found necessary to use the same dish, then wash it with a diluted solution of hydrochloric acid, which will effectually kill the iron.

I have on several occasions had to do so and encountered no trouble.

During development, if the image comes up flat, with little or no contrast, the print is over exposed ; if weak and no detail in the highlights it is undertimed.

Now, there is some hope of saving an over-exposed print, but not whatsoever of making an under-exposed picture look decent, and you might just as well tear it to pieces.

The over-exposed print may be bleached with solution of corrosive sublimate, then re-developed with iron developer which has been used before.

Prints which have been over or under-developed can be reduced or intensified, but I do not think the game worth the candle, as it is so easy to make another print and use more care in the development. To come back to the exposure, we must bear in mind that the farther away the paper is from the lens the greater the size of the picture, and if the distance happens to be doubled, trebled or quadrupled the exposure must necessarily be lengthened; in fact, a great deal more than what one would first surmise. If the exposure at one foot be 20 seconds, at two feet it would be 20 seconds multiplied by the square of 2 or equal to 80 seconds at 3 feet 20 x 9=180, and so on in the same ratio ; in other words, it squares itself. This is a useful table to follow, as if you desire to make an 8 x 10 from a 4 x 5 the exposure for an enlargement double the size is easily calculated.

The principle of vignetting is as simple as it is interesting. To carry this out all that is necessary is a piece of strawboard about the size of the enlargement. A piece about 10 x 12 will be found the most useful, as it will cover ground up to its own size, or even larger. Punch a portion out of the centre, either oval or round, or the shape of the usual vignette, but the size of the aperture would be better not larger than the diameter of the lens. Having exposed your paper, place the vignetting card with the aperture in front of the lens, and draw back and forth from lens to paper (judging at the same time by the light thrown on the paper).

Some prefer to use a vignette serrated at the edge, as it gives a gradual and modified effect of shade on the developed print. This is worked nearly always from a fixed point.

In case you enlarge from a negative, and require a certain portion of the picture exposed longer than others, you will find the process very simple. Take a landscape, for instance, where if you expose for the clouds you may get an over-exposed picture in other places. This can be remedied by making a correct exposure for the principal portion of the landscape, and again using a piece of cardboard with a smaller hole in it than when vignetting, and passing this parallel to the print, so that the light will play evenly on the denser parts, you will thereby block out the light from that portion which is already correctly exposed. If this does not meet with your approval, you can expose for the clouds first, and leave the balance of the picture till the end of the exposure. This also applies to portrait work where you would like to get any portion of the face, dress or hair brought out strong, as in some portraits the dress comes out weak while the face is fully exposed. To rectify this defect proceed as in the cloud process just described.

The mounting of fair sized enlargements is a bugaboo to a good many amateurs, but is an obstacle which is remarkably easy to overcome. The print can be mounted immediately after the washing has been finished, and must invariably be mounted wet. The paste I generally use is one made with starch and boiling water (about 1 in 9). In the latter dissolve a few grains of alum, adding a few drops of carbolic or oil of winter green. This, carefully made, will give you a paste which will be absorbed evenly by the paper, and at the same time keep for a long time.

The print still wet I lay face down on a piece of rubber cloth such as this, then place a clean towel over same and pass your hand lightly over towel so as to absorb the superfluous moisture, then paste the back of the print evenly (taking care that the corners get their requisite share), lift the print and place evenly on the mount and rub very lightly with a piece of absorbent cotton wet with clean, cold water, then, as the Irishman said, "Lave nature take its coorse."

Instead of the cotton, another piece of rubber cloth placed over the face of the print and rubbed lightly into place with a handkerchief passed gently across the back of the rubber cloth.

The print immediately after mounting may appear uneven and lumpy, but when dry it assumes a perfectly smooth surface. Do not use a squeezer or any such pressure, or you will find the print when dry will crack right across, due to the contraction of the paper.

Any number of different mounts can be procured at reasonable prices, but it takes a certain amount of judgment to combine the style of print with that of the mount.

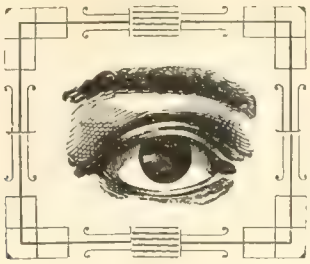
Should you not desire to mount the print immediately after washing you can, of course, allow it to dry, but previous to mounting allow it to soak in clean, cold water until limp, then mount it as first described.

Obtaining sepia tones from a finished print has not met with marked success amongst amateurs, but the process seems simple enough, and can be produced by immersing in a solution of hypo and alum for some time. It is generally advisable to use a cold bath, as greater care is necessary with a warm one. When using the cold bath immerse the prints (after fixing and washing) face down in the solution and tone to the desired color. It is necessary to leave it soak over night as the action is slow, taking about fifteen hours to obtain the brown tone. I find that the print before being toned for sepia should be darker than a correctly exposed print as the process has the knack of bleaching the print quite considerably. Other methods are recommended, such as uranium nitrate, but this has been proved to be unstable and, to my mind, is none other than the old process of intensification.

I have got here some bolting cloth, which is occasionally used with portrait work. It gives a beautiful, soft effect to a great many enlargements, and should you have a good portrait negative to enlarge I would advise you to try one without the cloth first and another with it, and note the difference.

It is excellent, especially for negatives which have not been retouched, as the coarseness of a sharp negative is very much done away with. You will see there are a few different meshes and you must judge by a trial exposure which will look the best. The cloth in some instances is laid immediately over the bromide, and in other cases one, two, or three inches off. Its use necessitates a longer exposure, this especially according to the mesh. I find it very applicable in the case of bromide enlargements of negatives made from portraits, as it reduces the roughness which is visible in direct copies.

There are some amateurs I know who, when they get a good negative, try to satisfy their curiosity too quickly by endeav-



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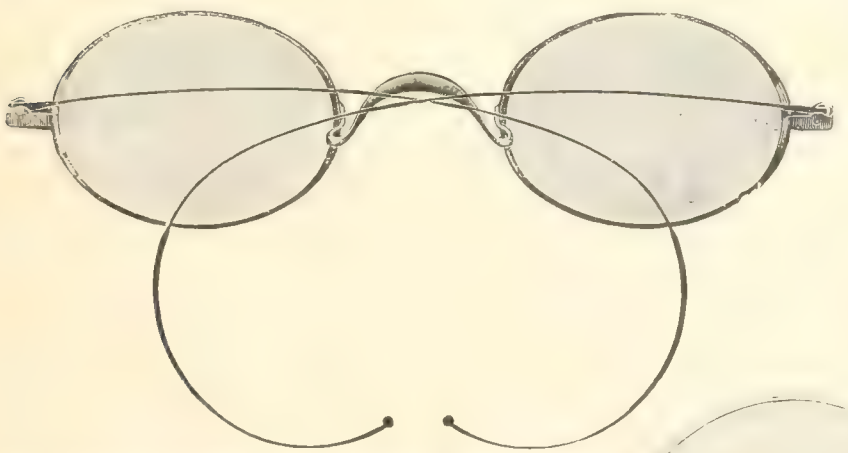

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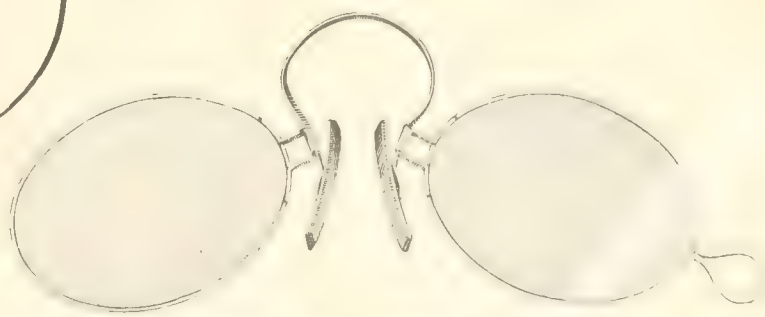

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PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

oring to make an enlargement from same while it is still wet. The result has been disastrous in a great many cases, either a melted film with little or no resemblance to its former self, or else so badly scratched as to be beyond reparation. Now all this could have been avoided by having patience and waiting for the film to dry in the regular manner.

To do away with the pins disfiguring the corners of the prints I have occasionally used a piece of plate glass in a wooden frame, but unfortunately this got broken some time ago, and I have not replaced it. A sliding frame could be made to fit our easel without much trouble or expense, and fitted with a fair-sized piece of thin plate. This, I feel sure, would meet the requirements of the case.

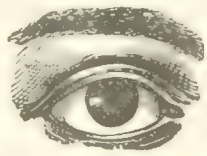
Enlarged positives or negatives on glass are made in the same way as bromide enlargements, and the results to be procured should satisfy the most fastidious. I have not done very many myself, but will show you a couple I have made from a small Kodak film. For positives, slow plates or opals are to be obtained and exceedingly pretty effects produced. To develop these I think if hydroquinone or metol is used you will get the effect you desire. After the positive is dry pour a little varnish composed of a 0.25 per cent. solution of gun cotton in acetate of amyl over the film. This will dry rapidly and prevent the film from being scratched, the varnish at the same time being so thin will not debar you making a negative from the positive if you should so desire. When mounting the positive (providing it is not made on an opal) place a piece of ground or opal glass on the non-sensitive side and a piece of ordinary glass over the film, and put in a small frame, and you will have a very handsome transparency.

When making any kind of enlargement keep a little book to enter every exposure made, leave a space for the date, name of subject, size of enlargement, time of exposure, what the lens was stopped down to, power of the light used, and any remarks which you deem necessary to add. This will prove a big help to you in future enlargements, and does not require much time to keep written up.

This I think seems about the limit of my "experiences on enlarging" which title our genial secretary has deemed expedient to style my paper. I am sorry I did not have time to prepare it thoroughly, also that there are not more than a dozen or two prints to show you, and I trust that I have not taken up your time both needlessly and unprofitably. My powers of loquaciousness and verbosity are not by any means up to standard which my countrymen are noted for, but hope that I have been explicit enough, so that my ideas on the subject have been made clear, and must thank you one and all for the forbearance and attention which you have shown, as it may have been dry and uninteresting reading to some present, especially to a few of our old "enlargers." A.B.J.M.

Optical Department.

In charge of W. E. Ha[illegible], M.D., Inspector of the Optical Institute of Ca[illegible]



Correspondents should note that for an intelligent answer to be given to their inquiries it is necessary in every case to give the following information relative to their patient: (1) Sex, (2) age, (3) occupation, (4) near point of distinct vision for small type with each eye alone, (5) how their eyes trouble them, *i.e.*, their asthenopic symptoms, (6) vision of each eye at twenty feet alone without glasses, (7) best vision obtainable with glasses, naming correction.

Example.—J S., male: age, 18; bookkeeper; can read small type to within five inches of each eye; complains of much headache through the day and evening: eyes feel sore and water a good deal, look red and inflamed, etc., etc.

R.E.V. $\frac{20}{}$ with + 1.50 = $\frac{20}{}$
L.E.V. $\frac{20}{}$ with + 1.50 = $\frac{20}{}$

The above example is taken to illustrate about how we desire inquiries to be made.

F.A.L.—A lady customer aged 22 was found to require in each eye—3.00 sph. —3.00 cyl. ax. 180, which brought her vision to nearly normal. They suit her admirably for distant vision but she cannot tolerate them for near work at all. Why is this and what would you advise?

Answer—Persons with 3.00 dioptres of myopia really do not need any glasses for near work, as nearly all near work is done within their P.R. and if the case was one of simple myopia we would probably simply say, use your glasses for distance and nothing for near vision. But as astigmatism is present this should be corrected and kept corrected all the time. Therefore the ideal procedure in this case is to induce her to purchase two pairs of glasses—one for distance with the correction as you found it—and another pair for near vision with the cylinders only.

The latter method would leave her with a simple myopia of 3.00 D for near work, which would be comfortable. The reason she cannot tolerate the spherical correction for near is that you make her practically an emmetrope, and as such would have to use an amount of accommodation equal to a normal emmetrope. The ciliary muscle being weak and unused to work cannot suddenly be called upon for such a task successfully. With a customer who does not mind a little expense you could soon bring the ciliary muscle to a point of development whereby the distant glasses would suffice for all distances and could be worn constantly. For instance if for near you gave − 1.00 Sph. with the cylinders say for six months and then increased to − 1.50, and so on until you gradually obtained − 3.00 Sph. with the cylinders, the ciliary muscles would be subjected by easy gradations to conditions necessitating the use of an increasing amount of accommodation which would act as calisthenics for the muscle and develop it from a state of weakness and atrophy to that of normal tone and power.

It is in such cases as these where the intelligent optician can by judicious advice and piloting render signal service and benefit to the customer—provided, of course, that the latter be willing to obey and ready to pay for the time, pains, and trouble and incidental changes of glasses.

Optical Advertising in 1758.

Price cutting in the optical business is by no means an innovation, judging by a preserved copy of a pamphlet issued in 1758 by Benjamin Martin, optician, who operated at the sign of the "Visual Glasses and Globe," Fleet Street, London. Said Mr. Martin in self-defence: "To those who charge me with *underselling them*, I answer, I know not their prices; and as I have a sufficient profit on what I sell, it proves they have taken *too much;* for which the public must think themselves greatly obliged to their candour and veracity." And as a final shot, "Let them, who know nothing of *optics* make *spectacles;* and those, who profess not to use their reason, buy them: I shall always find a demand for *visual glasses;* and the generous and judicious part of mankind will readily distinguish between the *author* of any useful invention and those who basely *pirate the same.*" Pretty good advertising for 150 years ago.—*Keystone.*

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE
OF LONDON, ENGLAND
The oldest purely fire office in the world.

FIRE ONLY

H. M. BLACKBURN
CANADIAN MANAGER
TORONTO

AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

JUST PUBLISHED. NINTH EDITION. Med. 24mo., limp roan, post free for $2 07 nett.

THE EXTRA PHARMACOPŒIA

Revised in accordance with the "British Pharmacopœia," 1898, with articles on Serotherapy and Organotherapy, Medical References and a Therapeutic Index.

By MARTINDALE AND WESTCOTT.

"It will be found to be replete with just that new information connected with the subject which every practitioner and Pharmacist would do well to possess."—*The Lancet.*

H. K. LEWIS, 136 GOWER STREET, LONDON, W.C., ENGLAND.

Carlsbad Thermal Waters.

These waters from the famous springs at Carlsbad, in the German portion of the Austrian Empire, are world-renowned for their therapeutical properties. They are useful in diseases of the stomach, intestines, spleen, liver, kidneys, womb, etc., and are prescribed by leading physicians in Europe and America. The natural products of the springs as offered to the public consist of the Bottled Waters, the Natural Carlsbad Sprudel Salt (crystals and powder), the Carlsbad Sprudel Lozenges, and the Carlsbad Sprudel Soap. The Canadian agents for these products are The Canadian Importers, and Exporters' Association, Colborne street, Toronto.

Towle's Pills.

Towle has established an agency for these pills with The Druggists' Corporation of Canada, Toronto. These pills are now being advertised in the daily press in this country and will doubtless command a ready sale.

Druggists' and Drug Clerks' Exchange....

DO YOU Want
To Buy a Business
To Sell a Business
A Reliable Clerk
A Good Position
Your Stock Taken or Appraised

Let Us Make the Connection

We will deal honorably with you. All communications strictly confidential. WRITE US.

McCann & Campbell
9½ Adelaide St. East, TORONTO.
Phone 1153

"Itsem."

A line of household dyes which have become very popular in England have just been introduced into Canada by the Itsem Household Dye Co., of Bradford, England. It is claimed for these "Sunbeam Crystals," as they are termed, that they are (1) clean and simple to work; (2) reliable and absolutely effective; (3) supplied in glass tubes, which prevent spilling and allows of keeping the dyes for any length of time. These dyes are for woollen, silk, cotton, or mixed goods. The Greig Manufacturing Co., of Montreal, are sole agents for Canada. Another preparation manufactured by the same firm is the "Itsem" Stain Remover, which they claim to be more efficient and safer than benzine or any other preparation. Both the dye and stain remover are sold at retail at 10 cents each.

The Ten Cent Cigar Trade.

You who read this, have you ever tried to cultivate a ten cent cigar trade? In most towns it is doubtless a fact that the bulk of this trade is a five cent one and it is by no means to be despised, but it is equally true that in every town there are number of discriminating ten cent smokers. These you should endeavor to secure as a nucleus around which to form an ever increasing trade in fine goods. Just as you can cultivate a fine perfume trade so can you cultivate a fine cigar trade. Buy carefully—choose a brand or brands that you can unhesitatingly recommend—push them, advertise them, talk them up, and you will be surprised what a trade you can soon work up. In this connection it might be well to note and investigate the claims made in our advertising columns by the National Cigar Co., Limited, of Toronto, for their Lord Nelson brand.

Shorthand Reporting and Copying

E. NIELD, C.S.R.
Technical Work a Specialty.
79 Adelaide St. E. (Tel. 1313) TORONTO

WANTS, FOR SALE, ETC.

A DRUGGIST WHO HAS $8,000 CASH CAN purchase an old, well-established proprietary medicine, that is sold by all druggists from Cape Breton to British Columbia. This includes over $3,000 worth of manufactured goods on hand, all plates, and everything appertaining to the business. Absolutely free and clear from all indebtedness or liabilities. Net profits over all expenses over $2,000 cash yearly and increasing. Can be moved to any place in the Dominion and carried on in drug store. The price, $8,000, is not one-fourth its value, as the business can be largely increased. Address: W. R. MERWIN, Windsor, Ont.

$3,500

WILL buy a Drug, Stationery and Optical business in British Columbia doing an annual business of $6,000. Does all dispensing for eight mines. Patents sold above marked price. No better opening for a Medical Doctor or a first-class Druggist. Owner is in poor health. References can be had from largest wholesale house in B.C. regarding business. Apply "Business," care CANADIAN DRUGGIST, 63 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

We Solicit Your Trade

We offer a well-assorted stock of

Drugs
Chemicals
Patent Medicines
Perfumery
Toilet Articles
etc.

CALL AND SEE US

JAMES A. KENNEDY & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
423 Richmond St., LONDON, Ont.

Our HOLIDAY ASSORTMENT of

FINE PERFUMES

is larger and more beautiful than ever shown.

Sold to Druggists Only

We solicit at least a share of your patronage.
We aim to call on every Druggist in the Dominion. If for any reason you have not been seen, please notify us and we will arrange, if possible, to have you see our line.

Zeely Manufacturing Co.

"THE AMERICAN PERFUMER"

DETROIT, MICH., U.S.A. **WINDSOR, ONT.**

CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to Dec. 8th, 1899.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

ALCOHOL, gal	$4 75	$5 00
Methyl	1 90	2 00
ALLSPICE, lb	13	15
Powdered, lb	15	17
ALOIN, oz	40	45
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs	50	55
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb	40	45
St. Vincent, lb	15	18
BALSAM, Fir, lb	45	50
Copaiba, lb	70	85
Peru, lb	3 25	3 50
Tolu, can or less, lb	70	75
BARK, Barberry, lb	22	25
Bayberry, lb	15	18
Buckthorn, lb	15	17
Canella, lb	15	17
Cascara Sagrada	25	30
Casarilla, select, lb	18	20
Cassia, in mats, lb	25	28
Cinchona, red, lb	60	65
Powdered, lb	65	70
Yellow, lb	35	40
Pale, lb	40	45
Elm, selected, lb	18	20
Ground, lb	17	20
Powdered, lb	20	28
Hemlock, crushed, lb	18	20
Oak, white, crushed lb	15	17
Orange peel, bitter, lb	15	16
Prickly ash, lb	35	40
Sassafras, lb	15	16
Soap (quillaya), lb	13	15
Wild cherry, lb	13	15
BEANS, Calabar, lb	45	50
Tonka, lb	1 20	1 75
Vanilla, lb	8 00	15 00
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb	20	25
powdered, lb	25	30
Juniper, lb	7	10
Ground, lb	12	14
Prickly ash, lb	40	45
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb	55	60
Cassia, lb	25	30
BUTTER, Cacao, lb	60	65
CAMPHOR, lb	75	80
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb	1 40	1 50
Powdered, lb	1 50	1 60
CAPSICUM, lb	25	30
Powdered, lb	$ 30	$ 35
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb	15	16
CARMINE, No. 40, oz	30	40
CASTOR, Fibre, lb	20 00	20 00
CHALK, French, powdered, lb	10	12
Precip., see Calcium, lb	10	12
Prepared, lb	5	
CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb	4	5
Willow, powdered, lb	20	25
CLOVE, lb	17	20
Powdered, lb	18	22
COCHINEAL, S.G., lb	40	45
COLLODION, lb	75	80
Cantharidal, lb	2 50	2 75
CONFECTION, Senna, lb	40	45
CREOSOTE, Wood, lb	1 30	2 50
CRENASOL (JEYES) 4-oz. bottles, per doz.		4 50
" " 12-oz. bottles, per doz.		10 80
CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb	35	40
DEXTRINE, lb	10	12
DOVER'S POWDER, lb	1 50	1 60
ERGOT, Spanish, lb	80	85
Powdered, lb	1 10	1 20
Ergotin, Keith's, oz	2 00	2 10
EXTRACT LOGWOOD, bulk, lb	13	14
Pounds, lb	14	17
FLOWERS, Arnica, lb	15	20
Calendula, lb	55	60
Camomile, Roman, lb	25	30
German, lb	40	45
Elder, lb	20	22
Lavender, lb	12	15
Rose, red, French, lb	1 60	2 00
Rosemary, lb	25	30
Saffron, American, lb	65	70
Spanish, Val'a, oz	1 00	1 25
GELATINE, Cooper's, lb	75	80
French, white, lb	35	40
GLYCERINE, lb	18	20
GUARANA	1 00	1 10
Powdered, lb	1 25	1 35
GUM ALOES, Cape, lb	18	20
Barbadoes, lb	30	50
Socotrine, lb	65	70
Asafœtida, lb	40	45
Arabic, 1st, lb	70	75
Powdered, lb	80	95
Sifted sorts, lb	45	50
Sorts, lb	30	35
Benzoin, lb	50	1 00
Catechu, Black, lb	9	20
Gamboge, powdered, lb	1 20	1 25
Guaiac, lb	50	1 00
Powdered, lb	90	
Kino, true, lb	$ 2 50	$3 00
Myrrh, lb	45	40
Powdered, lb	55	60
Opium, lb	4 50	4 75
Powdered, lb	5 75	6 00
Scammony, pure Resin, lb	12 80	13 00
Shellac, lb	35	40
Bleached, lb	40	45
Spruce, true, lb	30	35
Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb	85	90
Powdered, lb	1 10	1 25
Sorts, lb	55	70
Thus, lb	8	10
HERB, Althea, lb	27	35
Bitterwort, lb	36	40
Burdock, lb	16	18
Boneset, oz., lb	15	17
Catnip, oz., lb	17	20
Chiretta, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	20	38
Feverfew, oz., lb	53	55
Grindelia robusta, lb	45	50
Horehound, oz., lb	18	20
Jaborandi, lb	45	50
Lemon Balm, lb	38	40
Liverwort, German, lb	38	40
Lobelia, oz., lb	15	20
Motherwort, oz., lb	20	20
Mullein, German, lb	17	20
Pennyroyal, oz., lb	18	22
Peppermint, oz., lb	21	20
Rue, oz., lb	30	35
Sage, oz., lb	18	22
Spearmint, lb	21	25
Thyme, oz., lb	18	20
Tansy, oz., lb	15	15
Wormwood, oz	20	20
Yerba Santa, lb	38	48
HONEY, lb	13	12
HOPS, fresh, lb	20	24
INDIGO, Madras, lb	75	85
INSECT POWDER, lb	35	35
ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb	2 00	2 10
Russian, true, lb	6 00	6 58
LEAF, Aconite, lb	25	30
Bay, lb	18	20
Belladonna, lb	25	35
Buchu, long, lb	50	45
Short, lb	35	40
Coca, lb	55	60
Digitalis, lb	15	20
Eucalyptus, lb	18	20
Hyoscyamus	20	55
Matico, lb	70	25

Senna, Alexandria, lb	$ 3	$ 35
Tinnevelly, lb	20	30
Stramonium, lb	20	25
Uva Ursi, lb	15	18
Leeches, Swedish, doz	1 00	1 10
Licorice, Solazzi	48	50
Pignatelli	35	40
Grasso	30	35
Y & S Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.	27	30
" Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75
" Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Tar, Licorice, and Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
Lupulin, oz	30	35
Lycopodium, lb	70	80
Mace, lb	1 20	1 25
Manna, lb	1 60	1 75
Moss, Iceland, lb	9	10
Irish, lb	12	13
Musk, Tonquin, oz	46 00	50 00
Nutgalls, lb	21	25
Powdered, lb	25	30
Nutmegs, lb	1 00	1 10
Nux Vomica, lb	10	12
Powdered, lb	20	25
Oakum, lb	12	15
Ointment, Merc., lb. ½ and ½	70	75
Citrine, lb	45	50
Paraldehyde, oz	20	22
Pepper, black, lb	16	18
Powdered, lb	18	20
Pitch, black, lb	3	4
Burgundy, true, lb	10	12
Plaster, Calcined, bbl. cash	1 25	3 25
Adhesive, yd	12	13
Belladonna, lb	65	70
Galbanum Comp., lb	80	85
Lead, lb	25	30
Poppy Heads, per 100	1 00	1 10
Rosin, Common, lb	2½	3
White, lb	3½	4
Resorcin, white, oz	25	0
Rochelle Salt, lb	25	28
Root, Aconite, lb	22	25
Althea, cut, lb	30	35
Belladonna, lb	25	30
Blood, lb	18	25
Bitter, lb	27	30
Blackberry, lb	15	18
Burdock, crushed, lb	18	20
Calamus, sliced, white, lb	20	25
Canada Snake, lb	30	35
Cohosh, black, lb	15	20
Colchicum, lb	40	45
Columbo, lb	20	22
Powdered, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	38	40
Comfrey, crushed, lb	20	18
Curcuma, powdered, lb	15	
Dandelion, lb	20	
Elecampane, lb	15	
Galangal, lb	15	
Gelsemium, lb	22	23
Gentian or Genitan, lb	12	15
Ground, lb	13	24
Powdered, lb	13	15
Ginger, African, lb	18	10
Po., lb	20	22
Jamaica, blchd., lb	30	25
Po., lb	35	38
Ginseng, lb	4 50	4 35
Golden Seal, lb	1 00	1 20
Gold Thread, lb	90	15
Hellebore, white, powd., lb	15	98
Indian Hemp	18	19
Ipecac, lb	5 00	5 20
Powdered, lb	5 25	5 55
Jalap, lb	40	40
Powdered, lb	45	50
Kava Kava, lb	40	90
Licorice, lb	12	15
Powdered, lb	13	50
Mandrake, lb	13	15
Masterwort, lb	16	18
Orris, Florentine, lb	30	40
Powdered, lb	40	35
Pink, Brava, true, lb	40	45
Paralba	40	45
Pinsley, lb	30	45
Pleursey, lb	20	35
Poke, lb	15	25
Queen of the Meadow	18	18
Rhatany, lb	$ 20	$ 35
Rhubarb, lb	75	2 50
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb	45	55
Cut, lb	50	65
Senega, lb	55	15
Squill, lb	13	25
Stillingia, lb	22	27
Powdered, lb	25	40
Unicorn, lb	38	25
Valerian, English, lb. true	20	45
Virginia, Snake, lb	40	18
Yellow Dock, lb	15	75
Rum, Bay, gal	2 50	2 25
Essence, lb	3 00	3 50
Saccharin, oz	1 25	1 15
Seed, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb	13	40
Star, lb	35	5
Burdock, lb	30	3
Canary, bag or less, lb	4	5
Caraway, lb	10	13
Cardamom, lb	1 15	1 25
Celery	25	30
Colchicum	50	60
Coriander, lb	10	12
Cumin, lb	15	20
Fennel, lb	15	17
Fenugreek, powdered, lb	7	9
Flax, cleaned, lb	3½	4
Ground, lb	4	5
Hemp, lb	3½	4
Mustard, white, lb	11	12
Powdered, lb	15	20
Pumpkin	25	30
Quince, lb	65	70
Rape, lb	5	6
Strophanthus, oz	50	55
Worm, lb	22	25
Seidlitz Mixture, lb	25	30
Soap, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb	10	12
White, Conti's, lb	15	16
Powdered, lb	25	40
Green (Sapo Viridis), lb	25	40
Spermaceti, lb	60	65
Turpentine, Chian, oz	75	80
Venice, lb	10	12
Wax, White, lb	50	75
Yellow	40	45
Wood, Guaiac, rasped	5	6
Quassia chips, lb	10	12
Red Saunders, ground, lb	5	6
Santal, ground, lb		6

CHEMICALS.

Acid, Acetic, lb		13
Glacial, lb	45	50
Benzoic, English, oz	20	25
German, oz	10	12
Boracic, lb	12	13
Carbolic Crystals, lb	35	40
Calvert's No. 1, lb	2 15	2 20
No. 2, lb	1 40	1 45
Citric,	60	65
Gallic	10	12
Hydrobromic, diluted, lb	30	35
Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles doz	1 50	1 60
Lactic, concentrated, oz	8	10
Muriatic, lb	3	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Nitric, lb	10½	13
Chem. pure, lb	25	30
Oleic, purified, lb	75	80
Oxalic, lb	12	13
Phosphoric, glacial, lb	1 00	1 10
Dilute, lb	13	17
Pyrogallic, oz	30	35
Salicylic, white, lb	80	85
Sulphuric, carboy, lb	2½	2½
Bottles, lb	4	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Tannic, lb	80	85
Tartaric, powdered, lb	38	40
Acetanilid, lb	65	70
Aconitine, grain	4	5
Alum, cryst., lb	1¾	3
Powdered, lb	3	4
Ammonia, Liquor, lb., .880	10	12
Ammonium, Bromide, lb	1 05	1 10
Carbonate, lb	15	16
Iodide, oz	35	40
Nitrate crystals, lb	40	45
Muriate, lb	12	16
Valerianate, oz	55	60
Amyl, Nitrite, oz	16	50
Antinervin, oz	$ 85	$ 00
Antikamnia	1 35	1 40
Antipyrin, oz	0 55	0 65
Aristol, oz	1 85	2 00
Arsenic, Donovan's sol., lb	25	30
Fowler's sol., lb	10	13
Iodide, oz	50	55
White, lb	6	7
Atropine, Sulp. in ⅛ ozs. 80c., oz	6 00	6 25
Bismuth, Ammonia-citrate, oz	40	45
Iodide, oz	55	60
Salicylate, oz	25	30
Subcarbonate, lb	2 00	2 25
Subnitrate, lb	1 80	2 00
Borax, lb	7	8
Powdered, lb	8	9
Bromine, oz	8	13
Cadmium, Bromide, oz	20	25
Iodide, oz	45	50
Caffeine, oz	55	60
Citrate, oz	35	40
Calcium, Hypophosphite lb	1 60	1 65
Iodide, oz	95	1 00
Phosphate, precip., lb,	35	38
Sulphide, oz	5	6
Cerium, Oxalate, oz	10	12
Chinoidine, oz	15	10
Chloral, Hydrate, lb	1 25	1 38
Croton, oz	75	80
Chloroform, lb	60	1 90
Cinchonine, sulphate, oz	25	30
Cinchonidine, Sulph., oz	28	30
Cocaine, Mur., oz	7 50	8 50
Codeia, ¼ oz	75	80
Collodion, lb	65	70
Copper, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb.	8	10
Iodide, oz	65	70
Copperas, lb	1	3
Diuretin, oz	1 60	1 65
Ether, Acetic, lb	75	80
Sulphuri, lb	40	50
Exalgine oz	1 00	1 10
Hyoscyamine, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
Iodine, lb	4 50	5 00
Iodoform, lb	5 25	5 50
Iodol, oz	1 40	1 50
Iron, by Hydrogen	80	85
Carbonate, Precip., lb	15	16
Sacch., lb	30	35
Chloride, lb	45	55
Sol., lb	13	15
Citrate, U.S.P., lb	90	1 00
And Ammon., lb	70	75
And Quinine, lb	1 65	3 50
Quin. and Stry., oz	25	35
And Strychnine, oz	13	15
Dialyzed, Solution, lb	50	50
Ferrocyanide, lb	55	60
Hypophosphites, oz	25	35
Iodide, oz	40	45
Syrup, lb	40	45
Lactate, oz	5	6
Pernitrate, solution, lb	15	16
Phosphate scales, lb	1 25	1 30
Sulphate, pure, lb	7	9
Exsiccated, lb	8	10
And Potass. Tartrate, lb	80	85
And Ammon Tartrate, lb	80	85
Jeyes' Fluid, 25c. bottles, per doz		2 28
" 50c. bottles, per doz		4 50
Lead, Acetate, white, lb	13	15
Carbonate, lb	7	8
Iodide, oz	35	40
Red, lb	7	9
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk, lb	4	5
In packages, lb	6	7
Lithium, Bromide, oz	30	35
Carbonate, oz	30	35
Citrate, oz	25	30
Iodide, oz	50	55
Salicylate, oz	35	40
Magnesium, Calc., lb	55	60
Carbonate, lb	18	20
Citrate, gran., lb	35	40
Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb	1¼	3
Manganese, Black Oxide, lb		50
Menthol, oz	30	35
Mercury, lb	90	1 00
Ammon (White Precip.)	1 30	1 35
Chloride, Corrosive, lb	1 05	1 15
Calomel, lb	1 20	1 30
With Chalk, lb	50	1 85

Magazines.

Timely topics of interest to our common race will be discussed in the *Anglo-American Magazine*, a monthly review and literary periodical devoted to Anglo-American political, social, and literary matters. Canadian writers of prominence will be among our contributors for 1900. Read Sir John Bourinot's paper on "Literature and Art in Canada," to be published in the February number. Annual subscriptions, $2.50; single copies, 25 cents. For sale at the newsdealer's. If he hasn't it, ask him to order it regularly for you; or send direct to The Anglo-American Publishing Co., 64 Wall street, New York.

In the *Review of Reviews* for December Dr. Albert Shaw writes on "The School City—A Method of Pupil Self-Government." This is a system now in operation in many public schools throughout the country by which training is given in the practical duties of citizenship. Dr. Shaw sets forth the working principles on which the system is based and gives many interesting facts of actual experience in the schools which have developed these principles in practice. The article is illustrated.

The Best Offer of the Year

is that made by *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly*, justly termed "the monarch of the 10 cent magazines." For a limited period, this famous and popular magazine, now $1 a year, will send free with each yearly subscription the beautiful "Little Sweethearts" Calendar. This calendar is in six groups of water color designs by Frances Brundage, the famous painter of children, each group in twelve colors, size 10 x 12¾ inches, on fine Whatman paper, tied at top with a silk ribbon; each sheet contains two months' dates—thus being a complete calendar for 1900. *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly*, edited by Mrs. Frank Leslie, now publishes the best literature and illustrations that money and energy can obtain, from such authors and artists as Rudyard Kipling, William Dean Howells, A. Conan Doyle, Frank R. Stockton, Mary E. Wilkins, Stephen Crane, Ruth McEnery Stuart, S. R. Crockett, F. Hopkinson Smith, Joel Chandler Harris, Bret Harte, "Josiah Allen's Wife," Henry James, Will Carleton, Edgar Fawcett, and Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke, A. B. Wenzell, H. Chandler Christy, F. Luis Mora, W. Granville Smith, Clifford Carlton, F. W. Read, Ch. Grunwald, and others. Prospectus for 1900 and a pretty folder in colors sent free for the asking. Specimen copy for three 2 cent stamps. Frank Leslie Publishing House, 141-143 Fifth Ave., N.Y.

The December "Ladies' Home Journal."

"Mr. Dooley's" neighbor, "Molly Donahue," makes her debut in the Christmas *Ladies' Home Journal*. She is ambitious to reign as social queen of Archey Road, and is quite as interesting and witty as "Mr. Dooley," the philosopher of her author's creation. Rev. Cyrus T. Brady draws on his experiences as missionary to write of "What Christmas Means in the Far West," giving pictures of rare pathos and of irresistible humor. The letters that passed between Gail Hamilton and Whittier are published for the first time. They give some delightful glimpses of the social side of "the Quaker Poet." Ian Maclaren writes on "Shall the Old Clergyman be Shot?" and Albert W. Smith (the American Lewis Carroll) contributes more of his wonderfully funny nonsense verses. Dan Beard interests the boys with a Christmas novelty, and an exquisite carol by George W. Cable is timely for Christmas rendering. There are two notable page pictorial features, "The Nativity," from the brush of W. L. Taylor, and "Coming Home for Christmas," by A. B. Frost. The holidays are considered in all their phases, and the wants of the home and home-makers are anticipated. By The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia. One dollar a year; ten cents a copy.

Companion Stories for 1900.

The stories published in *The Youth's Companion* portray the manly and womanly virtues with no sacrifice of interest or vitality, and they appeal to the sympathies of old and young alike. During 1900 *The Companion* will offer special series of stories—among them being stories of Former Political Campaigns and Adventures of Linemen.

Besides these there will be a score of stories for girls by such writers as Sarah Orne Jewett, Mary E. Wilkins, Margaret Deland, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Edith Wharton, Kate Chopin and Margaret Sangster. There will be four serial stories—"A Prairie Infanta," by Eva Wilder Brodhead; "Running a Merry-Go-Round," by Charles Adams; "The Schoolhouse Farthest West," by C. A. Stephens; and "Cushing Brothers," by Ray Stannard Baker. In addition there will be two hundred other short stories by the most gifted of American writers of fiction.

All new subscribers will receive *The Companion* for the remaining weeks of 1899 free from the time of subscription, and then for a full year, fifty-two weeks, to January 1, 1901; also the *Companion's* new Calendar for 1900, suitable as an ornament for the prettiest room in the house.

Illustrated Announcement Number, containing a full prospectus of the volume for 1900 will be sent free to any address. *The Youth's Companion*, 203 Columbus Avenue, Boston, Mass.

The Canadian Magazine.

The December number of this magazine is an especially good one. From cover to cover it is full of matter which must not only be a source of gratification to the publishers, but also to its readers, who see in their own national magazine a worthy competitor with the best of those published elsewhere. Its illustrations are also above the average, and those given this month appeal particularly to Canadians, especially those descriptive of the movements of the Canadian contingent for South Africa.

The *Canadian Magazine* is published by the Ontario Publishing Co., Toronto at $2.50 per annum.

The Methodist Magazine and Review.—The publishers of this popular monthly have issued their prospectus for 1900, which shows a goodly array of reading quite up to the standard of former years. Amongst the illustrated articles promised are: Canada during the Victorian Era, by Sir John G. Bourinot, K.C., M.G., LL.D.; England's Oldest Colony, by Rev. G. J. Bond, M.A.; Mines and Mining in Rossland; With Peary in the Far North; Bye-ways of Travel, etc., etc.

In addition to the illustrated articles there will be articles on Popular Science, Character Studies, Short Stories, etc. The price is $2.00 per year. Publisher, Wm. Briggs, 29-33 Richmond st. W., Toronto.

Iodide, oz	$ 35	$ 40
Bin., oz	25	30
Oxide, Red, lb	1 30	1 35
Pill (Blue Mass), lb	70	75
MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb	30	35
MORPHINE, Acetate, oz	1 90	2 20
Muriate, oz	1 90	2 20
Sulphate, oz	2 00	2 10
NEPENTHE, In 1 lb. bottles, lb	3 00	3 00
In ½ lb. bottles, per lb.	3 10	3 10
" " " " "	3 20	3 20
" " " " "	3 60	3 60
(Glycerole of) per oz.	1 60	1 60
PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz	35	40
PHENACETINE, oz	25	30
PILOCARPINE, Muriate, grain	8	10
PHOSPHORUS, lb	90	1 10
POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb	60	65
POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb	35	40
Bicarbonate lb	15	17
Bichromate, lb	12	13
Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb	25	28
Bromide, lb	70	75
Carbonate, lb	12	13
Chlorate, Eng., lb	18	20
Powdered, lb	20	22
Citrate, lb	70	25
Cyanide, lb	40	50
Hypophosphites, oz	12	15
Iodide, lb	3 50	3 75
Nitrate, gran, lb	8	10
Permanganate, lb	40	45
Prussiate, Red, lb	50	55
Yellow, lb	32	35
And Sod. Tartrate, lb	25	30
Sulphuret, lb	25	30
PROPHYLAMINE, oz	35	46
QUININE, Sulph, bulk	35	40
Ozs., oz	45	50
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs, oz	16	20
SALICIN, lb	4 50	5 00
SANTONIN, oz	28	30
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst, oz	80	85
SODIUM, Acetate, lb	30	35
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb	2 50	2 75
Bromide, lb	85	90
Carbonate, lb	3	5
Hypophosphite, oz	12	15
Hyposulphite, lb	3	6
Iodide, oz	$ 40	$ 40
Salicylate, lb	1 00	1 10
Sulphate, lb	2	5
Sulphite, lb	8	10
SOMNAL, oz	85	00
SPIRIT NITRE, lb	38	68
STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb	18	20
STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz	80	85
SULFONAL, oz	50	55
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb	2½	4
" Precipitated, lb	13	20
TARTARIC ACID, lb	50	55
THYMOL (Thymacid), oz	55	60
VERATRINE, oz	2 00	2 10
ZINC, Acetate, lb	70	75
Carbonate lb	25	30
Chloride, granular, oz	13	15
Iodide, oz	60	65
Oxide, lb	13	60
Sulphate, lb	9	11

ESSENTIAL OILS.

OIL, Almond, bitter, oz	75	80
Sweet, lb	40	50
Amber, crude, lb	40	45
Rec't, lb	60	65
Anise, lb	2 75	3 00
Bay, oz	50	60
Bergamot, lb	3 25	3 50
Cade, lb	90	1 00
Cajuput, lb	1 60	1 70
Caraway, lb	2 75	3 00
Cassia, lb	2 00	2 25
Cedar	55	85
Cinnamon, Ceylon	2 75	3 00
Citronella, lb	80	85
Clove, lb	1 20	1 30
Copaiba, lb	1 75	2 00
Croton, lb	1 50	1 75
Cubeb, lb	2 5	3 00
Cumin, lb	5 50	6 00
Erigeron, oz	2	25
Eucalyptus, lb	1 50	1 75
Geranium, oz	$1 75	$1 85
Rose, lb	3 20	3 50
Juniper berries (English), lb	4 50	5 50
Wood, lb	70	75
Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb	3 00	3 50
Garden, lb	75	1 50
Lemon, lb	1 50	1 60
Lemongrass, lb	1 50	1 00
Mustard, Essential, oz	60	60
Neroli, oz	4 25	4 60
Orange, lb	2 75	3 75
Sweet, lb	2 75	3 00
Origanum, lb	65	50
Patchouli, oz	80	50
Pennyroyal, lb	2 00	2 25
Peppermint, lb	1 60	1 75
Pimento, lb	2 60	2 05
Rhodium, oz	80	85
Rose, oz	7 50	11 30
Rosemary, lb	70	50
Rue, oz	25	50
Sandalwood, lb	5 50	7 70
Sassafras, lb	75	80
Savin, lb	1 60	1 50
Spearmint, lb	3 75	4 79
Spruce, lb	65	00
Tansy, lb	4 25	4 85
Thyme, white, lb	1 80	1 87
Wintergreen, lb	3 50	3 75
Wormseed, lb	3 50	3 75
Wormwood, lb	8 25	8 50

FIXED OILS.

CASTOR, lb	11	13
COD LIVER, N.F., gal	1 10	1 15
Norwegian, gal	1 30	1 40
COTTONSEED, gal	1 10	1 20
LARD, gal	90	1 00
LINSEED, boiled, gal	56	59
Raw, gal	55	58
NEATSFOOT, gal	1 20	1 30
OLIVE, gal	1 30	1 35
Salad, gal	2 50	2 60
PALM, lb	12	15
SPERM, gal	1 50	1 60
TURPENTINE, gal	60	00

Drug Reports

Canada.

While there are not many important decided changes in values to note this month, yet the whole tendency of the market is gradually advancing. The higher prices mentioned last month on camphor, sennas, cocaine, oil wintergreen, sassafras, etc., are maintained. Cod Liver Oil, Norway: As the stock of Norway is nearly exhausted, and only inferior goods remain unsold, higher prices for best grades may prevail, as the new catch will not commence until February. Carbolic acid is 5c. lb. higher; the increased price is said to be caused by large quantities being bought up by the English Government for war purposes. Glassware has been advanced by the manufacturers about 10 per cent. on account of increased cost of manufacture; prices may go higher still. Almost any staple in the market to-day is a valuable asset.

Business continues very good, jobbers having nearly all the orders they can fill, and collections are very prompt.

England.

The demand for heavy chemicals has been active during November, but that for drugs somewhat quiet.

Carbolic acid is very high, and the prices will in all probability be maintained if not increased.

Quinine remains unchanged in value. Amongst the articles which have advanced are menthol, thymol, all mercurials, caustic soda, and sulphate of ammonia. The iodides and bromides are steady, and citric acid, chlorate of potash and acetanilide are lower in price. Camphor, both refined and crude, remains firm at former quotations

The chemical trade has been very active, and manufacturers claim to be about a month behind in filling orders.

Bond's Marking Ink.

This standard preparation, so long and favorably known, is brought to the notice of the Canadian drug trade in this city. There is an undoubted pleasure in selling goods which can always be depended upon, such as this preparation.

Dr. W. E. Hamill, 11 King street West, informs us that he is constantly receiving enquiries from *bona fide* buyers who wish to purchase good paying drug businesses. Anyone wishing to dispose of his stock can find a purchaser by placing it in his hands.

Druggists

WILL find the **Student's Imperial Dictionary** the very best one for use in home or dispensary. It is reliable, up-to-date, and authoritative. No other dictionary can be obtained for less than three times its price which contains the latest information in all departments of study and investigation. It is the most satisfactory and most complete working dictionary yet printed.

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